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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 7

SECOND SESSION OF THE NINTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1902

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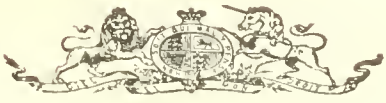

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2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the services of Canada, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1903, Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 6th March, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 30th April, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1903. Presented 7th May, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 7th May, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*c*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 14th May, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1901. Presented 21st April, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to December, 1901. Presented 9th May, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding . . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1901.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1901. Presented 26th March, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 18th February, 1902, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 18th February, 1902, by Hon. W. Paterson.. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 27th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 27th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1901. Presented 21st February, 1902, by Hon. S. A. Fisher .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Directors and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1901. Presented 8th April, 1902, by Hon. S. A. Fisher . . .. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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17. Criminal Statistics for the year 1901... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Report on Canadian Archives, 1901. Presented 23rd April, 1902, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. J. I. Tarte ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 19th February, 1902, by Hon. A. G. Blair. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20*a*. Reports upon Railway Commissions, Railway Rate Grievances, and Regulative Legislation.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 19th February, 1902, by Hon. J. Sutherland.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21*a*. Third Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1901.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21*b*. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a List of Vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1901.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 26th February, 1902, by Hon. J. Sutherland.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22*a*. Contributions to Canadian Biology, being studies from the Marine Biological Station of Canada, 1901.
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22½. Special Reports on the Hatching and Planting of Trout; the Propagation and Planting of Predaceous Fish, and the Aim and Basis of Fishery Regulations.
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23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1901 ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. Mulock ... ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 20th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Sifton ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year 1901. Presented 14th April, 1902, by Hon. C. Sifton... ... ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 20th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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28. Report of the North-west Mounted Police, 1901. Presented 12th March, 1902, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1901. Presented 27th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick ... ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1901. Presented 19th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1901. Presented 20th March, 1902, by Hon. H. G. Carroll. ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 27th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
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33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1901. Presented 13th February, 1902, by the Hon. The Speaker... ... ... *Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1901 Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1901. Presented 17th March, 1902, by Hon. F. W. Borden.
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36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. Mulock ... ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

37. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1901-02. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ... *Not printed.*

38. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1901, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Not printed.

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39. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ..... *Not printed.*

40. Return showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1901, to the 13th February, 1902. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ..... *Not printed.*

41. Statement in pursuance of section 17, of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented 17th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ..... *Not printed.*

42. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, for copy of all papers and correspondence exchanged between Canadian and British authorities, with reference to the embargo imposed by the British government on Canadian cattle. Presented 6th March, 1902.—*Mr. Bourassa*... ..... *Not printed.*

43. Return of over-rulings by the treasury board of the auditor general's decisions between the commencement of the session of 1901 and the session of 1902. Presented 18th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ..... *Not printed*

44. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 11th February, 1901, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 19th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..... *Not printed.*

45. Orders of the Exchequer Court. Presented 19th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick *Not printed.*

45*a*. Rules of the Exchequer Court, pursuant to 52 Victoria, chapter 38, section 2. Presented 19th March, 1902, by Hon. H. G. Carroll..... *Not printed.*

46. Ordinances passed by the Yukon council during the year 1901. Presented 19th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..... *Not printed.*

47. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service of Canada during the year 1901. Presented 19th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..*Not printed.*

48. Copy of a report of the committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by his excellency on the 23rd January, 1902, relative to a proposed increase of the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by twenty millions of dollars and correspondence relating thereto. Presented 19th February, 1902, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. ..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

49. Copy of a report of the committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by his excellency on the 31st May, 1901, relating to a contract with the American Bank Note Company and correspondence relating thereto. Presented 20th February, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.

50. Annual return under chapter 131 (R.S.C.), intituled: "An Act respecting Trade Unions." Presented 21st February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..... *Not printed.*

51. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1902, for a copy of the correspondence relating to an agreement made between the government of Canada and the Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. Presented 26th February, 1902, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Not printed.

51*a*. Memorandum of agreement made the seventeenth day of March, 1902, between Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Limited, and His Majesty King Edward Seventh, represented herein by the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., President of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Presented 15th April, 1902, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

52. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1901. Presented 26th February, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick ..... *Not printed.*

53. Report of Commissioner and other documents in connection with the Royal Commission *re* the alleged combination of paper manufacturers and dealers. Presented 21st April, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

54. Report of the Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration. Part I.—Chinese Immigration. Presented 27th February, 1902, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Part II.—Japanese Immigration, together with all the evidence taken before the said Commission. Presented 14th April, 1902, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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55. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1901. Presented 3rd March, 1902, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*

56. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, showing the names and number of men employed on the 200 acres set apart at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as a farm proper to be handled as a farm, that is, as any farmer's farm might be handled; mentioned in the evidence of J. H. Grisdale, Esq., given Thursday, April 11th, 1901, at the morning session of the select standing committee on agriculture and colonization. The number of employees and the wages paid to each employee. The total crop of various kinds grown on said 200 acres, and the amount said total crop was sold for. Presented 4th March, 1902.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*

57. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, notes and memoranda exchanged between the Canadian commissioner at the Paris exhibition, or any member of the Canadian commission, and Lord Strathcona or the royal commission or the colonial secretary, in relation to the representation of Canada at the exhibition. Presented 4th March, 1902.—*Mr. Bourassa*..... *Not printed.*

57a. Report of the Canadian Commission at the Paris exhibition. Presented 22nd April, 1902, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..... *Not printed.*

58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, for correspondence between the department of the interior or the minister of the interior, and Mr. C. R. Devlin, with reference to a letter that appeared in *United Canada* on 11th May, 1901, and a letter that appeared in the *Montreal Herald* on the 18th May, 1901; in both of said letters Mr. C. R. Devlin made certain statements regarding members of this house. Presented 6th March, 1902.—*Mr. Wilson.* *Not printed.*

59. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, showing: 1. The names of all employees in the post office at Belleville, Ontario, on June 30th, 1896, together with the age of each, date of entry in the service, and the salary of each on the said date. 2. The number of employees dismissed from the Belleville post office since June 30th, 1896, with cause and date of dismissal. 3. The number of employees superannuated, the date of their superannuation, reason for their superannuation, how much superannuation allowance has been allowed to each; giving the names of all said employees so superannuated who have asked to be superannuated. 4. How many employees were employed in the Belleville post office on 1st January, 1902; what were their names and the age and salary of each employee on said date, and date of appointment. Presented 7th March, 1902.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*

59a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1902, for a list of the names of all permanent and temporary officials employed in the Winnipeg post office since the 1st of July, 1896; date of appointment, length of service, and salary up to the 1st of January, 1902. Presented 3rd April, 1902.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed*

59b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1902, of copies of all tenders received by the post office department in June, 1901, for carrying mail between Hamilton and Guelph. Presented 7th May, 1902.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*..... *Not printed.*

59c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1902, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and any and all other documents addressed by any person or persons to the honourable the postmaster general upon which he or the department acted in dismissing, or which led to the dismissal of David Clinton, lately postmaster at Wellington, Ontario. Presented 9th May, 1902.—*Mr. Alcorn*..... *Not printed.*

59d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1902, for a copy of the petition sent to the government asking for the dismissal of Mr. H. Therien, postmaster at Grandes Piles, in the province of Quebec; and copies of all correspondence between the government and all persons interested in the subject of such dismissal. Presented 14th May, 1902.—*Mr. Bell.* *Not printed.*

59e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, affidavits and documents relating to the dismissal of Alphonse Thomas as postmaster at La Prairie, P.Q. Presented 14th May, 1902.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*

60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1902, for copies of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence between the department of labour and the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. John Wilson and other parties, in respect of alleged violations of the Alien Labour Law, between June 1st and September 1st, 1901. Also between officers of the immigration department and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Presented 7th March, 1902.—*Mr. Pattee*..... *Not printed.*

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61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1902, showing: 1. All contracts awarded by the department of railways and canals during the year ending June 30th, 1901, in which the "Current Wages" clause was incorporated, and the amount of such contracts. 2. The number of such contracts in which the schedule of wages was prepared by the fair wages officers. 3. The number of such contracts in which the schedule of wages was prepared by the contractors and accepted by the department. 4. The number of such contracts which were unaccompanied by schedule of wages. 5. The number of contracts awarded by the department of railways and canals which did not contain either the "Current Wages" clause or a schedule of wages. Presented 11th March, 1902—*Mr. Pattee* ..... *Not printed.*

62. Report on the trend of farm land values as indicated by the selling price. Presented 11th March, 1902, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..... *Not printed.*

63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1902, showing: 1. Whether the government or any member thereof, by letter or otherwise, gave any public or private assurance that in the selection of officers for the Canadian South African constabulary, which left for South Africa, last year, preference would be given to those Canadian officers who have served in South Africa and to other officers of the Canadian militia. 2. What persons, officers or others, applied for commissions in said constabulary. What is the military record of each, either in Canada, South Africa or elsewhere. 3. (*a*). What officers were selected and appointed: (*b*). What is the military record of each. 4. Who of those selected as officers had never before been officers. 5. Whether there were enough applications from officers of the Canadian militia to officer the constabulary, and the reason for their being passed over, and men without qualification, if there were any such, selected. 6. How many commissioned officers of the Canadian militia were enlisted in the first and second contingents, in the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Canadian Mounted Infantry, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and the Canadian Artillery, as (*a.*) non-commissioned officers and (*b.* as men. 7. How many non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent corps were enlisted in the corps named in question. How many of these were non-commissioned officers in South Africa. (*c.*) Why were the commissioned officers enlisted in the corps as privates, not given the non-commissions. Presented 11th March 1902.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*

64. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, for a copy of all papers and correspondence relating to the coronation of his majesty the king; the imperial conference which is to be held in London, and the appointment of Canadian delegates to the same. Presented 11th March, 1902. *Mr. Bourassa*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

65. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, for: 1. Copies of all applications for any portion of the ground covered by the Matson concession (so-called), or lease No. 9, in the Yukon district. 2. Copies of all applications for any portion of the ground covered by the Doyle concession (so-called), in the Yukon district. 3. Copies of all applications for any portion of the ground covered by the Bronson & Ray concession, in the Yukon district. 4. A memorandum showing the date on which the application in the Bronson & Ray concession was granted. 5. Copy of the application for all lay-overs in all these cases. 6. Copies of orders in council or other authority under which the minister of the interior granted any lay over in these cases; and copy of the material, reports or other evidence upon which such lay-overs were granted. 7. A description of the Boyle concession and a map of same. 8. Copy of the application for Boyle concession. 9. The exact terms of the application in the case of the Milne concession. 10. The dates on which this application was made and granted. 11. Map showing ground covered. 12. The date when the application for the Slavin & Gates concession was made and filed. 13. Copy of Green's original map, with copy of field notes attached in the case of the Slavin & Gates concession. 14. Copy of telegram from the deputy minister of interior to E. C. Senkler as to the boundaries of this concession, dated on or about the 5th June, 1901. Presented 12th March, 1902. —*Mr. Taylor* ... *Not printed.*

66. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1902, for a statement in detail showing the quantity of vegetables imported from the United States and entered at the ports of Montreal and Toronto during the years 1900 and 1901, respectively, as well as of the amount of duties collected by the government of Canada during the said two years at each one of the said ports. Presented 11th March, 1902. *Mr. Leonard* ..... *Not printed.*

66 . Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1902, for copies of all petitions, resolutions, letters, etc., addressed to the government in relation to an increase or a readjustment of the duties on vegetables, and of all replies sent by the government to said resolutions, petitions and letters. Presented 24th March, 1902. *Mr. Leonard.* ..... *Not printed.*

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67. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, for a copy of all papers and correspondence relating to the disallowance of chapters 11 and 14 of the Statutes of 1900, province of British Columbia, viz.: "An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia," and "An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by Private Acts." Presented 17th March, 1902. *Mr. Bourassa*... ..... *Not printed.*

68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, showing: 1. The amount of money spent each year from June 30th, 1891, to June 30th, 1901, on immigration. 2. The number of immigrants reported each year to have settled each year in the Dominion of Canada during the ten (10) years from 1891 to 1901, and the total for the ten years. 3. The number of immigrant agents employed by the Dominion government each year in Great Britain and Ireland from 1891 to 1901, and the total amount paid each year to the said agents, and the amount spent each year for printing and other expenses by the said agents. 4. The number of immigrant agents employed by the Dominion government each year in the continent of Europe from 1891 to 1901, and the total amount paid each year to the said agents, and the amount spent each year for printing and other expenses by the said agents. 5. The number of immigrant agents employed by the Dominion government each year in the United States of America from 1891 to 1901; and the total amount paid each year to the said agents; and amounts spent each year for printing and other expenses by the said agents; and by the government of the Dominion of Canada. Presented 18th March, 1902.—*Mr. Wilson*... ..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

69. Statement for parliament relative to fishing bounty payments for the year 1900-1901, required under section 4, of chapter 96, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels." Presented (Senate) 19th March, 1902, by Hon. R. W. Scott ..... *Not printed.*

70. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1900, to the 1st October, 1901. Presented 21st March, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Not printed.*

70a. Return (in so far as the department of the interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return under such resolution. Presented 21st March, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Not printed.*

71. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1902, for copies for all applications for water powers and other similar rights on or connected with the Soulanges canal, and all correspondence with respect thereto, and all reports, letters and communications of or from engineers or other experts respecting the same. Also all leases granted to any person, firm or corporation of water powers or other similar rights on or connected with the above named canal. Presented 20th March, 1902.—*Mr. Bennett* ..... *Not printed.*

72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1902, showing amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1901, specifying amount paid to each firm. Presented 20th March, 1902.—*Mr. Henderson. Not printed.*

73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1902, showing: 1. The amount of refined sugar imported into Canada *(a)* from the first of January to 31st December 1900; *(b)* from the first of January to the 31st of December, 1901; 2. The amount of raw sugar imported within same dates, each year separate, and the name of the country from which it has been imported. Presented 20th March, 1902.—*Mr. Madore* ..... *Not printed.*

74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1902, for a tracing showing the principal railway lines in operation in New Brunswick, and showing the railway lines, or portions of such lines, over which postal cars are run. Presented 24th March, 1902.—*Mr. Costigan*. *Not printed.*

75. Return of orders in council, which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of subsection *(d)* of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 21st March, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

75*a*. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st January and 31st December, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and its amendments. Presented 21st March, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*

76. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st January and 31st December, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the North-west Irrigation Act, chapter 35 of 61 Victoria. Presented 21st March, 1902, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*

77. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, for copies of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence between the governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand or any member thereof, respecting trade transportation, cable and other subjects of intercolonial concern. Presented 26th March, 1902—*Mr. Campbell* ..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1902, for list of the names of all permanent and temporary officials of the several branches of the department of the interior, date of appointment, and their salaries, on the 1st July, 1896; also a similar list on the 1st July, 1901. Presented 26th March, 1902. *Mr. LaRiviere*..... *Not printed.*

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, of all papers, reports and other data relative to the lowering of the waters of Lake Simcoe, with a view towards reclaiming certain flooded lands. Presented 26th March, 1902. *Mr. McLeod* ..... *Not printed.*

80. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1902, for a copy of the report from the judicial committee of the privy council, dated the 8th day of December, 1901, in the matter of an appeal from the court of king's bench for the province of Quebec (appeal side) between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, appellant, and Adrien Roy, respondent. Presented 7th April, 1902. *Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

81. Orders in council with respect to the application made by Messrs. Ewing, Treadgold and Barwick, to divert water for mining purposes. Presented 8th April, 1902, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

81*a*. Partial return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902: 1. For copies of all orders in council, petitions, applications, reports, telegrams, correspondence, grants, contracts, agreements, documents, and communications in writing, relating to or concerning the grant to or concession to A. N. C. Treadgold and others, or to the Hydraulic Mining Syndicate, either separately or associated with A. N. C. Treadgold, of any claims, rights, and privileges on Bonanza, Bear and Hunker Creeks or their tributaries, or elsewhere in the Yukon territory. 2. A description and plan showing the situation, location, area, and other particulars of all the claims, rights, and privileges so granted or conceded to the said A. N. C. Treadgold and others, or to the said Hydraulic Mining Syndicate, as aforesaid. Presented 23rd April, 1902. *Mr. Borden (Halifax).*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

81*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, indicating: 1. The names of all grantees of permits to cut timber in the Yukon, to whom permits, licenses or leases have been issued since the 1st January, 1899. 2. The location of such grants. 3. The annual amount payable by the grantee, licensee or lessee. 4. The price or consideration of the grant. 5. The name in each case of the present holder of grant or lease, if transferred. 6. Whether each and every grant was publicly advertised for sale by auction. Presented 29th April, 1902. *Mr. Monk.* ..... *Not printed.*

82. Return showing the reductions and remissions under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901. Presented (Senate) 8th April, 1902, by Hon. R. W. Scott ..... *Not printed.*

83. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th February, 1902, for copies of all orders in council, documents, memoranda, or other papers, relating to the transfer, from the federal to the provincial control, of public lands allotted for education in Manitoba, or relating to the payment by this government to the Manitoba government of any money—whether it be on the capital or on the interest—derived from the sales of such lands; also copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof, and the government of Manitoba or any member thereof, or any other persons, up to this date, in connection with the above matters. Presented (Senate) 9th April, 1902. *Hon. Mr. Bernier* ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

83*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, orders in council, and any and all documents in connection with the demands of the provincial legislature, with regard to the school lands in Manitoba; moneys derived from sales thereof, together with interest accrued thereon. Presented 25th April, 1902.—*Mr. LaRivière.* *Incorporated with 83.*

84. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for copies of all correspondence, papers, letters, telegrams, etc., between the department of justice and the authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, relating to the leave granted to the present warden, as well as that which passed respecting the superannuation of the said warden. Presented 21st April, 1902 — *Mr. Leonard*..... *Not printed*

84*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for copies of all correspondence, letters, claims, etc., addressed to the government in regard to the indemnity of Treffle Nantel, a guard at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, who died on or about the 12th September, 1900; as well as all documents relating to that matter. Presented 21st April, 1902.—*Mr. Leonard.* *Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for a copy of the report of Inspector McRae of the Indian department relating to the investigation held by him respecting the complaint by the Restigouche Indians against Indian Agent Peters, together with all correspondence and documents in connection therewith. Presented 21st April, 1902.—*Mr. Fowler*.....*Not printed.*

86. Report of the Commissioner for Canada at the Pan-American exhibition. Presented 22nd April, 1902, by *Hon. S. A. Fisher*..... *Not printed.*

87. Report of the Canadian Commissioner at the Glasgow exhibition. Presented 22nd April, 1902, by *Hon. S. A. Fisher*..... *Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1902, showing: 1. The number of timber limits, and where located, that have been disposed of by the government since July, 1896, in the province of Manitoba and North-west Territories. 2. The names of the purchasers in each case, and price paid for each limit. 3. Copies of tenders for each limit, and names of newspapers in which advertisements appeared. Presented 23rd April, 1902. *Mr. Roche (Marquette).* *Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for any communications, reports, or other documents received by the government, or any member or department thereof, from Colonel Taylor, of Pittsburg, U.S.A., with reference to the deposits of coal and coal mining in South British Columbia, particularly the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields. Presented 25th April, 1902. *Mr. Bennett*..... *Not printed.*

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for copy of petition dated on or about November 29th, 1901, from the president of the Quebec Trades and Labour Council to the department of labour, and of all documents connected with said petition or mentioned therein, or correspondence ensuing therefrom in reference to the arbitration controversy or conflict between the Shoe Workers' Union of Quebec city and Mgr. L. N. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec. Presented 28th April, 1902. *Mr. Pottier.* *Not Printed.*

90*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for copies of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence between the department of labour and the officers of the Rossland Miners' Union and other persons, in reference to the alleged violations of the Alien Labour Act in connection with the Rossland miners' strike. Presented 9th May, 1902. *Mr. Smith (Vancouver).* *Not printed.*

91. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1902, for copies of all memorials, petitions or protests received respecting the erection of a monument to General Montgomery at Quebec, with dates; also copies of replies sent thereto. Presented 29th April, 1902.—*Mr. Clarke.* *Not printed.*

92. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for a statement of all moneys paid by the Dominion government to the province of Ontario during the calendar years 1900 and 1901, respectively; stating in each case how much of such moneys so paid was on account of subsidy, allowance for government, and interest, respectively. Also copies of all telegrams, letters, or correspondence of any kind in any way relating to or connected with the transmission of such moneys. Presented 30th April, 1902.—*Mr. Henderson.* *Not printed.*

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93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1902, showing (1st) the number of commutations of sentences that have been granted through the department of justice to prisoners convicted of arson or incendiarism during the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, respectively; (2nd) the places where the crimes were committed; (3rd) the sentences imposed. Presented 1st May, 1902.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*

94. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 9th April, 1902, for a copy of the orders in council appointing: 1. The Honourable Mr. Wurtele, one of the judges of the court of appeal for the province of Quebec, chairman of the commission for the revision of the statutes of the Dominion of Canada. 2 The Honourable Justice François Langelier, one of the judges of the superior court of the province of Quebec, a judge of the court of appeal of the same province, in the room and place of the said Honourable Judge Wurtele. 3. Cancelling the aforesaid appointments; together with a copy of all correspondence exchanged on the subject of these appointments and the cancellation thereof. Presented (Senate) 2nd May, 1902.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*..... *Not printed.*

95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1902, showing: 1. The number of seine licenses issued for the province of British Columbia for the year 1901. 2. To whom the said licenses were issued. 3. The number operated by those to whom they were issued, and by whom. 4. By whom those were operated which were not used by the parties to whom they were issued. Presented 5th May, 1902. *Mr. Earle*..... *Not printed.*

96. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1902, for a copy of all papers and correspondence exchanged between his excellency the governor general, the Canadian government, or any of its members or departments, the officer commanding the Canadian militia, and the British authorities, in relation to the South African war, its conduct and its settlement; and the sending or recruiting of Canadian troops to South Africa, for the three last years. Presented 7th May, 1902. *Mr. Bourassa*..... *Not printed.*

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1902, for copies of all contracts made during two years past between the government of Canada and all steamship companies with whom it is agreed that a subsidy, bonus or grant of any kind shall be given by the government of Canada for services to be rendered in connection with transatlantic, transpacific or West Indian business. Presented 9th May, 1902. *Mr. Smith (Wentworth*..... *Not printed.*

98. Copy of the finding of the judge of the exchequer court of Canada, in the matter between William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann, claimants, and His Majesty the King, defendant. Presented 9th May, 1902, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..... *Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, showing what licenses, during the year 1900, were issued, entitling the persons named therein to fish for oysters on the beds planted by the government in the harbour of Shediac. And also showing to whom such licenses were issued, and on what dates they were respectively issued, and by whose authority they were issued in each instance, and whether such licenses, or any, and which of them were cancelled; and if so, how many, and on what date, and for what reason, such licenses were cancelled; and what quantity of oysters was secured under such licenses during the period they were in force. Presented 9th May, 1902. *Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*

100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, for a statement showing: 1. Into how many classes the employees of the Intercolonial Railway are divided. 2. The name, residence and the salary of each of the employees of the first class. 3. The name, residence and salary of each of those of the second class. 4. The number of those of the third class, and the total amount of the yearly salary paid them. Presented 10th May, 1902. *Mr. Leonard*..... *Not printed.*

101. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 23rd April, 1902, of all correspondence which has taken place within the last two years between the government of Canada or any department or officer thereof, and any steamship company or agent of such company, engaged in the transportation of the produce of Canada from any port in Canada to Europe, regarding the ventilation of space on steamships used for storage during transportation of perishable products such as apples and cheese; also copies of all clauses in contracts with steamship companies relating to the ventilation of the holds or spaces between the decks of steamers employed as aforesaid; also a statement giving the names of all steamships and the owners thereof which have been equipped with means of generating cold air and distributing the same throughout their holds and between decks, in terms of the appropriation made for such purpose during last session of parliament, giving the cost to the government in the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

ase of each steamer; also a statement showing the daily minimum and maximum temperatures maintained during each voyage in the holds or between the decks of steamers equipped in terms of the said parliamentary appropriation of last session; also a statement showing the comparative results in the transportation of apples between steamers equipped as above described and steamers without any special means of ventilation; and also a statement giving the names and owners of steamers which it is proposed to equip as aforesaid, for the approaching season, and giving the port of departure from Canada of such steamers as well as of those already equipped as aforesaid. Presented (Senate) 13th May, 1902. *Hon. Mr. Ferguson* .... *Not printed.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1902, for copies of all papers relating to preferential trade. Presented 15th May, 1902. *Mr. Bélcourt* .. .. *Not printed.*

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1901.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1901

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1901.

STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR

L'ANNÉE EXPIRÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1901

IMPRIMÉ PAR ORDRE DU PARLEMENT

OTTAWA
IMPRIMÉ PAR S. E. DAWSON, IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1902

[No. 17—1902]

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REPORT OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

These statistics are collected under authority of the Criminal Statistics Act, Chap. 13, Acts of 1876, and its modifications embodied in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chap. 60.

The report treats of (*a*) Indictable Offences and (*b*) Summary Convictions: the former including all cases tried by police and other magistrates with the consent of the accused under the Speedy Trials Act, Summary Trials by Consent Act, and the Juvenile Offenders' Act—the latter made up of cases disposed of by Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, under the Summary Convictions Act.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

These are divided into (*a*) Offences against the Person; (*b*) Offences against Property; (*c*) Forgery and Other Offences against the Currency: (*d*) Other Offences not Included in the Preceding.

The subdivisions of (*b*) Offences against Property, are (1) Offences with Violence: (2) Offences without violence and (3) Malicious Offences against property.

The number of charges in 1901 for indictable offences was 128 less than in 1900, being 8,291 in 1901 and 8,419 in 1900. The statistical position of 1900 as compared with 1899 was 249 more charges.

The convictions in 1901 numbered 5,638 or 130 less than in 1900, in which latter year the convictions were 55 more than in 1899.

The percentage of convictions to charges is: 1901, 68 p.c.; 1900, 68·51 p.c., and 1899, 69·92 p.c. The decrease in this respect is worthy of note, indicating either less caution in bringing charges or less care and conscience in the investigation, or both.

In 1901 there were 2,532 acquittals, 14 detentions for lunacy, and 107 cases in which no sentence, for various reasons, such as *nolle prosequi* or escape before trial, or disagreement of jury, was passed.

RAPPORT DE LA STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR L'ANNÉE TERMINÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1901.

Cette statistique est recueillie en vertu de l'Acte de la Statistique criminelle, chapitre 13 des actes de 1876, et ses modifications comprises dans les Statuts revisés du Canada, 1886, chapitre 60.

Le rapport traite (*a*) des "infractions justiciables du jury," et (*b*) des condamnations sommaires"; dans les premières se trouvent compris les cas expédiés par les magistrats de police ou autres juges de paix, du consentement des accusés, sous l'autorité des actes concernant les "procès expéditifs," les procès sommaires, et les "jeunes délinquants"—tandis que les dernières ne contiennent que les cas expédiés sommairement par les juges de paix, en dehors des sessions, sous l'autorité de "l'Acte des condamnations sommaires."

INFRACTIONS JUSTICIABLES DU JURY.

Les infractions justiciables du jury sont divisées comme suit: (*a*) outrages contre la personne; (*b*) délits contre la propriété; (*c*) faux en écritures et crimes relatifs à la monnaie; (*d*) autres crimes et délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.

(*c*) "Crimes et délits contre la propriété" se subdivisent comme suit: (1) délits avec violence; (2) sans violence et (3) offenses malicieuses contre la propriété.

Le nombre d'accusations en 1901 pour "infractions justiciables du jury" a été de 128 de moins qu'en 1900, soit 8,291 en 1901 et 8,419 en 1900. La statistique de 1900 en comparaison avec celle de de 1899 montre une augmentation de 249 dans le nombre des accusations.

Les condamnations pour 1901 se sont élevées à 5,638 ou 130 de moins qu'en 1900, alors que dans cette dernière les condamnations ont été de 55 de plus qu'en 1899.

La moyenne des condamnations aux accusations est pour 1901, 68 p. 100, 1900, 68·51 p. 100 et pour 1899, 69·92 p. 100. La diminution dans ce sens peut provenir peut-être du fait qu'on a apporté moins de précautions dans la manière de porter les accusations, ou moins de soins et de scrupule dans les enquêtes, ou même dans les deux cas.

En 1901, il y a eu 2,532 acquittements, 11 cas d'emprisonnement pour cause de folie et 107 cas où pour différentes raisons, tel que le cas d'un *nolle prosequi* ou fuite avant procès ou encore désaccord entre les jurés, aucune sentence n'a été prononcée.

In 1900, acquittals were 2,576; detentions for lunacy, 8; and in 67 cases no sentence was passed. Comparing three years, detentions for lunacy in 1901 were 6 more than in 1900 and 3 more than in 1899. This fact of increased detentions for lunacy appears to agree with the findings of the Census of 1901, which shows that the unsound of mind increased 22·76 per cent over the number given in the Census of 1891, while population increased but 11·76 per cent.

PROVINCES.	Number of Convictions.		Number of Convictions per 10,000 Inhabitants.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Prince Edward Island	27	17	2·60	1·64
New Brunswick	137	127	4·15	3·83
Nova Scotia	325	329	7·08	7·16
Manitoba	269	202	11·15	7·92
Quebec	1,487	1,490	9·11	9·64
Ontario	2,769	2,769	12·72	12·68
Territories	170	207	11·66	13·02
Yukon	95	40	35·18	14·69
British Columbia	489	457	29·41	25·57
Canada	5,768	5,638	10·87	10·49

This table shows that (1) there has been a decrease in Canada as a whole in the number of convictions compared with the population; (2) that this decrease is due to the decreased ratio of crime to population in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario, the Yukon and British Columbia; the Territories showing a considerably increased ratio, while Nova Scotia and Quebec show a small increase.

The decrease in Yukon is very marked and shows that the reign of law there is fairly well established.

British Columbia, though showing a noticeable improvement in the year 1901 compared with 1900, has far away the largest ratio of convicted criminals of any of the provinces. During the period 1894-1901, the average is 24 per cent, so that while there have been years when the ratio has been lower than that of 1901 there have also been years when it was considerably higher. In Nova Scotia the ratio is much less than in British Columbia, though the former is also a mining province.

The population of the cities and towns of Canada according to the Census of 1901 was in that year 1,413,226. The convictions for indictable offences in 1901 in which the convicted represented himself as a dweller in a city or town numbered 1,217.

From these figures the following results are worked out:—

Urban crime, 29·80 persons in every 10,000 inhabitants.
Rural " 2·35 " " "

By occupations the returns show that convicted crime among (1) the agricultural class decreased, the figures being 195 in 1901 against 218 in 1900, a decrease of 23—equal to 3·46 per cent of the whole body of convictions compared with 3·78 in 1900 and 3·76 in 1899; (2) commercial class decreased, the figures being 710 in 1901 against 753 in 1900, a decrease of 43 (or presented in percentages), of 12·59 per cent in 1901.

En 1900 il y a eu 2,576 acquittements ; 8 cas d'emprisonnement pour cause de folie et 67 cas où la sentence n'a pas été prononcée. Si l'on fait une comparaison pour les trois années, on voit qu'il y a en 1901 6 cas d'emprisonnement pour cause de folie de plus qu'en 1900 et trois de plus qu'en 1899. Le fait d'une augmentation des cas d'emprisonnement pour cause de folie semble s'accorder avec les données du recensement de 1901 où l'on voit que le nombre des aliénés a augmenté de 22·76 pour 100 sur le nombre porté au recensement de 1891, pendant que la population n'a augmenté que de 11·76 pour 100.

PROVINCES.	Total des condamnations		Nombre d'habitants pour chaque condamnation.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Ile du Prince-Edouard	27	17	2 60	1·64
Nouveau-Brunswick	137	127	4 15	3 83
Nouvelle Ecosse	325	329	7 08	7 16
Manitoba	269	202	11·15	7·92
Québec	1,487	1,490	9 11	9 64
Ontario	2,769	2,769	12·72	12 68
Les Territoires	170	207	11 66	13 02
Yukon	95	40	35·18	14 69
Colombie-Britannique	489	457	29·41	25 57
Canada	5,768	5,638	10 87	10 49

Ce tableau indique (1) qu'il y a eu en général une diminution en Canada, dans le nombre des condamnations en comparaison avec la population ; (2) que cette diminution est due à la diminution dans la proportion du crime quant à la population dans l'île du Prince-Edouard, le Nouveau-Bruswick, Manitoba et Ontario. Les territoires montrent une augmentation considérable de proportion, pendant que la Nouvelle-Ecosse et Québec ne montrent qu'une faible augmentation.

La diminution dans le Yukon est très marquée et indique que la loi y est très bien établie et respectée.

La Colombie-Britannique malgré une amélioration digne de remarque, pour l'année 1901 en comparaison avec 1900 montre la plus forte proportion de criminels sous condamnation, sur toutes les autres provinces. Durant la période de 1894-1901, la moyenne est de 24 pour 100, de sorte que s'il y a eu des années où la proportion a été moins forte qu'en 1901, il y a eu aussi des années où elle a été considérablement plus élevée. La proportion dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse est beaucoup moindre que dans la Colombie-Britannique, malgré que la première soit cependant une province minière.

La population des cités et villes du Canada, d'après le recensement de 1901 était pour cette année là, de 1,413,226. Les condamnations pour infractions justiciables du jury en 1901 pour lesquelles le condamné se donnait comme habitant d'une cité ou ville s'élevaient à 1,217.

D'après ces chiffres nous avons obtenu les résultats suivants :—

Crimes des villes, 29·80 personnes pour chaque 10,000 habitants.
" des campagnes, 2·35 " " "

Par occupations les rapports indiquent que nombre des criminels parmi la classe agricole a diminué, les chiffres étant 195 en 1901 contre 218 en 1900, soit une diminution de 23—égale à 3·46 pour 100 du total des condamnations en comparaison avec 3·78

13·05 in 1900, and 12·37 in 1899; (3) domestic class decreased, the figures being 176 in 1901 against 235 in 1900, a decrease of 59, represented in percentages by 3·12 per cent in 1901, 4·07 per cent in 1900, and 3·64 per cent in 1899: (4) industrial class increased, the figures being 652 in 1901 and 590 in 1900, an increase of 62; by percentages, 11·56 per cent in 1901; 10·06 in 1900 and 12 per cent in 1899; (5) professional class decreased, the figures being 47 in 1901 against 52 in 1900, or 0·83 per cent in 1901 against 0·90 in 1900 and 0·80 in 1899; (6) labouring class decreased, the figures being 2,130 in 1901 and 2,211 in 1900, a decrease of 81, or 37·78 per cent in 1901 against 38·33 per cent in 1900 and 38·73 in 1899.

With regard to sex the returns show that of the total convictions during 1901 those of males numbered 5,338 against 5,430 in 1900, a decrease of 92, and those of females 300 against 338, a decrease of 38.

Taking the series of years the proportion of females among the criminal class has been constantly decreasing.

The following table indicates the rate and constancy of the decrease:—

Proportion of females in convictions for indictable offences.

1884–91	8·6 per cent.
1892	7·1 "
1893	7·1 "
1894	7·1 "
1895	7·3 "
1896	6·7 "
1897	6·4 "
1898	5·98 "
1899	5·76 "
1900	5·86 "
1901	5·67 "

During 18 years the trend has been steadily in the direction of a decreased proportion of female criminals.

With respect to the birth places of the criminals of Canada the returns give fairly full details for a number of years.

During the years 1884–91 England supplied 9·3 per cent of the persons convicted. In 1899, 6·2 per cent; in 1900, 7·1 per cent and in 1901, 6·35 per cent.

This decrease is accompanied by a decrease in the actual number of persons born in England.

Ireland, in 1884–91, furnished 7·8 per cent; in 1899, 2·9 per cent; in 1900, 3·1 per cent, and in 1901, 2·9 per cent.

Scotland supplied 2·2 per cent in the first mentioned period, 1·6 per cent in 1899, 1·1 per cent in 1900 and 1·07 in 1901.

Canadian born formed 68·2 per cent in 1884–91; 72·5 per cent in 1899; 68·5 per cent in 1900, and 72·01 per cent in 1901.

en 1900, et 3·76 en 1899 ; (2) diminution parmi la classe commerciale, les chiffres étant 710 en 1901 contre 753 en 1900, une diminution de 43—ou en moyennes de 12·59 pour 100 en 1901, 13·05 en 1900 et 12·37 en 1899 ; (3) diminution dans la classe domestique, les chiffres étant 176 en 1901 contre 235 en 1900, soit une diminution de 59, en moyennes de 3·12 pour 100 en 1901, 4·07 pour 100 en 1900 et 3·64 pour 100 en 1899 ; (4) il y a eu augmentation dans la classe industrielle, les chiffres étant 652 en 1901 et 590 en 1900, soit une augmentation de 62 ; par moyennes 11·56 pour 100 en 1901 ; 10·06 en 1900 et 12 pour 100 en 1899 ; (5) pour la classe professionnelle il y a eu diminution, soit 47 en 1901 contre 52 en 1900, ou 0·83 pour 100 en 1901, contre 0·90 en 1900 et 0·80 en 1899 ; (6) la classe ouvrière a diminué, soit 2,130 en 1901 et 2,211 en 1900, diminution de 81, ou 37·78 pour 100 en 1901 contre 38·33 pour 100 en 1900 et 38·73 en 1899.

Pour ce qui a trait au sexe les rapports font voir que du total des condamnations pour 1901, les hommes sont au nombre de 5,338 contre 5,430 en 1900, soit une diminution de 92, et les femmes sont au nombre de 300 contre 338, soit une diminution de 38.

En prenant une série d'années, la proportion parmi les femmes dans la classe criminelle a été constamment en diminuant.

Le tableau suivant fait voir le taux constant de la diminution :—

Proportion de condamnations parmi les femmes pour "Infractions justiciables du Jury."

1884-91	8·6	pour cent.
1892	7·1	"
1893	7·4	"
1894	7·1	"
1895	7·3	"
1896	6·7	"
1897	6·4	"
1898	5·98	"
1899	5·76	"
1900	5·86	"
1901	5·67	"

Depuis dix-huit années le courant a semblé être dans la direction d'une proportion vers la diminution du crime parmi les femmes.

Quant aux lieux de naissance des criminels du Canada les rapports donnent des détails complets et satisfaisants pour un certain nombre d'années.

Durant les années 1884-91 l'Angleterre a fourni 9·3 pour cent des personnes condamnées. En 1899, 6·2 pour cent, en 1900, 7·1 pour cent et en 1901, 6·35 pour cent.

Cette diminution est accompagnée d'une diminution dans le nombre réel des personnes nées en Angleterre.

En 1884-91 l'Irlande a eu 7·8 pour cent ; en 1899, 2·9 pour cent ; en 1900, 3·1 pour cent et en 1901, 2·9 pour cent.

Durant les premières années ci-haut mentionnées, l'Ecosse a fourni 2·2 pour cent, 1·6 pour cent en 1899, 1.4 pour cent en 1900 et 1·07 en 1901.

Les Canadiens nés dans le pays ont fourni 68·2 pour cent en 1884-91 ; 72·5 pour cent en 1899 ; 68·5 pour cent en 1900 et 72·01 en 1901.

Les Etats-Unis ont contribué à nos annales criminelles 5·8 pour cent pour 1884-91 ; 3·9 pour cent en 1899 ; 4·6 pour cent en 1900 et 4·04 en 1901.

The United States contributed to our criminals 5·8 per cent of the convicted in 1884–91 ; 3·9 per cent in 1899 ; 4·6 per cent in 1900, and 4·04 per cent in 1901.

Other foreign countries supplied 3·1 per cent ; 4·0 per cent, 5·9 per cent and 4·6 per cent respectively in the years under consideration.

"Other British Possessions" supplied 0·3 per cent ; 0·3 per cent, 0·4 per cent and 0·3 per cent respectively.

The instances where the criminals did not give the country of birth were 3·3 per cent of the convictions of 1884–91 ; 8·5 per cent of those of 1899 ; 8·6 per cent of those of 1900, and 8·9 per cent of those of 1901.

No doubt many if not most of the "not given" are foreign, and in a general way it may be said that the records of 1901 show that the foreign element in crime maintains the bad pre-eminence it has always held. Our population is 87 per cent native born : the native born criminals form 72 per cent of the criminals.

The records show that with regard to the religious denominations the following was the condition :—

CONVICTIONS BY DENOMINATIONS.

YEARS.	Anglicans, p.c.	Methodists, p.c.	Presbyterians, p.c.	Baptists, p.c.	Roman Catholics, p.c.
1884-91	16·2	10·6	7·3	2·8	48·1
1892	18·3	9·7	7·1	2·6	48·7
1893	17·4	10·1	7·0	2·7	44·1
1894	17·4	8·9	7·1	2·8	43·4
1895	16·6	10·0	8·5	3·1	39·7
1896	17·5	9·5	7·6	2·9	41·8
1897	17·1	9·2	6·4	2·3	41·5
1898	16·1	9·8	7·5	2·8	41·5
1899	17·2	9·9	7·5	3·1	42·5
1900	15·6	9·5	7·1	3·2	38·8
1901	17·7	10·6	7·4	2·9	39·1

In 1901, according to the Census, the several denominations held the following percentage positions in the total population : Anglicans, 12·67 ; Methodists, 17·07 ; Presbyterians, 15·68 ; Baptists, 6·50 ; Roman Catholics, 41·50. Of the large denominations the convicted criminals who described themselves as Anglicans are more numerous in the great body of the convicted criminals than the proportion of Anglicans in the whole population of the Dominion warrants. Those who gave their religious views as Methodists, as Presbyterians, as Baptists or as Roman Catholics are fewer in number than their proportion in the whole population warrants.

The table just above given shows that the Roman Catholic portion of the population has supplied fewer criminals of late years than it did in the earlier years of the period covered.

In a general way the above table indicates that the religious denominations specified are steadily and successfully bringing their spiritual forces to bear upon society to reduce crime.

Les autres pays étrangers ont fourni 3·1 pour cent ; 4·0 pour cent ; 5·9 pour cent et 4·6 pour cent respectivement pour les années sous considération.

Les "autres possessions britanniques" ont fourni 0·3 pour cent, 0·3 pour cent, 0·4 pour cent et 0·3 pour cent respectivement. Dans les cas où les lieux de naissance n'ont pas été obtenus, nous constatons 3·3 pour cent de condamnations pour 1884-91 ; 8·5 pour cent pour ceux de 1899 ; 8·6 pour cent pour ceux de 1900, et 8·9 pour cent pour ceux de 1901. Sans doute plusieurs, sinon la plupart des "non-donnés," sont des étrangers, et en général, on peut dire que les rapports de 1901 montrent que l'élément étranger tient le premier rang comme auparavant, pour la criminalité. Notre population est de 87 pour cent de Canadiens nés au pays. Les criminels nés au pays forment 72 pour cent du total des criminels.

CONDAMNATIONS PAR DÉNOMINATIONS RELIGIEUSES.

ANNÉES.	Anglicains, p.c.	Méthodistes p.c.	Presbytériens, p.c.	Baptistes, p.c.	Catholiques Romains, p.c.
1884-91	16·2	10·5	7·3	2·8	48·1
1892	18·3	9·7	7·1	2·6	48·7
1893	17·4	10·1	7·0	2·7	44·1
1894	17·4	8·9	7·1	2·8	43·4
1895	16·6	10·0	8·5	3·1	39·7
1896	17·5	9·5	7·6	2·9	41·8
1897	17·1	9·2	6·4	2·3	41·5
1898	16·1	9·8	7·5	2·8	41·5
1899	17·2	9·9	7·5	3·1	42·5
1900	15·6	9·5	7·1	3·2	38·8
1901	17·7	10·6	7·4	2·9	39·1

En 1901, d'après les rapports du recensement, les différentes dénominations tenaient les rangs suivants dans le total de la population : Anglicans, 12·67 ; Méthodistes, 17·07 ; Presbytériens, 15·68 ; Baptistes, 6·50 ; Catholiques Romains, 41·59. D'entre les grandes sectes religieuses, les condamnés qui se sont donnés comme anglicans sont plus nombreux dans le grand corps des criminels que le démontre la population totale de la Puissance. Ceux qui se sont inscrits comme Méthodistes, Presbytériens, Baptistes ou Catholiques Romains sont en plus petit nombre que le démontre leur proportion dans la population totale.

Le tableau ci-dessus donné démontre que la portion des Catholiques Romains de la population a fourni moins de criminels ces années dernières que les années d'auparavant pour la période mentionnée.

En général, le tableau ci-dessus indique que les dénominations religieuses ci-haut mentionnées apportent leurs forces spirituelles à la réduction de la criminalité dans la société.

En ce qui concerne l'éducation et l'influence que l'ignorance exerce parmi les criminels, les rapports démontrent que durant la période de 1884-91, ceux n'ayant qu'une instruction élementaire ou pas du tout comprenaient 91·6 pour cent des condamnés pour infractions justiciables du jury. En 1899 ils étaient de 88·5 pour cent ; en 1900, 88·7 pour cent ; en 1901, 88·7 pour cent. De ceux-là, 17 pour cent ; 12·44 pour cent, 14·6 pour cent et 11 pour cent respectivement étaient incapables de lire.

With respect to education and the influence of ignorance as the foster mother of crime, the records show that in the period 1884–91 those having an elementary education or none at all formed 91·6 per cent of the persons convicted of indictable offences. In 1899 they were 88·5 per cent; in 1900, 88·7 per cent, and in 1901, 88·7 per cent. Of these, 17 per cent, 12·44 per cent, 14·6 per cent and 11 per cent respectively were unable to read.

The 18 years' record suggests that while ignorance is the close friend and ally of criminality, yet education is not as great a preventive of crime as it used to be, according to some authorities. The educated or partially educated classes in the community supplied 8·4 per cent of the convicted criminals of 1881–91; 11·5 per cent in 1899; 11·3 per cent in 1900, and 11·2 in 1901.

With regard to the use of liquors the reports indicate that in the 1884–91 period 47·3 per cent of the convictions was of persons using liquors moderately, and 40 per cent of persons using them immoderately: the remainder being individuals from whom the courts obtained no information of their personal and practical views on the liquor question. In 1899 immoderate drinkers represented 33·5 per cent of the convicted criminals, in 1900, 29·1 per cent, and in 1901 nearly 30 per cent. About one-third of the criminals were persons addicted to drinking liquors. This leaves about two-thirds of whom the records are silent or classed under the head of moderate drinkers.

With respect to matrimony the returns compared with the Census give the following results:—

	Total Population. p.c.	Total Criminals. p.c.
Married men	17·31	21·30
" women	16·85	1·68
Widowed men	1·37	1·56
" women	2·80	0·30
Single men	32·54	63·57
" women	29·10	3·00

In every 10,000 group of the married men nearly 13 (12·9) are criminals.

In every 10,000 group of the single men over 20 (20·5) are criminals.

It is more difficult to analyse the woman side of the criminal population, women criminals, judged by indictable offences, being so rare. The married women have, however, slightly the advantage, for in every million of the married women there would be 105 who would have been convicted of serious crime, while in the same number of single women there would be 106.

The widowers seem to retain the sobering influences of the married state, for in every 10,000 of them there are but 12 to stand in the prisoners' dock convicted of the perpetration of serious crime as expressed in the phrase "Indictable Offences." A greater age average has probably had something to do with the greater immunity.

The widows, on the other hand, seem to be somewhat worse than their married or their single sisters, for the records show that the widows, in the proportion of 113 in every million, are convicted of crime.

Les annales de 18 années indiquent que, quoique l'ignorance soit l'ami et le confident de la criminalité, cependant l'éducation n'est pas comme autrefois, un aussi grand palliatif au crime, d'après certaines autorités. La classe instruite ou en partie instruite dans la société fournissait 8·4 pour cent des criminels sous condamnations en 1884-91, 11·5 pour cent en 1899, 11·3 pour cent en 1900 et 11·2 pour cent en 1901.

En ce qui concerne l'usage des liqueurs enivrantes les rapports indiquent que durant la période de 1884-91, 47·3 pour cent des condamnations étaient des personnes faisant un usage modéré de liqueurs et 40 pour cent de personnes en faisant un usage immodéré, le reste étant des individus dont on ne pouvait obtenir aucun renseignement sur leurs vues personnelles et pratiques de la question de l'ivrognerie. En 1899 les buveurs immodérés représentaient 33·5 pour cent des condamnés au criminel, en 1900, 29·1 pour cent et en 1901 presque 30 pour cent. A peu près un tiers des criminels étaient des personnes s'adonnant à l'abus des liqueurs, ce qui laisse à peu près deux tiers sur lesquelles les rapports ne disent rien, ou une classe de gens reconnues comme des buveurs modérés.

Dans le cas du saint état du mariage les rapports en comparaison avec le recensement donnent les résultats suivants :—

	Population totale, pour cent.	Total des criminels, pour cent.
Hommes mariés	17·31	21·30
Femmes mariées	16·85	1·68
Veufs	1·37	1·56
Veuves	2·80	0·30
Garçons	32·54	63·57
Filles	29·10	3·00

Dans chaque groupe de 10,000 des hommes mariés presque 13 (12·9) sont des criminels.

Dans chaque groupe de 10,000 des hommes non mariés âgés de plus de 20 ans (20·5) sont des criminels.

Il est plus difficile d'analyser la question de la femme pour ce qui a trait à sa position dans la population des criminels, les femmes criminelles jugées pour infractions justiciables du jury sont très rares. Les femmes mariées ont en quelque sorte l'avantage, car pour chaque million de femmes mariées, on en trouve 105 qui sont trouvées coupables de crimes sérieux pendant que pour le même nombre de femmes non mariées on en trouve 106.

Les veufs semblent conserver l'influence de sobriété obtenue par leur état de mariage, car pour chaque 10,000 de veufs nous n'en trouvons que 12 qui ont été appelés à la "boîte des prisonniers" pour condamnations sérieuses tombant sous le titre "d'Infractions justiciables du jury." Leurs âges assez avancés est peut-être pour quelque chose dans leurs cas.

Les veuves, d'un autre côté, ne montrent pas un rapport aussi favorable que leurs sœurs mariées ou non-mariées, car les registres de la cour font voir que les veuves dans la proportion de 113 pour chaque million sont condamnées pour cause de crimes. Si nous basons notre calcul sur l'unité d'un million, d'une manière générale, la gravité du crime dans le pays dans son rapport quant à l'état conjugal est comme ci-dessous :—

Basing the calculation on the unit of a million, all round, the serious crime of the country in its relation to the conjugal state is thus expressed :—

Married men.....	1,290	criminals in every	1,000,000 married men.
Single "	2,050	" "	single "
Married women...	105	" "	married women.
Single " ...	106	" "	single "
Widowers.....	1,200	" "	widowers.
Widows	113	" "	widows.

First time criminals of both sexes in 1884–91 averaged 86·3 per cent of the criminal convictions while in 1899 they were 79·3 per cent, in 1900 78·8 per cent, and in 1901, 78·6 per cent. Those convicted a second time were 8 per cent of the whole in 1884–91 ; 10·3 per cent in 1899 ; 10·7 per cent in 1900, and 11·7 per cent in 1901.

Recidivists were 5·6 per cent in the 1884–91 period ; 10·3 in 1899 ; 9·4 in 1900, and 10·4 per cent in 1901.

The returns of 1901 support the conclusion of 1900 "that the tendency in Canada is towards a habitually criminal class" which means (taken in conjunction with the smaller number of convictions as in 1901 compared with 1900 and of practically the same number in 1900 as compared with 1899) a smaller body of criminals and a larger number of repetitions of crime by the same person. The individuals are fewer but more of them have more than one crime, even more than two crimes to their individual record.

By classes of crime and per 10,000 of the inhabitants the indictable offences are :—

CLASS.	Percentage of each class to the whole.			
	1884-91.	1899.	1900.	1901.
1. Offences against the person...	22·18	20·65	21·50	21·28
2. " property with violence	6·84	7·77	7·15	8·00
3. " " without violence.. ...	60·92	64·30	62·95	62·04
4. Malicious offences against property	1·30	1·34	1·28	1·88
5. Forgery and other offences against currency....	1·12	1·90	1·58	1·62
6. Other offences not included in 1-5....	7·64	4·04	5·54	5·18

The above table locates the great bulk of the serious crime of the country in class 3 —"Offences against Property without Violence."

This class is subdivided into (*a*) bringing stolen property into Canada, (*b*) embezzlement, (*c*) false pretences, (*d*) feloniously receiving, (*e*) fraud and conspiracy to defraud, (*f*) horse, cattle and sheep stealing, (*g*) larceny, larceny from dwelling houses and larceny from the person, (*h*) stealing registered letters and other mail matter.

Of this class sub-class "g" contains by far the greatest proportion, the percentages being 91·4 per cent for 1899 ; 90·22 per cent for 1900, and 88·30 per cent for 1901.

Of the total, 5,638 convictions in 1901, 3,088 were for larceny, larceny from dwelling houses and larceny from the person. In 1900, of the total 5,768 convictions 3,631 were for larceny, &c., and in 1899, of the total 5,713 convictions, 3,344 were under sub-class "g."

Hommes mariés	1,290	criminels pour chaque 1,000,000	d'hommes mariés.
" non mariés	2,050	" "	" non mariés.
Femmes mariées	105	" "	de femmes mariées.
" non mariées	106	" "	" non mariées.
Veufs	1,200	" "	d'hommes veufs.
Veuves	113	" "	de femmes veuves.

Les criminels condamnés une première fois en 1884-91 pour les deux sexes, étaient en moyenne de 86·3 pour cent des criminels condamnés tandis qu'en 1899, ils étaient de 79·3 pour cent, de 78·8 pour cent en 1900 et 78·6 pour cent en 1901 ; ceux qui ont été condamnés une seconde fois étaient de 8 pour cent sur le tout en 1884-91, 10·3 pour cent en 1899, 10·7 pour cent en 1900 et 11·7 pour cent en 1901.

Les récidivistes étaient de 5·6 pour cent en 1884-91 ; 10·3 pour cent en 1899 ; 9·4 pour cent en 1900 et 10·4 pour cent en 1901.

Les rapports de 1901 appuient la conclusion de ceux de 1900 "que la tendance en Canada est du côté de la classe des criminels d'habitude qui (prise conjointement avec un nombre moindre de condamnations en 1901 en comparaison avec 1900 et pratiquement avec un même nombre en 1900 en comparaison avec 1899) comprend un moins grand nombre de criminels mais un plus grand nombre de répétitions de crimes par le même individu. Les individus sont moins nombreux, mais chacun a plus de crimes à son actif.

Les crimes par classes et par 10,000 de population, pour les infractions justiciables du jury, sont :

Crimes par classes pour "Infractions justiciables du jury":

	Moyennes de chaque classe sur le tout.			
	1884-91.	1899.	1900.	1901.
1. Offenses contre la personne	22 18	20 65	21 50	21·28
2. " contre la propriété avec violence	6 84	7·77	7·15	8 00
3. " " sans "	60 92	64 30	62 95	62 04
4. Dommages malicieux à la propriété	1·30	1·34	1 28	1·88
5. Faux et autres offenses contre la monnaie	1·12	1 90	1 58	1 62
6. Autres offenses non comprises dans les classes précédentes	7 64	4 04	5·54	5 18

Le tableau ci-dessus renferme le principal crime du pays, dans la classe 3, "Offenses sans violence contre la propriété."

Les sous-sections (ou variétés) de cette classe sont (*a*) apporter au Canada des effets volés, (*b*) détournements, (*c*) faux prétextes, (*d*) recel, (*e*) fraude et conspiration pour frauder, (*f*) vol de cheval, bétail et mouton, (*g*) larcin, cambriolage et filouterie, (*h*) vol de lettres chargées et autres matières postales.

Cette sous-section (*g*) a la plus forte proportion pour les condamnations, les moyennes étant, 91·4 pour cent en 1899 ; 90·22 pour 100 pour 1900 et 88·30 pour cent pour 1901.

Du total des 5,638 condamnations en 1901, 3,088 étaient pour larcin, vol provenant soit des résidences ou sur la personne. En 1900, du total des 5,768 condamnations, 3,631 étaient pour larcin, etc., et en 1899 du total des 5,713 condamnations, 3,344 appartenaient à la sous-section "*g*."

Of those convicted for this kind of crime in 1901, 196 were females; in 1900, 235 were females, and in 1899, 220 were females.

Thus of the 300 females who were convicted in 1901 of crimes committed under all six of the classes into which crime is divided 196 had committed larceny: in 1900, out of 338 women criminals 235 were convicted of larceny, and in 1899 of 329 women criminals 220 were convicted of larceny. The percentages are: 1901, 65·34 per cent: 1900, 70 per cent, and 1899, 67 per cent.

With regard to juvenile delinquency the following table gives the record for a series of years:—

Years.	Per cent of Criminals under 16 years, both sexes.	Women under 16 years.
1884–91	13·64	5·83
1899	16·38	3·94
1900	15·86	3·50
1901	18·03	2·46

It will be seen that while there has been a satisfactory decrease in the juvenile criminals of the female sex, the juvenile criminals of the male sex have most disproportionately increased. This is the most serious fact of the records of crime in Canada. It should be studied carefully by judge and jury, preacher and teacher.

The proportion of women in total convicted of indictable offences under 21 years and over 16 is:—

1884–91	8·93 per cent.
1899	7·52 "
1900	5·56 "
1901	7·04 "

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

PROVINCES.	1900.			1901.			Increase or Decrease, per cent.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	386	16	402	310	11	321	D. 19·7	D. 31·3	D. 20·1
Nova Scotia	2,027	243	2,270	2,378	270	2,648	I. 17·3	I. 11·1	I. 16·7
New Brunswick	2,000	174	2,174	2,008	157	2,165	I. 0·4	D. 9·8	D. 0·4
Quebec	7,144	1,286	8,430	6,701	1,193	7,894	D. 6·2	D. 7·2	D. 6·3
Ontario	14,215	1,435	15,650	14,750	1,518	16,268	I. 3·7	I. 5·7	I. 3·9
Manitoba	1,255	168	1,423	1,812	206	2,018	I. 4·4	I. 2·2	I. 4·1
British Columbia	2,161	344	2,505	2,377	337	2,714	I. 10·0	D. 2·1	I. 8·3
Territories	1,115	39	1,154	1,182	41	1,223	I. 6·0	I. 5·1	I. 5·9
Yukon	1,862	15	1,877	1,174	85	1,259	D. 3·7	I. 46·6	D. 3·2
Canada	32,165	3,720	35,885	32,692	3,818	36,510	I. 1·6	I. 2·6	I. 1·7

These figures indicate an increase of 1·7 per cent of summary convictions in 1901 as compared with 1900.

The provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and the Yukon Territory show a decrease, and the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-west Territories an increase, in the number of summary convictions.

Des condamnés pour cette classe de crimes, en 1901, 196 étaient des femmes ; en 1900, 235 étaient des femmes, et en 1899 220 étaient aussi des femmes.

Ainsi donc des 300 femmes qui furent trouvées coupables en 1901 de crimes commis d'après les six classes ci-haut mentionnées, 196 étaient condamnées pour larcin ; en 1900 des 338 femmes criminelles, 235 furent trouvées coupables de larcin et en 1899 des 329 femmes criminelles 220 furent trouvées coupables de larcin. Les moyennes sont : 1901, 65·34 pour cent ; 1900, 70·00 pour cent et 1899, 67·00 pour cent.

A l'égard des délits de la jeunesse les registres font voir l'état suivant pour une série d'années.

Années.	Pour cent criminels au-dessous de 16 ans, les deux sexes.	Femmes au-dessous de 16 ans.
1884-91	13·64	·5·83
1899	16·38	·3·94
1900	15·86	·3·50
1901	18·03	·2·46

On voit que pendant qu'il y a eu une diminution satisfaisante pour les jeunes filles criminelles, les criminels parmi les jeunes garçons ont disproportionnement augmenté. C'est le fait le plus sérieux à prendre en considération dans les annales du crime en Canada. Ce fait devrait être soigneusement étudié par les juges, et les jurés, les prédicateurs et les professeurs.

La proportion des femmes dans le total des condamnations pour "Infractions justiciables du Jury", au-dessous de 21 ans et au-dessus de 16, est comme suit :

1884-91	8·93 pour cent.
1899	7·52 "
1900	5·56 "
1901	7·04 "

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

PROVINCES.	1900.			1901.			Moyenne d'augmentation ou diminution.		
	H.	F.	Total.	H.	F.	Total.	H.	F.	Total.
Ile du Prince-Edouard	386	16	402	310	11	321	D. 19·7	D. 31·3	D. 20·1
Nouvelle-Ecosse	2,027	243	2,270	2,378	270	2,648	A. 17·3	A. 11·1	A. 16·7
Nouveau-Brunswick	2,000	174	2,174	2,008	157	2,165	A. 0·4	D. 9·8	D. 0·4
Québec	7,144	1,286	8,430	6,701	1,193	7,894	D. 6·2	D. 7·2	D. 6·3
Ontario	14,215	1,435	15,650	14,750	1,518	16,268	A. 3·7	A. 5·7	A. 3·9
Manitoba	1,255	168	1,423	1,812	206	2,018	A. 4·4	A. 2·2	A. 4·1
Colombie-Britannique	2,161	344	2,505	2,377	337	2,714	A. 10·0	D. 2·1	A. 8·3
Les Territoires	1,115	39	1,154	1,182	41	1,223	A. 6·0	A. 5·1	A. 5·9
Le Yukon	1,862	15	1,877	1,174	85	1,259	D. 3·7	A. 46·6	D. 3·2
Canada	32,165	3,720	35,885	32,692	3,818	36,510	A. 1·6	A. 2·6	A. 1·7

Ces chiffres indiquent une augmentation de 1·7 pour cent de condamnations sommaires pour 1901 en comparaison avec 1900.

Les provinces de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, du Nouveau-Brunswick, Québec et le Territoire du Yukon montrent une diminution ; les provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, d'Ontario, Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest une augmentation dans le nombre de condamnations sommaires.

The Yukon criminal returns show that in 1899 that territory contributed 1·45 per cent of the convictions for indictable offences and 1·6 per cent of the summary convictions; in 1900, 1·65 of the indictable offences, and 5·2 per cent of the summary, and in 1901, 0·70 of the first, and 3·5 of the second.

The total contribution of the Yukon to the criminal calendar of 1901 was 1,299 convictions out of a total of 42,148 against 1,960 in a total of 44,654 in 1900, and 1,579 in a total of 38,710 in 1899. The proportion is for 1901, 2·08 per cent; for 1900, 4·40 per cent, and for 1899, 4·08 per cent.

This is a gratifying reduction but still the Yukon is far behind the Province of Prince Edward Island having 47·7 convictions in every 10,000 of its population against Prince Edward Island's 32 in every 10,000.

An examination of the infractions of the laws relating to liquors as given in the records of summary convictions provides the following table:

Total infractions of liquor license laws, Canada, Temperance Act, Indian Liquor Law., &c.

Year.	Convictions.	Per cent of Total Summary Convictions.
1894	2,143	7·00
1895	2,174	6·77
1896	1,987	6·10
1897	2,099	6·50
1898	2,178	6·72
1899	2,083	6·31
1900	1,943	5·43
1901	2,230	6·11

The feature in this table is the increase in the number of convictions for infractions of these laws. The absolute number is greater than in any other year of the period, while the proportionate number is somewhat below the average of the 7 previous years.

Women seem to be engaging less and less in the business of distributing liquors, though there is still room for the Women's Council to effect improvement. The number of women, during the period 1894-9, convicted in every 1,000 of the convictions for infractions of the liquor laws and acts was 131. In 1901 the number per 1,000 was 119.

By provinces the greatest increase in summary convictions is in Manitoba, and the least increase in Ontario. The greatest decrease is in the Territories and Yukon.

In 1901 drunkenness caused 12,727 summary convictions, against 12,215 in 1900, and 11,090 in 1899. The average for the 7 years 1894-1900 is 11,370; so that 1901 is 1,357 over the average and 512 over 1900.

There were 1,207 women convicted of drunkenness in 1901; 1,157 in 1900, and 1,182 in 1894, just a shade of increase in 1901, the proportion of women convicted of drunkenness to the whole number so convicted being 9·48 per cent in 1901, and 9·47 per cent in 1900.

According to the returns, for keeping and frequenting bawdy houses and for being inmates thereof, 7,295 persons were convicted during the period 1894-1901 (8 years).

Les rapports des statistiques criminelles du Yukon font voir qu'en 1899 ce Territoire a contribué pour 1·45 pour cent dans les condamnations pour "Infractions justiciables du Jury" et pour 4·6 pour cent dans les condamnations sommaires; en 1900, 1·65 pour les "Infractions justiciables du Jury", et 5·2 pour cent pour les condamnations sommaires, et pour 1901, 0·70 pour les premières et 3·5 pour les secondes.

La contribution totale du Yukon au Calendrier Criminel de 1901 a été de 1,299 condamnations d'un total de 42,148 contre 1,960 d'un total de 14,654 en 1900, et de 1,579 d'un total de 38,710 en 1899. La proportion pour 1901 est de 2·08 pour cent; pour 1900 de 4·40 pour cent, et pour 1899 de 4·08 pour cent.

Cette reduction est très satisfaisante, mais toutefois le Yukon est encore en arriere de la Province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, car ce territoire compte 47·7 condamnations pour chaque 10,000 de sa population, contre l'Ile du Prince-Edouard qui en compte 32 pour chaque groupe de 10,000.

Un examen des transgressions aux lois concernant les liqueurs, tel que donné par les registres des condamnations sommaires, fournit le tableau suivant: —

Total des transgressions aux lois des licences pour la vente des liqueurs, "Acte de tempérance du Canada," "Acte Indien des liqueurs," etc.

Année.	Condamnations.	Moyenne totale des condamnations.
1894	2,143	7·00
1895	2,174	6·77
1896	1,987	6·10
1897	2,099	6·50
1898	2,178	6·72
1899	2,083	6·31
1900	1,943	5·43
1901	2,230	6·11

Un fait remarquable à noter dans ce tableau, est l'augmentation dans le nombre de condamnations pour infractions à ces lois. Le nombre absolu est plus fort que dans toute autre année de la periode ci-haut mentionnée, pendant que le nombre proportionné est en quelque sorte au-dessous de la moyenne des sept années precedentes.

Les femmes semblent s'occuper de moins en moins du trafic des liqueurs, tout de même, il y a encore beaucoup à faire dans le conseil de l'association des femmes pour y apporter encore beaucoup d'améliorations. Le nombre de femmes pour la periode de 1894-9, trouvées coupables par chaque 1,000 de condamnations, pour infractions aux lois concernant les liqueurs a été de 131. En 1901 le nombre en a été de 119.

Prises par provinces, Manitoba montre une augmentation dans le nombre des condamnations sommaires, et la province d'Ontario vient en second lieu. La plus forte diminution se trouve dans les Territoires et le Yukon.

En 1901, l'ivrognerie a été la cause de 12,727 condamnations sommaires, contre 12,215 en 1900 et 11,090 en 1899. La moyenne pour les sept années 1894-1900 est de 11,370 en sorte que 1901 est 1,357 au-dessus de la moyenne et 512 de plus qu'en 1900.

Il y a eu en 1901, 1,207 femmes trouvées coupables et condamnées pour ivrognerie; 1,157 en 1900 et 1,182 en 1894, et un sembleant d'augmentation pour 1901, la proportion des femmes condamnées pour ivrognerie au nombre total des condamnées pour cette raison étant de 9·18 pour cent en 1901 et de 9·47 pour cent en 1900.

D'après les rapports relatifs aux maisons de prostitution et leurs pensionnaires 7,295 personnes ont été condamnées durant la période 1894-1901 (8 ans). De ce nombre

Of these 2,169 were males and 5,126 females. The yearly average is 912, of whom 271 are males and 641 females.

The number convicted in 1901 was 314 males and 893 females. This is an increase over the average of 15·8 per cent for males and 39·3 per cent for females.

Taking females, the figures during the eight years are:—

Year.	No. Females.	Year.	No. Females.
1894	278	1898	727
1895	439	1899	758
1896	455	1900	1,057
1897	519	1901	893

These figures on their face merely indicate that from some cause or causes there has been a great increase in the number of convictions of women connected in one way and another with prostitution. It may be that prostitution has increased, or it may be that the women belonging to this class have become more reckless and law-breaking, or it may be that the officers of the law have become more strict in the administration of the law and have adopted more repressive measures, or it may be that the increase is due to a combination of these and other causes.

In the Province of Ontario the cases of women convicted in 1894 were 123 and in 1901 they numbered 347, almost three times more. In Quebec the increase is from 105 in 1894 to 209 in 1901, just double. In Nova Scotia the figures for the two years are just the same, 18, and these are the highest figures of the eight years. In New Brunswick the number rose from 3 to 20, nearly seven times. Prince Edward Island has had only one woman convicted during the eight years.

In Manitoba the figures are 9 and 61, the 9 of 1894 being the lowest of the series and the 61 of 1901 being the highest—an increase of seven times.

In British Columbia the number of convictions of women was 18 in 1894, and 168 in 1901, an increase of nine times.

In the North-west Territories the increase has been from 2 to 70, an increase of 35 times.

The Census of 1901 gives the means of ascertaining the proportion these cases of conviction bear to the female population in the several provinces.

Taking the women between the ages of 15 and 45 years, we have the following table:—

PROVINCES.	1. Cases.	2. Women between 15 and 45.	3. No. of cases for each 10,000 of No. 2 column.
Ontario	347	529,563	6 6
Quebec	209	360,847	5 7
Nova Scotia	18	98,599	1 8
New Brunswick	20	72,093	2 7
Manitoba	61	54,064	11 3
British Columbia	168	29,614	56 7
Prince Edward Island	—	35,753	—
Territories	70	22,008	19 6

2,169 étaient des hommes et 5,126 des femmes. La moyenne annuelle est de 912 dont 271 hommes et 641 femmes.

Le nombre des condamnés en 1901 a été de 314 hommes et 893 femmes, ce qui fait une augmentation sur la moyenne, de 15·8 pour cent pour les hommes et 39·3 pour cent pour les femmes.

Si nous comptons les femmes, les chiffres pour les huit années sont :—

Année.	Nombre de femmes.	Année.	Nombre de femmes.
1894	278	1898	727
1895	439	1899	758
1896	455	1900	1,057
1897	519	1901	893

Ces chiffres montrent clairement que pour une cause ou une autre il y a eu une forte augmentation dans le nombre des condamnations de femmes en rapport à cette classe de prostitution. Il se peut que la prostitution a pu augmenter, vû que les femmes appartenant à cette classe sont devenues plus indifférentes, ou qu'on ait eu moins de respect pour la loi ou que les officiers de la loi soient devenus plus strictes dans son administration, ou qu'on ait adopte des règlements plus sévères, ou que cette augmentation provienne de la combinaison d'une ou de plusieurs de ces mesures.

Dans la province de l'Ontario, le nombre des femmes condamnées en 1891 a été de 123 et pour 1901 de 347, presque trois fois de plus. Dans la province de Québec l'augmentation est de 105 en 1891, de 209 en 1901, presque le double. Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, les chiffres pour les deux années sont justement les mêmes, 18, et ces chiffres sont les plus élevés des huit années mentionnées. Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick le nombre s'élevait de 3 à 20 presque sept fois de plus. L'Ile du Prince-Edouard n'a qu'une seule femme condamnée pour cette période de huit ans. Dans le Manitoba les chiffres sont de 9 et 61, les neuf de 1894 étant le plus bas pour cette série de temps, et les 61 de 1901 étant les plus élevés—soit une augmentation de sept fois plus élevée.

Dans la Colombie-Britannique le nombre des condamnations parmi les femmes a été de 18 en 1894 et 168 en 1901, augmentation neuf fois plus élevée.

Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, l'augmentation a eté de 2 à 70, soit une augmentation 35 fois plus forte.

Le recensement de 1901 nous donne les moyens de s'assurer de la proportion que ces cas de condamnations comportent quant à la population de sexe feminin dans les différentes provinces.

Si nous prenons les femmes entre les âges de 15 et 45 ans, nous arrivons au tableau suivant :—

PROVINCES.	1. Cas.	2. Femmes entre 15 et 45.	3. Nombre de cas pour chaque 10,000 de la colonne n 2.
Ontario	347	529,563	6·6
Quebec	209	360,847	5·7
Nouvelle-Ecosse	18	98,599	1·8
Nouveau-Brunswick	20	72,093	2·7
Manitoba	61	54,064	11·3
Colombie-Britannique	168	29,614	56·7
Ile du Prince-Edouard	—	35,758	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	70	22,008	19·6

Either British Columbia is very strict in the control of houses of ill-fame or the female inmates are a "howling lot," or a very great disproportion exists between the vicious and the virtuous.

It is for the guardians of the public morals in all the provinces to study these statistics and ascertain through other means whether the above table conveys reproof and warning or suggests a fairly successful grappling with the social evil.

The following table shows the total number of convictions (indictable offences as well as summary convictions) in the order of criminality :—

PROVINCES.	Total Convictions.		Number of Inhabitants for each Conviction.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
British Columbia	2,994	3,171	56	56
The Territories and Yukon	3,296	2,729	59	77
Ontario	18,419	19,037	118	114
Manitoba	1,692	2,220	143	115
New Brunswick	2,311	2,292	143	144
Nova Scotia	2,595	2,977	177	154
Quebec	9,917	9,384	165	176
Prince Edward Island	429	338	242	305
Canada	41,653	42,148	127	127

Table IV shows that in 1901, 30,907 were persons fined ; the total fines amounted to $270,153, of which amount $213,753 were paid and $56,400 not paid. The number of persons committed to jail in default of payment of fines was 5,502.

The number of cases tried by jury in 1901 was 641, of which 329 males and 25 females were convicted, and 273 males and 14 females were acquitted. In 1900 the number was 936, of which 502 were males and 15 females.

During 1896-1901 (6 years) there were 4,911 criminal trials by jury, 2,773 of which resulted in conviction, or 56·40 per cent.

The tendency of decrease in the proportion of convictions to trials is not so great in 1901 as it was in 1900. In 1896 the proportion was 58·4 per cent ; in 1900, 55 per cent, and in 1901, 56·4 per cent.

The number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy was exercised during the year 1901 was 326, an increase of 20 compared with 1900 ; of 80 compared with 1899 ; of 170 in 1898, and of 161 in 1897.

Of the number to whom the prerogative of mercy was extended in 1901 (326) of which number 20 were females, 135 were committed to penitentiaries ; 41 to reformatories ; 58 to Central Prison in Toronto ; 87 to common jails, and 5 not imprisoned (3 fined, fine being remitted and 2 sentence suspended and subsequently given free pardon). 167 of those committed to penitentiaries and common jails were released on ticket of leave.

Of the number (326), 183 were tried in Ontario, 78 in Quebec, 18 in the North-west Territories, 14 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 10 in British Columbia, 8 in Manitoba, 4 in the Yukon and 1 in Prince Edward Island.

La Colombie-Britannique doit ou exercer un controle tres sévere sur ses maisons de prostitution, ou bien ses pensionnaires doivent être bien tapageurs ou tapageuses, ou bien il y existe une grande disproportion entre les personnes vicieuses et les personnes vertueuses.

C'est aux gardiens de la morale publique d'etudier ces statistiques et de s'assurer par tous les moyens possibles si le tableau ci-dessus comporte une reprimande et un avertissement ou bien peut suggérer un moyen sûr d'enrayer le mal social.

Le tableau suivant donne le nombre total des condamnations pour infractions justiciables du jury, aussi bien que pour condamnations sommaires dans l'ordre de criminalité :—

PROVINCES.	Total des condamnations.		Nombre d'habitants pour chaque condamnation.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Colombie-Britannique	2,994	3,171	56	56
Les Territoires et le Yukon	3,296	2,729	59	77
Ontario	18,419	19,037	118	114
Manitoba	1,692	2,220	143	115
Nouveau-Brunswick	2,311	2,292	143	144
Nouvelle-Ecosse	2,595	2,977	177	154
Québec	9,917	9,384	165	176
Ile du Prince-Edouard	429	338	242	305
Canada	41,653	42,148	127	127

Le tableau IV indique qu'en 1901, il y a eu 30,907 personnes condamnées à l'amende, le montant total des amendes s'étant élevés a $270,153 sur lequel montant la somme de $213,753 a été payée, et $56,400 ne l'ont pas encore été. Le nombre de personnes condamnées à la prison sur defaut du paiement des amendes a été de 5,502.

Le nombre de causes jugées par devant jurés en Canada pour l'annee 1901 a ete de 641, dont 329 hommes et 25 femmes ont été condamnes et 273 hommes et 14 femmes ont éte acquittes. En 1900 le nombre a été de 936 dont 502 hommes et 45 femmes.

Durant la période de 1896-1901 (6 années) il y a eu 4,911 causes criminelles par devant jurés, dont le résultat a été une moyenne de condamnations de 56·40 pour cent, soit 2,773 condamnations.

La tendance à une diminution dans la proportion des condamnations au nombre des procès n'est pas aussi grande en 1901 qu'elle l'a été en 1900. En 1896 la proportion etait de 58·4 pour cent. En 1900, 55 pour cent et en 1901, 56·4 pour cent.

Le nombre de cas où la prérogative du pardon a ete exercée pour l'annee 1901 a ete de 326, sur ce nombre, on comptait 20 femmes ; 135 étaient condamnés aux penitenciers ; 41 aux prisons de réforme ; 58 à la prison centrale de Toronto, 87 aux prisons communes et 5 non condamnés à la prison, (3 mis à l'amende et 2 dont la sentence a ete suspendue, et qui subséquemment ont reçu leur grâce)—167 de ceux condamnes ont été relâchés sur des permis d'elargissement.

Du nombre (326) 183 ont subi leurs procès dans Ontario, 78 dans Québec, 18 dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ; 14 dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; 10 dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, 10 dans la Colombie-Britannique, 8 dans le Manitoba ; 4 dans le Yukon et 1 dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

15 were under 16 years old; 79, from 16 to 21 years; 153, 21 to 40 years; 61, 40 to 60 years; 15, 60 years and over, and 3, ages not given.

Under the ticket of leave system the following tickets have been granted :—

From Nov. 24th, 1899, to Sept. 30th, 1900....	124		
" Oct. 1st, 1900	"	1901....	167

These were issued: 237 to penitentiary convicts and 54 to persons confined in jails.

Of the total number 5 were forfeited because the holders were convicted of indictable offences while holding their tickets of leave or for other cause.

During the year the death sentence was pronounced on 6 persons, 3 of whom were executed, the other 3 being imprisoned for life.

During the period 1880–1901 (22 years) there have been 192 death sentences, all for murder excepting one which was for high treason. 118 of the persons upon whom the sentence of death was pronounced were executed; 74 of the death sentences were changed to imprisonment for life. In addition, for other crimes there have been 66 life sentences. There were 49 persons upon whom the courts pronounced sentences of death whose original sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and who after serving varying periods were pardoned. Of the 66 whose original sentence was imprisonment for life, 17 were pardoned. Of the 66 sentenced for life, 21 were for manslaughter, 15 for rape, 7 for shooting with intent to kill, 6 for attempting murder, 3 for arson, 3 for damages to property by the use of explosives, and 11 for various offences.

GEORGE JOHNSON, F.S.S. (hon.),

Statistician.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, Aug. 1902.

15 étaient âgés de moins de 16 ans ; 79 de 16 à 21 ans ; 153 de 21 à 40 ans ; 61 de 40 à 60 ; 15 de 60 et au-dessus et 3 dont les âges n'étaient pas donnés.

D'après l'"organisation des permis d'élargissement," les permis suivants ont été accordés :

Du 24 novembre 1899 au 30 septembre 1900.	121
Du 1er octobre 1900 au 30 septembre 1901	167

Ces permis ont été émis de la manière suivante : 237 à des condamnés de pénitenciers et 54 à des personnes incarcérées dans des prisons.

Du nombre total, 5 permis furent confisqués vu que les détenteurs de ces permis avaient été trouvés coupables d'infractions justiciables du jury, pendant qu'ils avaient en leur possession leurs permis d'élargissement ou pour autre cause.

Durant l'année, la sentence de mort a été prononcée contre 6 personnes, trois desquelles ont été exécutées, et les trois autres ont été condamnées à la prison pour la vie.

Durant la période de 1880-1901 (22 années) 192 sentences de mort ont été prononcées, toutes pour meurtre, à l'exception d'une pour haute trahison. 118 des personnes contre lesquelles la sentence de mort a été prononcée, ont été exécutées. 74 des sentences de mort ont été changées en emprisonnement pour la vie. Il y a eu outre 66 sentences à vie pour différents autres crimes. Il y a eu 49 personnes contre lesquelles les cours avaient prononcé des sentences de mort, dont la sentence première a été commuée à l'emprisonnement pour la vie, et qui après différentes périodes de temps ont été pardonnées. Des 66 personnes dont la sentence première était l'emprisonnement pour la vie, 17 reçurent leurs pardons. De ces 66 sentences pour la vie, 47 étaient pour homicide ; 15 pour viol, 7 tirer avec intention de tuer ; 6 pour tentative de meurtre, 3 recel, 3 pour dommages à la propriété au moyen de matières explosives, et 11 pour différentes offenses.

GEORGE JOHNSON, F.S.S. (hon.),
Statisticien.

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, août 1902.

TABLE I.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

TABLEAU I.

DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittes.	Detained for Lunacy. — Detenues pour cause de folie. M.	F	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
MURDER.											
Annapolis, N.S	2	2									
Shelburne, N.S	1			m1							
Montreal, Que	2				2	2					
Middlesex, Ont	a1										
Wentworth, Ont	1				1	1					
York, Ont	3	b2	1								
Totals of Ontario	5	2	1		1	1					
Westminster, B.C	5	4			1	1					
Alberta Northern, N.W.T	2	2									
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T	2		c1		1	1					
Totals of the N.W.T	4	2	1		1	1					
Yukon	4	2			2	2					
Totals of Canada	23	12	2	m1	7	7					
MURDER, ATTEMPT AT.											
St. Francis, Que	d6										
Manitoba, Eastern	1	1									
Manitoba, Western	1	1									
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T	1	1									
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	2	2									
Totals of Canada	11	5									
MANSLAUGHTER.											
Guysborough, N.S.	2				2	2					
Kamouraska, Que	4	4									
Montreal, Que	1				1	1					1
Quebec, Que	1	1									
St. Hyacinthe, Que	1				1	1			c1		
Totals of Quebec	7	5			2	2			1		1
Carleton, Ont	2				2	2					
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	4	4									
Perth, Ont	a2				1	1					

a. 1, Jury disagreed. Les jures ne se sont pas accordes. b. One case was murder by abortion. Un as fut meurtre par avortement. c. Murder of infant. Meurtre d'un enfant. d. *Nolle prosequi*. e. 850

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE 1.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.			Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
MEURTRE.													
			1	a1				1			1		1
			1				1						1
			1				1						1
			1										
			1										
			1										
			2										
			6	a1			1	1			1		2
MEURTRE, TENTATIVE DE.													
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMEDITÉ.													
	2					2							2
								1			1		
								1			1		
2								1		1	2		
	1						1						1

a. Infanticide.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modérée	Immoderate. — Immodérée
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.		
MURDER.															
Annapolis, N.-E															
Shelburne, N.-E			.....												
Montréal, Qué.		2						1	1					2	
Middlesex, Ont															
Wentworth, Ont		1				1									1
York, Ont															
Totaux d'Ontario		1				1									1
Westminster, Col.-B												1			
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboïa, Est, T. du N.-O.												1			
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.												1			
Yukon												2			
Totaux du Canada		3				1		1	1			4		2	1
MURDER, ATTEMPT AT.															
St. François, Que															
Manitoba, Est															
Manitoba, Ouest															
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O															
Assiniboïa, Est, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux du Canada															
MANSLAUGHTER.															
Guysborough, N. E.		2						2							2
Kamouraska, Que.															
Montréal, Que		1							1					1	
Québec, Qué															
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.		1								1				1	
Totaux de Québec		2							1	1				2	
Carleton, Ont	1	1								2				1	1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont															
Perth, Ont		1						1							1

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TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. - Villes.	Rural Districts Districts ruraux.
MEURTRE.															
			2					2						2	
			1								1			1	
			1								1			1	
			3					2			1			3	
MEURTRE, TENTATIVE DE.															
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ.															
			2					2							2
	1							1						1	
			1					1							1
	1		1					2						1	1
			2					2						2	
				1						1				1	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTE COMMISE	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations	Acquitted. — Acquittes. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittes. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
MANSLAUGHTER *Concluded.*											
Peterborough, Ont	1				1	1					
York, Ont	1	1									
Totals of Ontario	10	5			4	4					
Manitoba, Eastern	1				1	1					
Victoria, B.C.	4	2			2	2				1	
Westminster, B.C.	1				1	1					
Totals of British Columbia	5	2			3	3				1	
Yukon	1	1									
Totals of Canada	26	13		1	12	12			1	2	
RAPE.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	a1										
Colchester, N.S.	1	1									
Cumberland, N.S	1				1	1					
Shelburne, N.S	2	2									
Totals of Nova Scotia	5	3			1	1					
Kamouraska, Que	1				1	1					
Montreal, Que.	1	1									
Three Rivers, Que	b1										
Totals of Quebec	3	1			1	1					
Carleton, Ont.	1	1									
Essex, Ont	1	1									
Frontenac, Ont	1	1									
Lanark, Ont	1	1									
Lincoln, Ont.	1				1	1					
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	2	1			1	1					
Norfolk, Ont	1	1									
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1									
Victoria, Ont	a2				1	1					
Wentworth, Ont	3	3									
Totals of Ontario	14	10			3	3					
Manitoba, Eastern	1	1									
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1				1	1					
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	2	2									
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1	1									
Saskatchewan, N.W.T	1	1									
Totals of the N.W.T	5	4			1	1					

a. 1, Jury disagreed. Les jures ne se sont pas accordes. b. *Nolle prosqui*.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. PENITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. Cinq ans et plus.	Life. A vie	D'th. De mort	Committed to Reformatories. En voyés à la prison de Reforme.	Other Sentences. Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Mariés.	Widowed. En veuvage.	Single. Célibataires.
HOMICIDE NON PREMEDITE.														
	1					1						1		
2	2					1		1	1		1	3		1
1											1			1
					1		1				1	1		1
	1													1
	1				1		1				1	1		2
3	5				1	1	3	1	2		3	5		6
VIOL.														
	1													1
	1													1
1											1	1		
1											1	1		
	1										1			1
	1								1					1
	1										1			1
	3								1		2			3
	1													1
														1

c. And 20 lashes.—Et 20 coups de fouet.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'ecrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.		
MANSLAUGHTER—*Concluded.*															
Peterborough, Ont.		1								1				1	
York, Ont.															
Totaux d'Ontario	1	3						1		3				2	2
Manitoba, Est		1						1							1
Victoria, Col.-B.		1	1					2						1	1
Westminster, Col.-B.	1									1				1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1	1	1					2		1				2	1
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	2	9	1					6	1	5				6	6
RAPE.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.															
Colchester, N.-E.															
Cumberland, N.-E.		1				1								1	
Shelburne, N. E.															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse		1				1								1	
Kamouraska, Que	1									1				1	
Montréal, Qué															
Trois-Rivières, Que.															
Totaux de Québec	1									1				1	
Carleton, Ont															
Essex, Ont															
Frontenac, Ont															
Lanark, Ont.															
Lincoln, Ont.	1							1							1
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.		1						1							1
Norfolk, Ont															
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.															
Victoria, Ont		1								1					1
Wentworth, Ont															
Totaux d'Ontario	1	2						2		1					3
Manitoba, Est															
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.O		1						1						1	
Alberta Sud, T. du N. O.															
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.															
Saskatchewan, T. du N. O.															
Totaux des T. du N.-O		1						1						1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.				Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.										
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States	—		Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns	Rural Districts
—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Villes.	Districts ruraux.
Angleterre et Galles	Irlande	Ecosse.		Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodistes.	Presbyteriens.		Autres confessions.		
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMEDITÉ—*Con.*															
			1						1						1
			3	1				2	1	1				3	1
			1						1						1
1			1								1		1	1	1
			1					1							1
1			2					1			1		1	1	2
1	1		9	1				7	2	1	1		1	5	7
VIOL.															
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
			1					1							1
			1					1							1
				1			1								1
	1							1						1	
			1							1					1
	1		1	1			1	1		1				1	2
					1								1		
					1								1		

TABLE 1. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS 1.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M. F.	Detained for Lunacy. — Detenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail. Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
RAPE—*Concluded.*										
Yukon	1	1								
Totals of Canada	29	20		6	6					
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.										
Cape Breton, N.S.	1	1								
Montreal, Que.	1			1			1			
Terrebonne, Que.	2			2	2				1	
Totals of Quebec	3			3	2		1		1	
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1			1		1				1
Brant, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Carleton, Ont.	1	1								
Hastings, Ont.	2	2								
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1	1								
Victoria, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ontario	7	5		2	1	1			1	1
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	2	2								
Totals of Canada	13	8		5	3	1	1		2	1
ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.										
Bedford, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Essex, Ont.	1	1								
Hastings, Ont.	1	1								
Kent, Ont.	1			1		1				
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1	1								
Prince Edward, Ont.	1			1	1			[1]		
York, Ont.	1	1								
Totals of Ontario	6	4		2	1	1		1		
Manitoba, Eastern	2			2	1		1			
Cariboo, B.C.	1	1								
Victoria, B.C.	1			1	1					1
Westminster, B.C.	3	2		1	1					
Totals of British Columbia	5	3		2	2					1
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	1	1								
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.	16	8		8	6	1	1	1	1	1

[1] $5 fine and $30 costs, under sec. 958, Crim. Code. — $5 d'amende et $30 de frais, en vertu de la sec. 958 du Code Criminel.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories — Envoyés à la prison de Reforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
VIOL—*Fin.*														
1	5								1		3	1		
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.														
1									1					1
1						2						2		
2						2			1			2		1
									1					1
														1
									1					2
2						2	....		2			2		3
TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.														
											1		1	
1											1			1
											1		1	
1											2		1	1
	2								1			1		1
										1				1
1														
1										1				1
	a1													
2	3					.....			1	1	3	1	2	3

a. And to be whipped once — Et à être fustigé une fois.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
RAPE—*Concluded.*															
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	2	4				1		3		2				3	3
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.															
Montreal, Qué	1							1							1
Terrebonne, Qué	1	1						2						2	
Totaux de Québec	2	1						3						2	1
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		1						1							1
Brant, Ont		1										1		1	
Carleton, Ont															
Hastings, Ont															
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.															
Victoria, Ont															
Totaux d'Ontario		2						1				1		1	1
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux du Canada	2	3						4				1		3	2
ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.															
Bedford, Que.		1								1					1
Essex, Ont															
Hastings, Ont															
Kent, Ont	1									1				1	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont															
Prince-Edouard, Ont	1									1				1	
York, Ont															
Totaux d'Ontario	2									2				2	
Manitoba, Est		2				1				1				2	
Caribou, Col. B.															
Victoria, Col.-B.		1						1						1	
Westminster, Col.-B												1			
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		1						1				1		1	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.												1			
Totaux du Canada	2	4				1		1		4		2		5	1

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
VIOL *Fin.*															
1			3	1	1		1	3		1			1	2	3
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.															
			1					1						1	
			2					2							2
			3					3						1	2
			1					1						1	
			1									1		1	
			2					1				1		2	
			5					4				1		3	2
TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.															
			1					1							1
				1						1					1
1										1					1
1				1						2					2
			2					1		1				1	1
			1							1				1	
			1							1				1	
1			4	1				2		4				2	4

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
INDECENT ASSAULT.											
Halifax, N.S.	3	1	..	..	2	2	.	..	.	1	..
Yarmouth, N.S	1	..	..	..	1	1	.	..	1	..	..
Totals of Nova Scotia..	4	1	..	....	3	3	..	..	1	1	..
King's, N.B.	*a*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland, N.B	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. John, N.B.	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of New Brunswick.	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal, Que.	6	3	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	1	..
Ottawa, Que	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..
Pontiac, Que	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	*b*4	..
Quebec, Que	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
St. Francis, Que.	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Terrebonne, Que.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three Rivers, Que	3	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	3	..
Totals of Quebec	19	5	..	..	14	12	2	..	1	10	..
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.	1	..
Carleton, Ont.	*c*3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin, Ont	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frontenac, Ont	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grey, Ont	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halton, Ont.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hastings, Ont	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	*d*2	..
Kent, Ont	4	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lambton, Ont.	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark, Ont	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex, Ont	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nipissing, Ont	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Peel, Ont	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..
Perth, Ont	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough, Ont.	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..
Prescott and Russell, Ont	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Renfrew, Ont	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simcoe, Ont	*c*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria, Ont	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Welland, Ont.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth, Ont.	8	4	..	..	4	2	1	1	2	2	..
York, Ont.	*c*18	12	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	2	..
Totals of Ontario	63	36	..	..	24	21	2	1	2	12	1
Manitoba, Central	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.	1	..
Manitoba, Eastern	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.	..	..
Manitoba, Western	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Manitoba	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..

a. Not present. *b*. 3, both jail and $5 fine. 3, la prison et $5 d'amende. *c*. 1, jury disagreed. 1, les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. *d*. Both jail and $20 fine. La prison et $20 d'amende.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.													
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
— D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	— Cinq ans et plus.	— A vie	De mort	— Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	— Autres Sentences.	— Agriculteurs.	— Commerçants.	— Serviteurs.	— Industriels.	— Professions libérales.	— Journaliers.	— Maries.	— En veuvage.	— Celibataires.
ATTENTAT A LA PUDEUR.													
1						1				1		1		1
									1					1
1						1			1	1		1		2
				1	a1						2	2		1
					a1						1			2
						1					1		1	1
											1			1
						2			1			3		
				1	2	3			1		6	5	1	8
							1					1		
					a1		1				3	1		1
1											1	1		
					a1	1						1		
							1				1	1		1
					a1						2			2
					b1						1		1	2
					a1						1			1
					a3				1		1		1	3
1					8	1	3		1		16	7	2	15
						1								1
1											1			1
1						1					1			2

a. Sentence suspended.—Sentence suspendue. b. Bound to be of a good behaviour.—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS 1.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION. Unable to read or write. Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure	AGES. Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans. M. F	16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21. M. F.	21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40. M. F.	40 years and over. 40 ans et plus. M. F.	Not given. Non donné. M. F.	USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS Moderate. Modéré	Immoderate. Immodéré
				H. F	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F		
INDECENT ASSAULT.										
Halifax, N.-E.		2				2			2	
Yarmouth, N.-E.		1				1			1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		3				3			3	
King's, N.-B.										
Northumberland, N.-B.										
St. Jean, N.-B.										
Westmoreland, N.-B.										
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.										
Montreal, Qué.		3			1		2		1	2
Ottawa, Que.		2			1			1	1	1
Pontiac, Que.	3	1		3	1				4	
Québec, Que.		1					1		1	
St. François, Qué.		1				1			1	
Terrebonne, Qué.										
Trois-Rivieres, Qué.	2	1					3		3	
Totaux de Québec.	5	9		3	3	1	6	1	11	3
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont		1				1	1		1	
Carleton, Ont.										
Elgin, Ont.										
Frontenac, Ont.										
Grey, Ont.										
Halton, Ont.		1				1			1	
Hastings, Ont.	1	2				1	2		3	
Kent, Ont.	1					1				1
Lambton, Ont.		1					1		1	
Lanark, Ont.										
Middlesex, Ont.		1				1				1
Nipissing, Ont.	1				1				1	
Peel, Ont.		2				2				2
Perth, Ont.										
Peterborough, Ont.		2		1		1			2	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.		1					1		1	
Renfrew, Ont.										
Simcoe, Ont.										
Victoria, Ont.										
Welland, Ont.	1					1				1
Wentworth, Ont.		4			3		1			4
York, Ont.		5		3	1	1			5	
Totaux d'Ontario.	4	20		4	5	9	6		15	9
Manitoba, Centre.		1				1			1	
Manitoba, Est.		1				1			1	
Manitoba, Ouest.										
Totaux de Manitoba		2				2			2	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.											
ATTENTAT A LA PUDEUR.															
			2					1		1				1	1
			1				1							1	
			3				1	1		1				2	1
			1	2				3						3	
	1		1					2						1	1
			4					4							4
			1					1							1
			1					1							1
			3					3						1	2
	1		11	2				14						5	9
	1								1						1
			1							1					1
			3							3				2	1
			1				1							1	
	1								1						1
			1					1				1		1	
			2							2				1	1
			2					1	1					2	
			1							1				1	
			1					1				1			
	2		1	1				2		2				2	1
			5					1	4						
	4		19	1			1	6	7	9		1		17	7
			1								1				1
				1				1						1	
			1	1				1			1			1	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over — Un an et plus.
INDECENT ASSAULT—*Concluded.*											
Victoria, B.C.	1				1	1					
Westminster, B.C.	5	1			4	4			2	1	1
Totals of British Columbia	6	1			5	5			2	1	1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	3	3									
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	*a*1										
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Yukon	1	1									
Totals of Canada	107	54			48	43	4	1	6	25	2
ASSAULT ON FEMALES.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	1				1	1					
Cumberland, N.S.	1				1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia	2				2	2					
Bedford, Que	4				4	3		1	1		
Montreal, Que	23				23	19	2	2	17	4	
Three Rivers, Que	3	1			2	2			1	1	
Totals of Quebec	30	1			29	24	2	3	19	5	
Bruce, Ont.	2				2	2			1	1	
Carleton, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Halton, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.	*a*1										
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	2				2	2			1	1	
Ontario, Ont.	1				1	1					
Perth, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Peterborough, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	2				2	2			1	1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Simcoe, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Waterloo, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Wellington, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
York, Ont.	3				3	1	2		1		
Totals of Ontario	19				18	16	2		9	6	
Alberta Southern, N.W.T.	1				1	1					
Yukon	1				1	1			1		
Totals of Canada	53	1			51	44	4	3	29	11	

a. Nolle prosqui.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.													
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Laborers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
ATTENTAT A LA PUDEUR—*Fin.*													
1									1			1		
..			.			.			2		1	...		4
1									3		1	1		4
....												..		
.....		.		.		..	...					...		
.....												..		
.....												...		
4	..	..		1	10	6	3		6	1	24	14	3	31
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.														
					*b*1				1			1		
..					*a*1						1	1		
..	.....	.....	...	.....	2	..	...	....	1	..	1	2		
1	...	....	..	1	*a*1	1	1	.	.	..	1	3		1
...	...	...	...	...	*a*2	2	1	.	8	..	12	23		
....	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	2		
1	...	....	.....	1	3	4	2		9	....	13	28		1
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		1
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	...	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1		
..	...	...	...	...	*a*1	..	...	...	...	...	1	....		1
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.		1
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
2	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	.....	2	..	..	3
2	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	3	....	6	4	...	7
...	...	.....	...	..	*b*1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	.....	...	1	7	6	3	...	13	..	20	34	...	8

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Bound to be of a good behaviour- A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
INDECENT ASSAULT - *Concluded.*															
Victoria, Col.-B.		1						1						1	
Westminster, Col.-B.	1	3						3		1				3	1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1	4						4		1				4	1
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboïa, Est, T. du N.-O.															
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	10	38		7		8		19		13		1		35	13
ASSAULT ON FEMALES.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		1						1							1
Cumberland, N.-E.	1							1							1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	1	1						2							2
Bedford, Qué.	3	1		1						3				2	2
Montréal, Que.	8	15						14		9					23
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	1	1						1		1				1	1
Totaux de Québec.	12	17		1				15		13				3	26
Bruce, Ont.		1						1				1		1	
Carleton, Ont.		1						1							1
Halton, Ont.		1						1						1	
Hastings, Ont.															
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O		1										2			
Ontario, Ont.		1								1					1
Perth, Ont.		1				1								1	
Peterborough, Ont.		1						1							1
Prescott et Russell, Ont												2			
Renfrew, Ont.												1			
Simcoe, Ont.		1						1						1	
Waterloo, Ont.												1			
Wellington, Ont.	1									1				1	
York, Ont.		2	1					3						1	2
Totaux d'Ontario	1	10	1			1		8		2		7		6	5
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.												1			
Yukon												1			
Totaux du Canada	14	28	1	1		1		25		15		9		9	33

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. — Villes.	Rural Districts. — Districts ruraux.
ATTENTAT A LA PUDEUR—*Fin.*															
			...		1			1						1	
			1	2	1			2				2		3	1
..	...		1	2	2			3	..	.	...	2		4	1
...	....	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...		....	..
...	..	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	..	...		...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...		...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...		...	..
	5		35	6	2		2	25	7	10	1	3		29	19
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.															
			1						1					1	
					1				1					1	
			1		1				2					2	
			3		1			3			1				4
2			26		1		1	20	2					19	4
			2					2							2
2			25		2		1	25	2		1			19	10
			1							1					1
			1									1		1	
			1							1					1
1									1					1	
			1							1					1
			1						1					1	
			1					1							1
			1							1				1	
			1							1					1
2			1					1	1	1				3	
3			9					2	3	6		1		7	5
5			35		3		1	27	7	6	1	1		28	15

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
INCEST.											
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1				1	1					
Hastings, Ont	1	1									
Oxford, Ont	1	1									
Wellington, Ont.	1				1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1									
York, Ont	2				2	2					
Totals of Ontario	7	3			4	4					
Manitoba, Central	2				2	2					1
Victoria, B.C	1				1	1					
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1				1	1					
Totals of Canada	11	3			8	8					1
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.											
Cumberland, N.S.	2				2	1	1				
Halifax, N.S	1				1		1				
Totals of Nova Scotia	3				3	1	2				
Bedford, Que	1				1	1				1	
Rimouski, Que.	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec	2				2	2				1	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1			ml							
Peel, Ont	1				1	1					1
Waterloo, Ont.	1				1		1				
Welland, Ont.	1	1									
York, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario	6	2		ml	3	2	1				1
Westminster, B.C.	3				3	3					
Totals of Canada	14	2		ml	11	8	3			1	1
DESERTING CHILD.											
Hasting, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Kent, Ont.	1				1	1					
Lincoln, Ont.	1				1	1					
York, Ont.	3				3	1	1	1			
Totals of Ont. and Canada.	6				6	4	1	1		1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.													
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
INCESTE.													
	1					1					1	1		
	1	..			.....						1	..	1	
	2	...			...		1				1	1	1	
	4					1	1				2	2	2	..
	b1						1		1	.		1	...	1
..	1								1	.	...	1		
..	b1	..	..	..	..	1	.	...	...	.	.	1	..	.....
....	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	...	2	..	2	5	2	1
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.													
2											2	..		2
....	1	. .							.	.	1	1		.
2	1										3	1		2
	...		..							..	1	..		1
1	....	...	...			...					1	1		
1	..	.		....	....	...	...	....			2	1		1
..	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	....	.....	..	..	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	1	....	..	1
....	1	....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	1	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	..	...
.....	1	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	1
.....	2	....	....	...	.....	..	....	...	...	....	3	..	1	2
3	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	..	3	.....	.....	3
6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	8
DÉSERTION D'ENFANT.													
.	...	.			. .			1			...	.. ..		1
...	...				a1							1 ...		.
....	....	..		.	a1				1		..	....		1
...	..	....		3	.		.	.			...	....		3
...	...	....	.....	3	2	.	.	1	1	....	....	1	...	5

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. And 50 lashes—Et 50 coups de fouet.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F		
INCEST.															
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		1								1					1
Hastings, Ont.															
Oxford, Ont.															
Wellington, Ont.		1								1					1
Wentworth, Ont.															
York, Ont.	1	1								2				1	1
Totaux d'Ontario,	1	3								4				1	3
Manitoba, Centre	2					1				1				2	
Victoria, Col.-B.		1						1						1	
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.		1						1						1	
Totaux du Canada	3	5				1		2		5				5	3
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.															
Cumberland, N.-E.		2						2						1	1
Halifax, N.-E.	1							1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	1	2						3						2	1
Bedford, Qué.		1				1									1
Rimouski, Qué.		1						1							1
Totaux de Québec.		2				1		1							2
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.															
Peel, Ont.		1								1					1
Waterloo, Ont.		1								1					1
Welland, Ont.															
York, Ont.		1						1						1	
Totaux d'Ontario.		3						1		2				1	2
Westminster, Col.-B.		3						3						2	1
Totaux du Canada	1	10				1		8		2				5	6
DESERTING CHILD.															
Hastings, Ont.		1				1								1	
Kent, Ont.		1						1							1
Lincoln, Ont.		1				1								1	
York, Ont.		3						3						3	
Totaux d'Ont. et Canada.		6				2		4						5	1

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TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.											
INCESTE.															
			1								1			1	1
			1						1					1	
1			1										1	2	
1			3						1		1		1	3	1
			2					1					1		2
		1									1			1	
					1								1		1
1		1	5		1			1	1		2		3	4	4
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.															
			2					2						1	1
1									1						1
1			2					2	1					1	2
			1					1							1
			1					1							1
			2					2							2
1									1						1
			1					1							1
			1					1						1	
1			2					2	1					1	2
				1	2			2				1			3
2			6	1	2			8	2			1		2	9
DÉSERTION D'ENFANT.															
			1							1				1	
			1					1						1	
			1									1			1
			3						3					3	
			6					1	3	1		1		5	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés.	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie. M.	F	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
SEDUCTION.											
Digby, N.S	1				1	1				1	
Hants, N.S	1	1									
Totals of Nova Scotia	2	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.	1				1	1					
Brant, Ont	2	2									
Bruce, Ont	1	1									
Carleton, Ont	1	1									
Essex, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Hastings, Ont	1	1									
Kent, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Lambton, Ont	1	1									
Lanark, Ont	1	1									
Middlesex, Ont	1	1									
Prescott and Russell, Ont	1				1	1					
Simcoe, Ont	2				2	2			1		1
Wentworth, Ont	2	2									
York, Ont	8	8									
Totals of Ontario	24	19			5	5			1	1	1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	a1									
Totals of Canada	28	21			7	7			1	2	1
BIGAMY.											
Kent, Ont	5		1		4	4				2	1
Middlesex, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Norfolk, Ont	2				2	2					2
Northumberland & Durham, O.	3				3	3				2	
Welland, Ont	1	1									
York, Ont	5	1			4	4				1	2
Totals of Ontario	17	2	1		14	14				6	5
Manitoba, Eastern	2		1		1	1					
Westminster, B.C.	1				1	1					
Totals of Canada	20	2	2		16	16				6	5
ABDUCTION											
Cape Breton, N.S	1				1	1					
Albert, N.B.	1				1	1					

a. Parties having married—Les parties s'étant mariés.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'n de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
SÉDUCTION.														
											1	1		
											1	1		
					a1				1			1		
					a1		1							1
					b1	1						2		1
									1		1			
					2	1	1		1		1	2		2
					3	1	1		2		2	4		2
BIGAMIE.														
					a1						1	4		
											1	1		
					a1	1					1	3		
					a1				1		2	4		
					3	1			1		5	14		
1						1						1		
1											1	1		
2					3	2			1		6	16		
ENLÈVEMENT.														
1									1					1
					a1						1			1

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b.* After trial but before the sentence, the prisoner having married the girl with the consent of her parents, was let go with one hour in jail—Après le procès, mais avant la sentence, le prisonnier ayant marié la fille, avec le consentement de ses parents, fut libéré après une heure de prison.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
SEDUCTION.															
Digby, N.-E.	1									1				1	
Hants, N.-E															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	1									1				1	
Montréal, Qué		1						1						1	
Brant, Ont															
Bruce, Ont															
Carleton, Ont															
Essex, Ont		1						1						1	
Hastings, Ont															
Kent, Ont												1			
Lambton, Ont															
Lanark, Ont															
Middlesex, Ont.															
Prescott et Russell, Ont.		1						1						1	
Simcoe, Ont	1	1						1		1				1	1
Wentworth, Ont															
York, Ont															
Totaux d'Ontario	1	3						3		1		1		3	1
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O															
Totaux du Canada	2	4						4		2		1		5	1
BIGAMY.															
Kent, Ont		2								2		1	1	1	1
Middlesex, Ont		1								1				1	
Norfolk, Ont												1	1		
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	1	2						1	1	1				3	
Welland, Ont															
York, Ont		3						1		1	1	1		3	
Totaux d'Ontario	1	8						2	1	5	1	3	2	8	1
Manitoba, Est		1						1						1	
Westminster, Col.-B.		1										1		1	
Totaux du Canada	1	10						3	1	5	1	4	2	10	1
ABDUCTION.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		1								1				1	
Albert, N.-B.		1						1						1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.														
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays etrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. — Villes.	Rural Districts. — Districts ruraux.
SEDUCTION.														
			1									1		1
		..	1									1		1
		..	1					1						1	
			1							1				1
			1					1						1
			2						1		1			2
			4					1	1	1	1			4
		..												
			6				..	2	1	1	1	1	1	5
BIGAMIE.														
1			2					1	1	1				4
			1									1	1	
1			2						2	1				3
			3						3				4	
2			8					1	6	2		1	5	7
1									1					1
				1								1		1
3		..	8	1				1	7	2	..	2	5	9
ENLÈVEMENT.														
						1			1				1	
..			1									1		1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ABDUCTION — *Concluded.*											
Three Rivers, Que	1				1	1					
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	2	1			1	1					
Bruce, Ont.	1	1									
Essex, Ont.	1				1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.	2		1		1	1				1	
Norfolk, Ont.	1	1									
Waterloo, Ont.	3				3	3				2	
York, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.	11	3	1		7	7				4	
Manitoba, Eastern.	1				1	1					
Totals of Canada.	15	3	1		11	11				4	
ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.											
Bruce, Ont.	1				1	1					
Hastings, Ont.	1	1									
Lambton, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1	1									
York, Ont.	2	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario.	6	3			3	3				1	
Victoria, B.C.	*a*2				1		1				
Totals of Canada.	8	3			4	3	1			1	
CONCEALING BIRTH OF INFANT.											
Digby, N.S.	1				1	1					
Montreal, Que.	1				1	1					1
Quebec, Que.	1				1	1				1	
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec.	3				3	3				2	1
Manitoba, Eastern.	1				1	1					
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1				1	1					1
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of the N.W.T.	2				2	2				1	1
Totals of Canada.	7				7	7				3	2

a. 1. Nolle prosequi.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	De mort	En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie.				Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires
ENLEVEMENT—*Fin.*														
1									1			1		
					*a*1				1					1
					*a*1						1			1
											1	1		
	1								2		1	1		2
									1					1
	1				2				4		3	2		5
					*a*1						1			1
2	1				4				6		5	3		8
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.														
1														1
											1			1
					*a*1									1
1					1						1			3
	1								1			1		
1	1				1				1		1	1		3
SUPPRESSION D'ENFANT.														
	1							1					1	
								1						1
								1						1
								2						3
					*a*1			1						1
														1
														1
	1				1			4					1	5

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.																				
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F		
				H.	F	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F		
ABDUCTION *Concluded.*															
Trois-Rivières, Qué.		1						1						1	
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		1						1						1	
Bruce, Ont.															
Essex, Ont.		1				1								1	
Middlesex, Ont.	1							1						1	
Norfolk, Ont.															
Waterloo, Ont.		3				1		1		1				2	1
York, Ont.		1						1						1	
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	6				2		4		1				6	1
Manitoba, Est.		1				1								1	
Totaux du Canada.	1	10				3		6		2				10	1
ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.															
Bruce, Ont.		1					1							1	
Hastings, Ont.															
Lambton, Ont.		1				1								1	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.															
York, Ont.			1							1				1	
Totaux d'Ontario		2	1			1	1			1				3	
Victoria, Col.-B.		1						1						1	
Totaux du Canada		3	1			1	1	1		1				4	
CONCEALING BIRTH OF INFANT.															
Digby, N.-E.	1									1				1	
Montreal, Qué.		1						1						1	
Québec, Qué.		1				1								1	
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.		1				1								1	
Totaux de Québec		3				2		1						3	
Manitoba, Est.		1				1								1	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.												1			
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.		1				1								1	
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.		1				1						1		1	
Totaux du Canada.	1	5				4		1	1			1		6	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns Villes.	Rural Districts Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.											
ENLÈVEMENT—*Con.*															
			1									1			1
			1	..						1				1	
1									1					1	
			1								1				1
				..	3			3						3	
			1								1			1	
1			3		3			3	1	1	2			6	3
1									1					1	
2			5		3	1		3	3	1	2	2		8	3
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.															
			1					1						1	
			1				1							1	
			1								1			1	
			3				1	1			1			3	
	1										1			1	
	1		3				1	1			2			4	
SUPPRESSION D'ENFANT.															
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
			1					1							1
			3					3						2	1
					1								1	1	
					1			1						1	
					1			1						1	
			4	..	2			5					1	5	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTE COMMISE	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	1				1	1					
Halifax, N.S.	2				2	2				2	
Totals of Nova Scotia	3				3	3				2	
Iberville, Que.	2				2	2					
Montreal, Que.	1				1	1					
St. Francis, Que.	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec	4				4	4					
Bruce, Ont.	1				1	1					
Carleton, Ont.	4	4									
Elgin, Ont.	1			nl							
Halton, Ont.	1				1	1					I
Kent, Ont.	1				1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Ontario, Ont.	3	3									
Oxford, Ont.	2				2	2					
Simcoe, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario	15	7		nl	7	7			1	1	1
Manitoba, Central	2				2	2				2	
Totals of Canada	24	7		nl	16	16			1	5	1
SHOOTING, STABBING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	3				3	3					
Cumberland, N.S.	3	2			1	1					
Guysborough, N.S.	1				1	1					1
Halifax, N.S.	3				3	3			2	1	
Queen's, N.S.	1				1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia	11	2			9	9			2	1	1
King's, N.B.	1	1									
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1									
York, N.B.	1	1									
Totals of New Brunswick	3	3									
Montreal, Que.	5	4			1		1				
Quebec, Que.	2				2	2				2	
St. Francis, Que.	1	1									
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	4				4	2	2		4		
Three Rivers, Que.	2	1			1	1			1		
Totals of Quebec	14	6			8	5	3		5	2	

TABLEAU 1. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Committed to Reformatories		Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.			Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort		Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
EXPOSANT AU PERIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.														
1									1					1
1									1					1
					*a*2									2
					*a*1									1
					*a*1						1			1
					4						1			4
1											1			1
											1			1
					*a*1						1			1
									1					1
					*a*2						1			2
											1			1
1					3				1		4			7
											2			2
2					7				2		7			
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION.														
3											3			3
	1										1			
						1						1		
						1	2							3
1							1							1
4	1					2	3				4	1		7
	1						1				1	1		1
											1			1
						4								4
						1								1
1	1					5	1				2	1		7

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Immoderate — Immodérée	Moderate — Modérée
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.															
Cape Breton, N.-E.		1						1							1
Halifax, N.-E.												2			
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		1						1				2			1
Iberville, Qué.		2		2										2	
Montreal, Qué.		1				1								1	
St. François, Qué.	1							1							1
Totaux de Québec.	1	3		2		1		1						3	1
Bruce, Ont.	1							1						1	
Carleton, Ont.															
Elgin, Ont.															
Halton, Ont.		1				1								1	
Kent, Ont.		1		1										1	
Middlesex, Ont.		1						1						1	
Ontario, Ont.															
Oxford, Ont.		2		1	1									2	
Simcoe, Ont.		1				1									1
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	6		2	1	2		2						6	1
Manitoba, Centre.	1	1						1		1				1	1
Totaux du Canada	3	11		4	1	3		5		1		2		10	4
SHOOTING, STABBING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT.															
Cape Breton, N.-E.	3							3							3
Cumberland, N.-E.								1							
Guysborough, N.-E.		1						1						1	
Halifax, N.-E.		3				1		2						3	
Queen's, N.-E.		1				1								1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	3	5				2		7						5	3
King's, N.-B.															
Westmoreland, N.-B.															
York, N.-B.															
Totaux du N.-Brunswick															
Montréal, Qué.		1				1								1	
Quebec, Qué.		2				1		1						2	
St. François, Qué.															
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.		4						4						4	
Trois-Rivieres, Qué.	1							1						1	
Totaux de Quebec.	1	7				2		6						8	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. Villes.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
EXPOSANT AU PERIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.															
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
			2					2							2
			1						1						1
			1					1							1
			4					3	1						4
			1							1					1
1									1						1
			1					1						1	
			1								1			1	
			2				2							2	
			1						1						1
1			6				2	1	2	1	1			4	3
1	1							1	1					2	
2	1		11				2	6	4	1	1			7	7
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION.															
					3			3						3	
			1					1						1	
			1				1								1
1			2					1	2					2	1
						1				1					1
1			4		3	1	1	5	2	1				6	3
			1					1						1	
			1		1			1				1		1	1
			4					4							4
			1					1							1
			7		1			7				1		2	6

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
SHOOTING, STABBING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT—*Concluded.*											
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	...	..	..
Brant, Ont	2	....	..	...	2	..	1	1	..	1	1
Bruce, Ont	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	...	....
Carleton, Ont	11	4	..	....	7	7	.	.	2	3	....
Elgin, Ont	4	...	..	...	4	4	..	.	.....	..	2
Essex, Ont	2	1	..	.	1	..	1	..	...	...	....
Grey, Ont	3	.....	..	..	3	2	.	1	.....	1	...
Hastings, Ont	2	....	..	...	2	2	....	..	..	1	..
Kent, Ont	2	..	..	.....	2	2	....	..	...	1	.....
Lambton, Ont	3	....	..	....	3	3	..	..	..	1	....
Lincoln, Ont	1	..	..	....	1	..	.....	1	....	...	1
Middlesex, Ont	3	..	..	....	3	3	..	.....	...	2	....
Northumberland & Durham, O	2	..	..	....	2	2	....	..	..	....	.....
Ontario, Ont	1	.	..	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	.....
Perth, Ont	7	1	1	....	5	4	1	..	3	1	..
Peterborough, Ont	1	1	..	...	.	..	...	..	..	....	..
Simcoe, Ont	1	1	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
Stormont, D'das & Glengary, O.	1	1	..	....	.	..	....	..	...	..	..
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, O.	7	....	..	....	7	6	..	1	.....	5	1
Waterloo, Ont	1	..	..	..	1	1	....	..	.	..	.....
Wellington, Ont	1	...	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wentworth, Ont	1	.	..	...	1	1	..	..	1	....	...
York, Ont	54	24	3	....	27	26	1	.....	4	9	2
Totals of Ontario	112	33	4	...	75	67	4	4	10	25	8
Manitoba, Central	1	..	..	.....	1	1	....	....		1	....
Manitoba, Eastern	1	...	..	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Totals of Manitoba	2	..	..	....	2	2	....	....	...	1	.
Victoria, B.C.	9	1	..	...	5	3	1	1	.	1	1
Westminster, B.C.	7	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	.	..	.
Totals of British Columbia	13	4	.	..	9	7	1	1	.	1	1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	6	..	..	.....	6	6	.	....	.	5	1
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	2	2	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.
Totals of the N.W.T.	8	2	..	...	6	6	..	...	..	5	1
Totals of Canada	163	50	4		109	96	8	5	17	35	11
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM.											
Queen's, P.E.I	a7	2	.		4	4				3	1
Halifax, N.S.	7	....	..	...	7	5	1	1	2	1	1
King's, N.B.	1	1	.		..	..	..	..		.	
Madawaska, N.B.	1	..	..	..	1	1	....	..		1	.

a. One escaped before trial—Un, s'est evadé avant son procès.

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TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.		
Penitentiary. — Pénitencier.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	De mort	En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie				Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—*Fin.*														
...	..				a1						1	1		
..											2	..		2
1	.			..					1	..		1		
1	.				b1		1		3		1	4		2
1	..				a1		1		1	.	2	1		3
	1		..					1				..		1
	..			1	a1	1					1	2		1
.	1					1	..			..	1	2		
...	1									..	2	1		1
..	1				a1					..	3	2		1
...	.			.							1	1		.
...	.				a1	1	1				1	3	1	1
...					a2		1				1	..		2
....					a1		..		.			1		
...	.				a1		1		2		2	1	2	2
....								.		..	..	.....		...
...										.		.. ..		..
...	.									..	..	...		...
.					a1	1	2	..			4	4		3
..	..				a1				1		..	..		1
.				...			...	....	.		1	..		1
	...			..	..						1	..		1
2	1			1	a8			..			21	10		17
5	5			2	20	4	7	1	8		45	32	3	39
....	..				...	1			..	....		1		
1	.....				...		1		...	....		....		1
												..		
1	..				...	1	1	..		....	....	1		1
1	1			....	a1	1	1	..	2	1	.	2		3
1	3	.....			...		1	.	1	. ..	2	1		3
												..		
2	4	....			1	1	2	....	3	1	2	3		6
					...					...	.	3		2
...					...					...		.....		
												..		
....					...	...			....		.....	3		2
12	11			2	21	13	14	1	11	1	53	41	3	62
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.														
											4	.		4
3							1	.	1		5	2		5
												..		
						1						..		1

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b.* Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS 1.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modérée	Immoderate — Immodérée
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
SHOOTING, STABBING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT *Concluded.*															
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		1		..		..		..		1	..	..			1
Brant, Ont.	..	2		..		...		1	.	1	..	..		1	1
Bruce, Ont	..	1		..		...		1	...	...	..	...		..	1
Carleton, Ont.	1	4	1	..		1		1	1	3	..	1		2	4
Elgin, Ont.	..	4		..		3		..	..	...	1	..		4	..
Essex, Ont.	1	..		..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	...	1
Grey, Ont.	1	2		1		...		2	..	...	..	....		2	1
Hastings, Ont.	..	2		..		...	..	1	..	1	..	....		1	1
Kent, Ont.	1	..		..		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lambton, Ont.	..	3		...		..	....	2	..	1	..	....	..	2	1
Lincoln, Ont.	..	1		...	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Middlesex, Ont.	2	1	....	..		..	....	1	....	2	..	..	..	3	...
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	..	1	1	..		....	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ontario, Ont.	..	1	..	..		....	...	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Perth, Ont.	1	4	..	..		1	..	1	....	2	1	..	..	3	2
Peterborough, Ont.	..	..	..	..		..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Simcoe, Ont.	..	..	..	..		..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.	..	..	..	..		..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.	..	6	1	..		..	....	4	..	3	..	....	..	6	1
Waterloo, Ont.	..	1	..	..		..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wellington, Ont.	1	..	..	..		..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wentworth, Ont.	..	1	..	..		..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	1
York, Ont.	1	26	..	4	..	5	....	13	....	4	1	..	..	21	6
Totaux d'Ontario	9	61	3	5		10	....	36	1	19	3	1	..	49	25
Manitoba, Centre	..	1	..	..		..	....	..	....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Manitoba, Est	..	1	..	..		..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totaux de Manitoba	..	2	..	..		..	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	2	..
Victoria, Col.-B.	1	3	1	...		1	....	4	....	..	..	..	..	5	..
Westminster, Col.-B.	..	4	..	..		...	....	3	....	1	..	..	..	2	2
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1	7	1	..		1	....	7	....	1	..	..	..	7	2
Alberta Nord, T. du N.-O.	4	1	..	..		..	....	1	....	4	..	1	..	3	2
Alberta, Sud, T. du N. O.	..	..	..	..		..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux des T. du N.-O.	4	1	..	..		..	....	1	....	1	..	1	..	3	2
Totaux du Canada.	18	83	4	5		15	....	58	1	25	3	2	..	74	32
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.	..	4	..	..		..	....	4	....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Halifax, N. E.	..	7	..	..		..	....	5	..	2	..	..	..	5	2
King's, N.-B.	..	..	..	..		..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madawaska, N.-B.	1	..	..	..		..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns — Villes.	Rural Districts. — Districts ruraux.
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION *F* .															
				1	....					....		1		1	
			2	..					2						2
				1							1			1	
			5	1				3	2			1		6	
			4				1		1	1			1	4	
				1						....			1		1
			3							1	1	1		1	2
	1		1	....						2				1	1
			2							1				2	
			1	2						2		1		3	
			1					1						1	
	1		2					1		1		1		1	2
1			1						1	1					2
			1						1						1
		1	3		1				2	1	1	1		3	2
			4		3		1					1		6	1
			1										1	1	
				1						1				1	
			1							1				1	
3	3		16		5		1	10	9	4	1		2	27	
4	5	1	48	7	9		3	15	18	16	4	7	5	60	14
					1								1		1
			1						1						1
			1		1				1				1		2
			2		3		1	2			2			2	3
1			1	1	1			2	1			1		3	1
1			3	1	4		1	4	1		2	1		5	4
			5										2	1	4
			5										2	1	4
6	5	1	68	8	18	1	5	31	22	17	6	9	8	74	33
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LESIONS CORPORELLES.															
			4					4						4	
2			5					5	2					7	
			1					1							1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM—*Continued.*											
St. John, N.B.	5	1			4	3		1	3		
Totals of New Brunswick	7	2			5	4		1	3	1	
Arthabaska, Que.	1				1	1				1	
Bedford, Que.	4				4	4			3		
Iberville, Que	1	1									
Joliette, Que	1				1	1					
Montreal, Que	48				48	41	3	4	31	*a*8	1
Quebec, Que	1				1	1				1	
Rimouski, Que.	1				1	1			1		
St. Francis, Que.	8	2			6	6			5		1
Three Rivers, Que	6	5			1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec	71	8			63	56	3	4	40	11	2
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	2				2	2				1	1
Brant, Ont.	5				5	5			2	2	1
Carleton, Ont.	3	2			1	1			1		
Dufferin, Ont.	1				1	1					
Elgin, Ont.	4	1			3	2	1				2
Essex, Ont.	7	2			5	5			4		
Grey, Ont	2				2	1		1		1	1
Haldimand, Ont.	1	1									
Hastings, Ont.	7	3	1		3	1	2		1	1	
Huron, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Kent, Ont.	7	2			5	2	1	2			1
Lambton, Ont	3				3	3				1	
Lanark, Ont.	1	1									
Lincoln, Ont	5	2			3	2		1		1	2
Middlesex, Ont.	11	4			7	5	1	1	1	2	
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	7				7	7			4		3
Norfolk, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1									
Ontario, Ont.	3	1			2			2		1	
Perth Ont.	1	1									
Peterborough, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2	1			1	1			1		
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, O.	4				4	2	1	1	1	3	
Victoria, Ont	1				1			1			1
Waterloo, Ont	1				1	1					
Welland, Ont	5				5	5			4		
Wellington, Ont	5	3			2	2			1		
Wentworth, Ont.	47	21	1		25	22	1	2	1	22	1
York, Ont.	80	36	2		42	41	1		11	20	
Totals of Ontario	219	82	4		133	114	8	11	33	57	13
Manitoba, Eastern.	8	2			6	5	1		3	1	
Manitoba, Western	1				1	1			1		
Totals of Manitoba	9	2			7	6	1		4	1	

a. 4, both jail and fine—4, la prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories — Envoyés à la prison de Reforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Maries.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—*Suite.*														
1							1				3	...		4
1						1	1		..		3	..		5
1						3					1	1		
											1	1		3
					*b*1						1			1
1	2				*a*4, *b*1	1	15	4	16	2	10	28	2	18
									1					1
							1					1		
						1	1				4	3		3
									1			1		
2	2				6	5	17	4	18	2	17	35	2	26
							1		1			1		1
						1			4					5
									1			1		
					*a*1						1			1
					*a*1						3	1		2
					*a*1	2	1		1		1			5
						1					1	2		
1						1					2	2		1
1	2				*a*1						4	1		4
					*a*2						3	2		1
						1			1		1	1	1	1
					*a*4		1				5	2		5
						1					3	1		
											1			1
1									2					2
											1			1
							1							1
						1	2		1			4		
											1	1		
					*a*1				1			1		
					*a*3	1	1	1	1		1	4		1
					*b*1	1					1	1		1
					*a*1		4		3		17	11		14
					*a*10, *b*1						38	13		29
3	2				25	10	11	1	16		84	49	1	76
2						2	2				2	2		4
						1								1
2						3	2				2	2		5

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F		
				H.	F	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F		
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM—*Continued.*															
St. Jean, N.-B.		4						2		2				1	3
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	1	4						3		2				2	3
Arthabaska, Qué		1						1							1
Bedford, Qué	4							3		1					4
Iberville, Que															
Joliette, Que	1							1							1
Montreal, Qué	11	37						40	1	7				10	38
Quebec, Que	1					1								1	
Rimouski, Qué		1						1						1	
St. François, Qué	2	4						4		2				4	2
Trois-Rivières, Qué		1						1							1
Totaux de Québec	19	44				1		51	1	10				16	47
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.	1	1						1		1					2
Brant, Ont		5						2				3		5	
Carleton, Ont	1									1					1
Dufferin, Ont		1						1							1
Elgin, Ont	1	2						2		1				3	
Essex, Ont		5				1		4						4	1
Grey, Ont		2						2						1	1
Haldimand, Ont															
Hastings, Ont		3						2		1				2	1
Huron, Ont												1			
Kent, Ont		2				1		3				1		1	3
Lambton, Ont		3						2		1				3	
Lanark, Ont															
Lincoln, Ont	2	1				1		1		1				2	1
Middlesex, Ont	3	4		1		2		2		2				5	2
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont		2										7			
Norfolk, Ont		1							1					1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.															
Ontario, Ont		2				1				1					2
Perth, Ont															
Peterborough, Ont		1						1							1
Storm't, D'das et Glengry, O.		1								1				1	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O		4						3		1				3	1
Victoria, Ont	1							1							1
Waterloo, Ont		1								1					1
Welland, Ont		5						3		2				4	1
Wellington, Ont		2						1		1				1	1
Wentworth, Ont	2	23				2		17	1	5				6	19
York, Ont		42				1		31	2	4	1			37	5
Totaux d'Ontario	11	113		1		12		79	4	24	1	12		81	44
Manitoba, Est	1	4	1			3		3						2	4
Manitoba, Ouest		1						1						1	
Totaux de Manitoba	1	5	1			3		4						3	4

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns — Villes.	Rural Districts — Districts ruraux.
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—*Suite.*															
			4					4						4	
			5					5						4	1
			1					1							1
			4					4						1	3
			1					1							1
1	3		37		6	1	1	43	1			1	2	44	4
			1					1							1
			1					1							1
			5	1				4				2		4	2
			1					1						1	
1	3		51	1	6	1	1	56	1			3	2	50	13
			2					1			1			1	1
			5					2				2	1	4	1
			1					1						1	
			1						1					1	
1			2				1			1	1				3
			4	1				1	1	3				2	3
			2						1	1					2
	1		2							3				2	1
			5				1			1			1	4	1
			3					1		2				3	
			3					1		1		1		2	1
			6		1			1				6			
1			3					1	1			1		4	1
			1									1			1
			2					2						1	1
			1					1							1
			1					1							1
			3	1				1				3		3	1
			1							1				1	
			1									1			1
			2	3				1	1	3				3	2
			2					1					1	1	1
3	3		18		1			9	11	3	2			12	3
4	3		30	2	3		1	10	17	4	7		3	42	
9	7		101	7	5		3	35	33	23	11	15	6	104	26
		1	4		1			2	1		1		2	3	3
		1									1				1
		2	4		1			2	1		2		2	3	4

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F.	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM *Concluded.*											
Clinton, B.C.	1	..			1	.		1	.		1
Victoria, B.C.	8	1	.		7	7	...		3		
Westminster, B.C.	24	15	.	....	9	9	....	....	4	3	1
Totals of British Columbia.	33	16	..	.....	17	16	...	1	7	3	2
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	2	..	..	....	2	2	.....		2	. .	....
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1	.	..	. . .	1	1	.		.....	1	..
Totals of the N.W.T.	3	.	..	....	3	3	. .	.	2	1	.....
Totals of Canada	356	112	4	.	239	208	13	18	91	78	19
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.											
Queen's, P.E.I.	1	....	..	...	1	1	....	...	1	. .	.. ..
Antigonish, N.S.	3	.	..	....	3	1	. .	2	3	....	. .
Colchester, N.S.	2	.	.	....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.. .	.....
Cumberland, N.S.	7	.	..	.....	7	7	....	...	5	2	. .
Halifax, N.S.	56	....	.	...	56	31	20	5	54	2	.....
Hants, N.S.	2	....	..	....	2	2	...	....	2	.. .	. .
Inverness, N.S.	1	1	..	.. .	.	....	....	....		....	....
Pictou, N.S.	1	. .	..	....	1	1	...	...	1	.....	....
Yarmouth, N.S.	2	..	..	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	.
Totals of Nova Scotia.	74	1	..	.....	73	45	21	7	68	5	....
Northumberland, N.B.	11	...	..	....	11	8	3	....	10	1	.....
St. John, N.B.	22	...	..	....	22	6	15	1	22	. .	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.	6	3	..	.....	3	1	....	2		. .	. .
Totals of New Brunswick.	39	3	..	.....	36	15	18	3	32	1	...
Beauharnois, Que.	1	..	..	.....	1	1	.....	.. .	1	. .	.. .
Bedford, Que.	3	...	..	....	3	3	.....	.. .	3	....	. .
Montreal, Que.	72	3	..	...	69	68	.....	1	61	2	.
Quebec, Que.	46	..	..	....	46	30	16	.....	46	....	.
St. Francis, Que.	4	..	..	....	4	4	....	...	1	1	. .
Three Rivers, Que.	3	1	..	....	2	2	.	..		2	. .
Totals of Quebec.	129	4	.	..	125	108	16	1	112	5	. .
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	5	..	..	.....	5	5	....	.....	4	1	. .
Bruce, Ont.	1	.	..	....	1	1	....	....	.....	..	.....
Carleton, Ont.	4	1	..	.	3	3	.....	..	3	...	. .
Grey, Ont.	3	..	..	.....	3	..	..	3	.	1	1
Haldimand, Ont.	3	..	..	..	3	1	...	2		3	.
Halton, Ont.	1	..	..	....	1	1	..	.	1	..	..
Hastings, Ont.	2	..	..	..	2	2	.....		1	....	.....

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort.	Committed to Reformatories — Envoyés à la prison de Reforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LESIONS CORPORELLES—*Fin.*														
..											1	1		
4	.				.	1			4		2	3		4
....					*a*1	1	2		3		2	3	.	5
4					1	2	2	..	7		5	7		9
....					....	....	....		....		....	..		
....						....	....					..		
....						....	....		....		....	..		
....						....	....		....		....	..		
15	4				32	21	34	5	42	2	120	95	3	130
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE A UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.														
....											1			1
....						....	....		....		3	..	..	3
....						....	....		....		7	3		3
....						....	2		....		....	....		2
....						....	....		....		....	....		
....						....	....		....		....	....		
....						....	....		....		....	....		
....						....	....		....		1	..		1
....						....	2	....	....		11	3		9
....						....	....		....		....	....		....
....						....	....		1		....	....	....	1
2					*b*1	....	....		1		2	..	..	3
2					1	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	4
....					....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....
....					....	3	....	....	....		....	3	....	....
....					*a*5, *b*1	1	15	2	23	1	21	17	3	49
....					....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....
....					*a*2	.	....	....	....		3	3	..	1
....					....	....	2	....	....		....	1	....	1
....					8	4	17	2	23	1	24	24	3	51
....					....	....	....	....	....		1	..	....	1
....					*a*1	....	....	....	....		1	....	....	1
....					....	....	1	....	....		1	....	....	3
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	3	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	*c*1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	1

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix. *c*. Costs paid, settled—Frais payés, régle

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate — Modérée	Immoderate — Immodérée
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM *Concluded.*															
Clinton, Col.-B		1						1							1
Victoria, Col.-B	2	5						5		2				6	1
Westminster, Col. B	3	5				1		6		1		1		4	4
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	5	11				1		12		3		1		10	6
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.												2			
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.												1			
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.												3			
Totaux du Canada	37	188	1	1		17		158	5	41	1	16		118	198
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		1						1							1
Antigonish, N.-E.	1	2						3						2	1
Colchester, N.-E.												2			
Cumberland, N.-E		5				1		6							5
Halifax, N.-E		2				1		1				47	7	2	
Hants, N.-E												2			
Inverness, N.-E.															
Pictou, N.-E												1			
Yarmouth, N.-E		1						1				1		1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	1	10				2		11				53	7	5	6
Northumberland, N.-B												11			
St. Jean, N.-B		1						1				21			1
Westmoreland, N.-B		3						3							3
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		4						4				32			4
Beauharnois, Que												1			
Bedford, Qué		3						3						3	
Montréal, Qué	4	65				16		39	5	7	2			10	59
Quebec, Qué												46			
St. François, Qué		4						2	1	1				4	
Trois-Rivieres, Que		2						2						2	
Totaux de Quebec	4	74				16		46	6	8	2	47		19	59
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		1						1				4			1
Bruce, Ont		1						1							1
Carleton, Ont		3				1		2						3	
Grey, Ont		3						3						2	1
Haldimand, Ont		3								3					3
Halton, Ont												1			
Hastings, Ont		1						1				1		1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—*Fin.*															
.....	.....	...	1	..	...	....		1	.. ..	.	. . .	....	..		1
1	. ...	. .		2	4	...	..	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	5
....	.....	1	5	....	2	...	.	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	5	3
1	.....	1	6	2	6	...	.	3	1	1	3	3	5	7	9
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.
.	.....	.. ..	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2
13	10	3	176	10	18	1	4	110	38	24	16	21	15	179	55
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.															
...	. ...	.	1	.	...	.	...	1	...	...	.	...	.	1	..
.....	.....	.....	3	...	.....	...	..	3	..	...	.	.....	.....	3	...
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	4	.	1	5	2
...	...	1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	...	..	2	...
.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..
.....	.....	1	12	...	.....	.....	...	7	1	.....	4	....	1	11	2
.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...
...	.....	.....	4	.....	...	.....	.....	3	1	..	.....	.....	.....	4	....
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	3	...	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	...	...	...	...	3
2	5	2	55	1	2	2	.....	58	...	.....	1	9	1	68	1
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
2	5	3	62	1	3	2	....	65	2	.....	1	9	1	73	5
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1
...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1
.....	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	...	3
.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	.....	1	..	.....	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	..

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS 1.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—*Concluded.*											
Lambton, Ont.	2	1			1	1					
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	2				2		1	1	2		
Lincoln, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Middlesex, Ont.	6				6	4	1	1	1	3	
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Nipissing, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Norfolk, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2				2	2					
Peterborough, Ont.	2				2	2			2		
Renfrew, Ont.	2				2	2			2		
Victoria, Ont.	3				3	3			1		1
Waterloo, Ont.	2				2	2			2		
Welland, Ont.	1				1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont.	21	8			13	12	1		5	8	
York, Ont.	34	11			23	22	1		13	9	
Totals of Ontario	100	21			79	68	4	7	39	28	2
Manitoba, Eastern	8	1			7	6	1		7		
Victoria, B.C	2				2	2			2		
Westminster, B.C.	a13				12	12			8	2	
Totals of British Columbia.	15				14	14			10	2	
Alberta Southern, N.W.T.	8				8	8			6	2	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	5				5	4	1		5		
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	2	1			1	1				1	
Totals of the N.W.T.	15	1			14	13	1		11	3	
Yukon	a5	1			3	3			3		
Totals of Canada.	386	32			352	273	61	18	283	44	2
ASSAULT AND BATTERY.											
King's, P.E.I.	2	1			1	1			1		
Cape Breton, N.S.	6	2			4	4			1		
Colchester, N.S.	8	6	2								
Cumberland, N.S	1	1									
Guysborough, N.S.	2	2									
Halifax, N.S.	8	4	1		3	3				2	
Lunenburg, N.S	2	1			1	1			1		
Pictou, N.S.	1				1	1				1	
Queen's, N.S.	1				1	1			1		
Yarmouth, N.S.	2				2	2			2		
Totals of Nova Scotia.	31	16	3		12	12			8	3	

a. 1, *Nolle prosequi.*

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th.	Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Laborers	Married.	Widowed	Single
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	— A vie	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage..	Célibataires.
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE A UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX—*Fin.*														
1											1			
					*a*2		1			1	4	2		4
						1						1		
											1			1
					*a*2	1					1	1		1
											1			1
											1			1
					*a*1	1	1				1	2		1
							1							1
							1		4	1	7	7		6
					*a*1				2		20	3		20
2					8	3	5		9	2	44	20		44
									3		4	2		5
							2							2
					*a*2		6				3	6		4
					2		8				3	6		6
4					19	7	32	2	37	3	89	55	3	120
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.														
						1								1
									3		1	2		2
				1							2	1		2
						1						1		
											1			1
									1			1		
									1			1		1
				1		1			5		4	6		6

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—*Concluded.*															
Lambton, Ont		1						1							1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont												2			
Lincoln, Ont													1		
Middlesex, Ont	3	2	1			1		4		1				1	5
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont												1			
Nipissing, Ont	1							1						1	
Norfolk, Ont		1						1						1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		2						2						1	1
Peterborough, Ont		1						1				1			1
Renfrew, Ont		1						1				1			1
Victoria, Ont		3						2		1				1	2
Waterloo, Ont												2			
Welland, Ont		1						1							1
Wentworth, Ont		13				2		9		2				1	12
York, Ont	2	21				5		14	1	3				18	5
Totaux d'Ontario	6	57	1			9		45	1	10		13	1	30	35
Manitoba, Est	1	6				1		6						4	3
Victoria, Col.-B	2							2							2
Westminster, Col.-B	2	8						6		4		2		4	6
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	4	8						8		4		2		4	8
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O												8			
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.												4	1		
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O												1			
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.												13	1		
Yukon												3			
Totaux du Canada	16	160	1			28		121	7	22	2	163	9	62	116
ASSAULT AND BATTERY.															
King's, I. du P.-E		1						1						1	
Cap-Breton, N.-E.	1	3						3		1					4
Colchester, N.-E															
Cumberland, N.-E															
Guysborough, N.-E															
Halifax, N.-E		3		1				2						3	
Lunenburg, N.-E		1								1				1	
Pictou, N.-E		1						1							1
Queen's, N.-E			1							1					1
Yarmouth, N.-E		2						1			1			2	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	1	10	1	1				7		3	1			6	6

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE A UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX—*Fin.*															
			1					1						1	
			6					2			1	3		5	1
			1					1							1
			1									1			1
1			1						1	1					2
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
1			2					2	1					1	2
				1					1						1
1	2	1	9					3	3	1	5		1	11	2
3	2	1	15	1	1			6	6	4	5		2	23	
6	4	2	49	3	1		1	22	13	10	12	4	3	49	16
1	1		4	1				2	3	1	1			5	2
			2									2		2	
		1	6		3			2			1	4	3	7	3
		1	8		3			2			1	6	3	9	3
9	10	7	140	5	7	2	1	102	20	11	19	19	8	152	28
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.															
			1								1				1
			4					2			2			4	
	1		1	1			1	2						3	
			1				1								1
			1					1						1	
			1								1				1
			1		1					1			1	1	1
	1		9	1	1		2	5		1	3		1	9	3

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over — Un an et plus.
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—*Continued.*											
Kent, N.B.	1				1	1				1	
Northumberland, N.B.	3	3									
Restigouche, N.B.	1				1	1			1		
Victoria, N.B	2				2	2				2	
Westmoreland, N.B.	25	24	1								
Totals of New Brunswick	32	27	1		4	4			1	3	
Beauharnois, Que.	15	14	1								
Iberville, Que.	3	2	1								
Montmagny, Que.	1	1									
Montreal, Que.	11				11	8	2	1	7	2	
Richelieu, Que	1				1	1				1	
Rimouski, Que.	3	1			2	2			2		
Terrebonne, Que.	4	1			3	3			1	2	
Three Rivers, Que	2				2	2				2	
Totals of Quebec	40	19	2		19	16	2	1	10	7	
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	2				2	2			1		
Brant, Ont.	1	1									
Bruce, Ont	1				1	1			1		
Carleton, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Elgin, Ont.	7				7	7			4	2	
Essex, Ont	1				1	1			1		
Frontenac, Ont.	a13	4	1		4	3	1		1	b2	
Grey, Ont.	5	3			2	2			1	1	
Haldimand, Ont.	1				1			1		1	
Halton, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.	c12	7	1		3	2	1			2	
Huron, Ont.	4	2			2	2					
Kent, Ont.	19	15	3		1		1			1	
Lambton, Ont.	2	2									
Lanark, Ont.	1				1	1					
Middlesex, Ont	6				6	5	1		3	1	
Nipissing, Ont.	1				1	1					
Norfolk, Ont.	1				1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, O.	13	1			12	11		1	7	5	
Oxford, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Peel, Ont.	2				2	1		1			
Perth, Ont	7				7	6	1		4	2	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	4	2			2	2			2		
Prince Edward, Ont.	2				2	2				1	
Simcoe, Ont.	c8	3			4	3	1		1		
Stormont, D'das & Glengary, O.	1				1	1				1	
Thunder Bay and Rainy River, O.	3				3	3				3	
Victoria, Ont.	6	3			3	3			3		
Waterloo, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Welland, Ont.	1	1									
Wellington, Ont.	2	1			1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont	7	1			6	4	1	1	5	1	
York, Ont.	21	1			20	20			17	1	
Totals of Ontario	159	48	5		100	89	7	4	54	26	

a. 3m., 1f. *c.* 1m.—*Nolle prosequi.* *b.* One, both jail and fine—Un, la prison et l'amende

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five. — D'un ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.	D'th. — De mort	— En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	— Autres Senten- ces.	Agri- cul- tural. — Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En veu- vage.	Single — Céli- bataires.
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—*Suite.*														
												.....		1
												.....		
											1	1		
						1	1					2		
												.....		
						1	1				1	3		1
					*a*1, *b*1	1	1		1		4	1		10
									1					1
						2								2
						1		1			1	1		2
						2						2		
					2	6	1	1	2		5	4		15
					*a*1				1		1	1		1
						1						1		
											1	1		
					*a*1		2		3		2	5		2
											1	1		
					*c*1						2	1		2
											2	1		1
									1			1		
											1			1
					*a*1		2				1	1		2
					*a*2						2			2
						1								1
					*a*1				1					1
					*a*2	2	2			1		5	1	
					*a*1						1			1
					*a*1									
							1		1		9	9		3
					*a*1						1	1		
					*a*2		1		1			2		
					*a*1				3	1	3	2	1	4
						1					1	2		
					*a*1						2	1		1
					*a*3		1	2			1	2		2
						1						1		
						1			2					3
											3			3
									1			1		
									2		3	1		5
					*a*2		3		1		14	5	1	14
					21	7	12	2	17	2	51	45	3	49

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Bound to keep the peace—Tenus de garder la paix.
c. Settled between the parties—Réglé entre les parties.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—*Continued.*															
Kent, N.B		1				1								1	
Northumberland, N.-B															
Restigouche, N.-B		1								1					1
Victoria, N.-B		2								2				2	
Westmoreland, N.-B															
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		4				1				3				3	1
Beauharnois, Qué															
Iberville, Qué															
Montmagny, Qué															
Montréal, Qué		11		3		5		2		1				9	2
Richelieu, Qué		1						1							1
Rimouski, Qué	2					1		1						2	
Terrebonne, Qué	1	2				1		1	1					3	
Trois-Rivières, Qué		2						2						2	
Totaux de Québec	3	16		3		7		7	1	1				16	3
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont		2						1		1				2	
Brant, Ont															
Bruce, Ont		1						1						1	
Carleton, Ont	1									1					1
Elgin, Ont		7						4		3				5	2
Essex, Ont		1						1						1	
Frontenac, Ont		3						2		1		1			3
Grey, Ont		2						2						1	1
Haldimand, Ont		1								1					1
Halton, Ont		1								1				1	
Hastings, Ont	1	2						2		1					3
Huron, Ont		2						2							2
Kent, Ont		1						1							1
Lambton, Ont															
Lanark, Ont		1								1					1
Middlesex, Ont		5	1					1	1	4				5	1
Nipissing, Ont		1				1								1	
Norfolk, Ont												1			
Northumberl'd et Durham, O	2	9	1			1		8		2	1			3	9
Oxford, Ont		1								1				1	
Peel, Ont		2						2							2
Perth, Ont		6	1			2		3		2				4	3
Prescott et Russell, Ont		2								2				1	1
Prince-Edouard, Ont		2						1		1				2	
Simcoe, Ont		4						4						1	3
Storm't, D'das et Glengarry, O		1						1						1	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O		2	1					3						1	2
Victoria, Ont		3						3						3	
Waterloo, Ont												1			
Welland, Ont															
Wellington, Ont		1								1				1	
Wentworth, Ont		6				1		3	1	1				1	5
York, Ont	1	19		1		5		12		1	1			15	5
Totaux d'Ontario	5	88	4	1		10		57	2	25	2	3		51	46

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE 1.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns.—Villes.	Rural Districts.—Districts ruraux.
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—*Suite.*															
			1					1						1	
			1								1			1	
			2				1					1			2
			4				1	1			1	1		2	2
1			9			1		6	2	1	1	1		11	
			1					1						1	
			2					2							2
			3					2		1				1	2
			2					2							2
1			17			1		13	2	2	1	1		13	6
1			1					2							2
			1					1							1
					1			1						1	
	1		5	1				1	1	2	2	1		7	
			1							1					1
	1		2					1				2		3	
			2							1	1			1	1
			1							1					1
			1							1					1
			1	2				1	2					3	
			2					1			1			2	
			1								1				1
				1				1						1	
			6						3	2		1		2	4
			1					1						1	
			12					2	7		3			10	2
			1							1				1	
			2							1	1			2	
		1	5		1				2	1	2	2		4	3
			2					2							2
			2						1	1				2	
			4					1		2	1			3	1
			1					1							1
			2	1								3		2	1
					3			3							3
			1					1						1	
	1		5					3	2		1			6	
2	1	1	12		4		1	6	7		3	2	1	19	1
3	4	2	74	5	9		1	29	25	14	16	11	1	71	26

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—*Concluded.*											
Manitoba, Central	2	2									
Manitoba, Eastern	1				1	1			1		
Manitoba, Western	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Manitoba	4	2			2	2			1	1	
Victoria, B.C.	2				2	2				2	
Westminster, B.C.	*a*83	29	4		46	43	1	2	32	6	
Totals of British Columbia	85	29	4		48	45	1	2	32	8	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	*b*18	12			2	2				2	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	11	6			5	5				1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	22	17			5	5				5	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1				1	1			1		
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	6	2			4	3	1			4	
Totals of the N.W.T.	58	37			17	16	1		1	12	
Yukon	*c*32	21	1		4	4				4	
Totals of Canada	443	200	16		207	189	11	7	107	64	
REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.											
Cumberland, N.S.	1	1									
Halifax, N.S.	2				2	2				1	
Northumberland, N.B.	1	1									
Beauharnois, Que.	3	2			1	1			1		
Bedford, Que.	1				1	1					
St. Francis, Que.	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec	5	2			3	3			1		
Brant, Ont.	1		1								
Essex, Ont.	1	1									
Hastings, Ont.	5	2			3	3					
Kent, Ont.	1				1	1					
Lincoln, Ont.	1				1		1				
Middlesex, Ont.	11	3			8	7	1				
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1				1	1			1		
Oxford, Ont.	1				1	1					
Peel, Ont.	1				1	1					
Peterborough, Ont.	2				2	2				1	
Victoria, Ont.	1				1			1		1	
Wentworth, Ont.	12	9			3	3				1	
York, Ont.	60	50	3		7	7				3	
Totals of Ontario	98	65	4		29	26	2	1	1	6	

a. Four left the country, bail forfeited—Quatre ont laissé le pays, cautionnement forfait.
b. 4, *c*. 6, *Nolle prosequi*.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	De mort	En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie				Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En vevage.	Célibataires.
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—*Fin.*														
											1			1
											1			1
									1	1				2
					*a*2, *b*6		18		10		15	15		30
					8		18		11	1	15	15		32
					*c*4									
					4									
				1	35	16	32	3	35	3	77	73	3	105
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.														
					*a*1						2	2		
											1		1	
					*a*1						1	1		
					2						2	1	4	
					*b*1, *c*1, *d*1		1		1		1	3		
					*a*1				1			1		
					*a*1				1			1		
					*a*7, *c*1	1		1	4		2	7	1	
					*a*1						1	1		
					*a*1						1	1		
					*c*1				1		1	2		
					*b*2		1		1		1	3		
					*a*4		1			1	5	7		
					22	1	3	1	9	1	14	28	1	

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. To pay $2.50 weekly—A payer $2.50 par semaine
c. Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite. *d*. Settled, cost paid—Réglé, frais payés.
. Deed of separation granted—Acte de séparation alloué.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
ASSAULT AND BATTERY—*Concluded.*															
Manitoba, Centre	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	...	....	.	....	..
Manitoba, Est	1	..	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	..	..	....	.	..	1
Manitoba, Ouest	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....
Totaux de Manitoba	1	...	...	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	...	1	..	...	1
Victoria, Col.-B	.. ..	2	..	..	..	....	....	2	....	..	....	....	..	2	....
Westminster, Col.-B	5	38	2	....	..	3	....	33	...	9	....	1	..	31	14
Totaux de la Col.-Britann	5	40	2	....	..	3	....	35	...	9	....	1	..	33	14
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O	..	.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.	....	....
Alberta Sud, T. du N.-O	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	.	....
Assiniboïa, Est, T. du N.-O	.....	...	.. ..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	..	....	....
Assiniboïa, Ouest, T. du N.-O	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.	....	....
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O	.. ..	....	.	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.	....	....
Totaux des T. du N.-O	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	15	2	....	..
Yukon	..	.....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	3	1	....	....
Totaux du Canada	15	159	7	5	..	22	...	107	3	41	3	23	3	110	71
REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.															
Cumberland, N.-E	.....	....	.	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....
Halifax, N.-E	1	1	..	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	.	1	1
Northumberland, N.-B	.....	....	...	..	..	....	...	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
Beauharnois, Que	.....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	...
Bedford, Qué	...	1	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	.	1
St. François, Qué	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	..	1	...
Totaux de Québec	1	1	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	1	...	1	.	1	1
Brant, Ont	...	.....	.	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Essex, Ont	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Hastings, Ont	1	2	...	....	..	....	....	2	....	1	..	....	..	2	1
Kent, Ont	...	1	..	....	..	....	....	...	....	1	....	....	..	...	1
Lincoln, Ont	...	1	...	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	1	...
Middlesex, Ont	2	6	....	....	..	1	....	2	....	4	1	....	..	3	5
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	.	1	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	1	.
Oxford, Ont	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	1
Peel, Ont	.	1	.	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	1	....
Peterborough, Ont	1	1	.	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	..	....	..	1	1
Victoria, Ont	1	....	.. ..	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	1
Wentworth, Ont	..	3	...	....	..	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	..	...	3
York, Ont	....	6	1	....	..	....	....	5	....	2	....	....	..	3	4
Totaux d'Ontario	5	23	1	.	.	1	...	17	...	10	1	...	.	12	17

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—*Fin.*															
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
2									1		1			2	
6	4	1	26	2	6		1	18	4	6	8	7	1	44	1
8	4	1	26	2	6		1	18	5	6	9	7	1	46	1
12	9	3	132	8	16	1	5	67	32	23	31	20	3	142	39
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.															
			2					2						2	
			1					1							1
			1					1							1
			2					2							2
			2			1		2			1			3	
			1						1					1	
			1					1						1	
			8					1		1		6		7	1
			1							1				1	
			1							1				1	
			1								1			1	
			2						1	1				2	
			1							1				1	
			3					1		1	1			3	
1	1		5					2	2		2	1		7	
1	1		26			1		7	4	6	5	7		28	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY—*Concluded.*											
Manitoba, Central	1	.			1	1					
Victoria, B.C	1				1		1				
Westminster, B.C	5	2			3	3					
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1	1									
Totals of Canada	115	72	4		39	35	3	1	2	7	
LIBEL.											
King's, N.S.	1	1									
Montreal, Que	8	6			2	2					
Bruce, Ont	1	1									
Carleton, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Manitoba, Eastern and Western	2	1			1	1			1		
Yukon	a1										
Totals of Canada	14	9			4	4			1	1	
VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.											
Beauharnois, Que	1				1	1			1		
Iberville, Que	1				1	1				1	
Montreal, Que	2				2	1	1		1	1	
Terrebonne, Que	1				1	1				1	
Three Rivers, Que	1	1									
Totals of Quebec	6	1			5	4	1		2	3	
Carleton, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Elgin, Ont	3	2			1	1			1		
Haldimand, Ont	1				1	1			1		
Hastings, Ont	2	2									
Huron, Ont	1				1	1					
Kent, Nipissing, Norfolk, Ont	3	3									
Ontario, Ont	3	3									
Victoria, Ont	1	1									
Wentworth, Ont	22	11			11	11			1	1	
York, Ont	3	2			1	1					
Totals of Ontario	40	24			16	16			3	2	
Manitoba, Eastern	1				1	1					
Westminster, B.C	4	1			3	2	1		2	1	
North-west Territories	5	3			2	2					
Totals of Canada	56	29			27	25	2		7	6	

a. 1f., *Nolle prosequi.*

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE—*Fin.*														
					*a*1	..	1		....			1		
					*a*1	...					1	1		....
					*a*3	...	2	..	1			3		..
					30	1	6	1	10	1	19	36	2	
LIBELLE.														
							....		..			..		
					*a*2	.			2			2		
						1								1
						..				1				1
					2	1			2	1		2		2
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
						...	..				1	..		1
											1	..		1
						..	1				1	1		1
							....	1	...	..		1		...
							....		...					
							1	1			3	2	..	3
							1					1		
											1	1		
								..	1			1		
					*a*1									
					*a*3, *b*6				3		7	8	1	2
					*a*1	1								1
					11	1	1		4		8	11	1	3
					*a*1			1						1
							1		1			1		1
					*a*2						1			1
					14	1	3	2	5		12	14	1	9

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY—*Concluded.*															
Manitoba, Centre		1						1							1
Victoria, Col.-B.		1						1							1
Westminster, Col.-B.	1	2				1		1		1				3	
Assiniboïa, Ouest, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux du Canada	8	29	1			2		22		13	1	1		17	21
LIBEL.															
King's, N.-E.															
Montréal, Qué.		2						1		1				2	
Bruce, Ont.															
Carleton, Ont.		1						1							1
Manitoba, Est et Ouest			1					1						1	
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada		3	1					3		1				3	1
VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Beauharnois, Qué.		1						1						1	
Iberville, Qué.		1						1							1
Montréal, Qué.		2						2						1	1
Terrebonne, Qué.	1										1			1	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec.	1	4						4			1			3	2
Carleton, Ont.		1						1						1	
Elgin, Ont.		1						1						1	
Haldimand, Ont.		1						1							1
Hastings, Ont.															
Huron, Ont.												1			
Kent, Nipiss'g et Norfolk. O.															
Ontario, Ont.															
Victoria, Ont.															
Wentworth, Ont		11						4	1	6					11
York, Ont.		1								1				1	
Totaux d'Ontario		15						7	1	7		1		3	12
Manitoba, Est.		1					1							1	
Westminster, Col.-B.		2						1		1		1		1	1
Territoires du Nord-Ouest		1		1								1		1	
Totaux du Canada	1	23		1		1		12	1	8	1	3		9	15

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britannique.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns. Villes.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. — Etats Unis.											
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE—*Fin.*															
			1								1			1	
1													1	1	
	1		2					2				1		2	1
2	2		33			1		13	1	6	6	8	1	34	4
LIBELLE.															
			2					2						2	
			1							1					1
			1								1			1	
			4					2		1	1			3	1
DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.															
	1							1						1	
			1					1						1	
			2					2						1	1
			1					1							1
	1		4					5			1			3	2
			1								1			1	
			1							1				1	
			1										1	1	
3	3		4	1				6	3	2		1		11	
			1												1
3	3		8	1				6	3	3	1	1	1	14	1
					1									1	
			1		1			1					1	1	1
					1			1							1
3	4		13	1	3			13	3	3	1	1	2	19	5

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.											
Halifax, N.S	14			m1	13	9	3	1			
Pictou, N.S	1				1			1			
Totals of Nova Scotia	15			m1	14	9	3	2			
Carleton, N.B	2	2									
King's, N.B	6				6	6					
Totals of New Brunswick	8	2			6	6					
Joliette, Que	1				1	1					
Kamouraska, Que	2				2	2					
Montreal, Que	2				2	1	1			2	
Ottawa, Que	3				3	3					1
Quebec, Que	4				4	4				4	
Rimouski, Que	1				1		1				
Totals of Quebec	13				13	11	2			6	1
Bruce, Ont	3	2		m1							
Carleton, Ont	1	1									
Frontenac, Ont	1	1									
Haldimand, Ont	7	1			6	1		5		1	
Halton, Ont	1				1	1					
Kent, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Lambton, Ont	2	2									
Middlesex, Ont	8	1			7	3	4			1	
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont	1	1									
Nipissing, Ont	1				1	1					
Oxford, Ont	3				3		2	1			
Perth, Ont	1				1	1					
Prince Edward, Ont	3	1			2		2			1	
Victoria, Ont	1	1									
Wentworth, Ont	1				1	1				1	
York, Ont	13	3			10	9	1			5	1
Totals of Ontario	49	15		m1	33	18	9	6		9	1
Manitoba, Central	2	2									
Manitoba, Eastern	1				1	1					
Manitoba, Western	1				1		1				
Totals of Manitoba	4	2			2	1	1				
Victoria, B.C	2	1			1	1					
Westminster, B.C	12	3			9	6	1	2			1
Alberta Northern, N.W.T	3				3	3					
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T	1				1	1				1	
Saskatchewan, N.W.T	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Canada	108	23		m2	83	57	16	10		17	3

TABLEAU 1. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
VOL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.														
12	..	..	..	..	a1	..	1	2	..	.....	5	..	..	13
1	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	1	..	.	1
13	...	...	.....	..	1	....	1	2	...	..	6	..	...	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	.....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	.	6
6	..	..	.....	....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	6	..	..	6
..	..	..	....	1	.....	..	..	..	..	.	1	...	..	1
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	.	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
.....	3	....	...	3	.	1	2	1	2	.....	5	2	.	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	3	3	.....
..	..	..	..	..	a1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	.....	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	a2	..	..	2	1	..	4	2	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	2	..	..	..	a1	..	..	..	..	..	2	.....	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	a1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	.....	....	1
.....	3	..	..	..	a1	...	1	..	..	1	6	.....	.....	10
10	7	....	...	..	6	.	4	2	4	1	17	7	3	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	.....	..	.....	1	...	.....	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1	...	.....	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	....	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	1	1	.....	..
4	1	..	..	..	a3	...	5	1	1	.....	1	..	.....	9
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	..	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.
37	12	....	....	3	11	2	12	6	7	1	38	11	3	67

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. — H.	F	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F.	M. — H.	F		
BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.															
Halifax, N.-E.	...	13	..	4	..	5	....	4	...	...	....	....		12	1
Pictou, N.-E.	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	....		1	..
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	.....	14	.....	4	..	5	...	5	...	....	....	....		13	1
Carleton, N.-B.	...	.....	....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	....	.....		..	..
King's, N.-B.	1	5	.....	...	..	5	..	....	....	1	...	....		5	1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	1	5	...	...	..	5	....	....	...	1	...	.....		5	1
Joliette, Qué.	.....	1	.....	1	..	...	....	....	..	....	....	.....		1	....
Kamouraska, Qué.	2	...	....	2	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....		2	....
Montréal, Qué.	..	2	.....	...	..	2	....	...	....	....	....	.....		1	1
Ottawa, Qué.	1	...	2	...	..	2	....	1	....	....	....	.....		3	....
Québec, Qué.	1	3	....	...	..	...	....	4	....	....	....	.....		4	...
Rimouski, Qué	...	1	..	...	..	...	....	1	....	....	....	.....		....	1
Totaux de Québec.	4	7	2	3	.	4	...	6	....	....	....	.....		11	2
Bruce, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	.....		...	...
Carleton, Ont.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	..	....	.....		...	...
Frontenac, Ont	.....	.....	....	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....		..	...
Haldimand, Ont	1	5	....	...	...	...	....	3	....	3	....	.....		..	6
Halton, Ont	...	1	.....	...	...	...	....	1	....	....	....	.....		...	1
Kent, Ont.	.....	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	....	..	....	1		...	...
Lambton, Ont.	...	.....	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	.....		...	...
Middlesex, Ont.	....	7	....	...	..	2	....	3	1	....	1	.....		4	3
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	.....		..	...
Nipissing, Ont.	...	1	....	...	...	...	....	1	....	....	....	.....		1	...
Oxford, Ont	....	3	.....	...	..	2	....	1	....	....	....	.....		3	...
Perth, Ont	....	1	...	1	..	...	....	...	....	....	....	.....		1	...
Prince-Edouard, Ont	....	2	...	...	...	...	....	2	....	....	....	.....		...	2
Victoria, Ont	.....	.....	....	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	.....		...	...
Wentworth, Ont.	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	....	1	....	....	....	.....		..	1
York, Ont.	.....	8	2	1	..	3	....	5	1	....	....	.....		6	4
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	29	2	2	..	7	....	17	2	3	1	1		15	17
Manitoba, Centre	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	.....		...	...
Manitoba, Est.	.....	1	....	...	...	...	....	1	..	...	....	.....		..	1
Manitoba, Ouest.	.....	1	....	...	...	...	....	1	....	....	....	.....		1	...
Totaux de Manitoba	...	2	..	...	...	...	....	2	....	....	....	.....		1	1
Victoria, Col.-B	.....	1	...	...	...	...	....	1	....	....	....	.....		1	...
Westminster, Col.-B.	3	6	...	3	..	...	...	6	....	....	....	.....		8	1
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.	.....	3	....	...	..	3	..	....	....	....	....	.....		3	....
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	1		.	...
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	1	....	..	....	.....		...	1
Totaux du Canada	10	67	4	12	..	24	..	38	2	4	1	2		57	24

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

TABLEAU 1. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns — Villes.	Rural Districts — Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.											
VOL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.															
			13					8	3	2				12	1
			1				1							1	
			14				1	8	3	2				13	1
			5		1			2		2	1	1		6	
			5		1			2		2	1	1		6	
			1					1						1	
			2					2						2	
			1	1				2						2	
			3					3							1
			4					4						4	
			1					1							1
			12	1				13						11	2
			6						2	3			1	5	1
			1				1								1
															1
			7									7		7	
			1					1							1
			3					1	2					3	
			1						1					1	
1			1					1	1					1	1
			1					1						1	
			9	1			1	4	1		2	2		10	
1			30	1			2	8	7	3	2	3	1	28	5
					1								1	1	
				1								1		1	
				1	1							1	1	2	
1									1					1	
			3	4	2			2			2	4	1	8	1
			3					1				2		3	
			1					1							1
2			68	7	4		3	35	11	7	5	17	3	72	10

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.											
Queen's, P.E.I	a6	3			1		1				
Cape Breton, N.S	2				2	2					
Cumberland, N.S	2				2	1	1				
Halifax, N.S	4				4	3	1				
Pictou, N.S	1				1		1				
Richmond, N.S	3	1			2	2					
Yarmouth, N.S	6				6	5	1			5	1
Totals of Nova Scotia	18	1			17	13	4			5	1
Madawaska, N.B	1	1									
St. John, N.B	1	1									
Bedford, Que	3				3	1		2		1	
Joliette, Que	1				1	1				1	
Montmagny, Que	1	1									
Montreal, Que	112	10			102	49	26	27		15	3
Saguenay, Que	3	1			2	2				1	
St. Francis, Que	5			m1	4	3		1			
Totals of Quebec	125	12		m1	112	56	26	30		18	3
Bruce, Ont	4	2			2	1		1		1	
Carleton, Ont	11	4			7	6	1			3	1
Elgin, Ont	1				1	1					
Grey, Ont	2				2	1		1			1
Haldimand, Ont	1				1			1			1
Hastings, Ont	9	1			8	3	1	4		6	
Huron, Ont	8				8	3	1	4		1	
Kent, Ont	1	1									
Lambton, Ont	1				1		1				1
Lanark, Ont	1				1	1					
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	2	1			1	1					1
Middlesex, Ont	18	2			16	14	1	1		3	
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont	2				2	2			2		
Northumberland & Durham, O.	3	1			2	1	1			2	
Ontario, Ont	2				2	1		1			
Oxford, Ont	2	1			1	1					1
Perth, Ont	2				2	1	1				
Peterborough, Ont	6	2			4	2	1	1			
Prescott and Russell, Ont	3	2			1	1					
Renfrew, Ont	9				9	9					
Simcoe, Ont	2				2	2				1	1
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1				1	1					
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, O.	1				1	1					
Victoria, Ont	4				4	4					
Welland, Ont	1			m1							
Wellington, Ont	4				4	1	2	1			
Wentworth, Ont	11				11	7	2	2		1	
York, Ont	73	16			57	48	7	2		19	8
Totals of Ontario	185	33		m1	151	113	19	19	2	37	15

a. 2, *Nolle prosequi.*

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort.	Committed to Reformatories — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.														
....	1				....			. .	.	. .	1	..	. .	1
.....	.	..	....	....	*b*2	....	.. .	.....	.	.....	..	.....		2
2	..	..	....	....	.....	.	.....	.....	1	....	1	..	....	2
....	....	. .	. ...	4	.....	.	.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	4
1		. ..	.....	.....	.....	.	.....	....	....	....	1	....		1
2		.....	.....	.....	.....	.	...	.....	2	....	....	...	1	1
....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	....	....	..	....	3	...	..	6
5	....	.....	....	4	2	..	...	1	3	....	6	.	1	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	3	.....	..	3
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	1	....	.....	1
13	10	..	.....	20	*a*33, *b*8	..	9	2	19	...	26	12	....	90
....	.....	....	....	..	*a*1	..	.	.....	.....	.....	....	...	....	2
4	....	.....	.....	..	.....	....	.	.	1	....	.....	...	....	4
17	12	.....	...	20	42	...	9	2	20	....	30	12	....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	..	....	2
.....	1	....	....	....	*a*2	...	1	....	1	.....	5	1	.....	6
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	1	....
....	.....	...	...	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	..	6
....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.	.....	.....	1	....	7	....	....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	...	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
2	.....	....	.....	....	*a*11	...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	..	....	16
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	...	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	*a*2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2	..	...	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*7	..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	1
2	1	.....	.....	.....	*a*1	..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	*a*2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
6	.....	.....	.....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	....	.....	5
4	6	.....	.....	3	*a*17	.	.	2	.	.	37	5	...	52
19	16	...	...	15	47	1	8	2	4	....	75	13	1	119

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Bound to be of a good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.	1							1						1	
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		2		2										2	
Cumberland, N.-E.		2						2						2	
Halifax, N.-E.		4		3		1								4	
Pictou, N.-E.		1						1						1	
Richmond, N.-E	2							1		1				2	
Yarmouth, N.-E.		6		3		2		1						6	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	2	15		8		3		5		1				17	
Madawaska, N.-B															
St.-Jean, N.-B															
Bedford, Qué.	2	1				1		2						1	2
Joliette, Qué.		1						1						1	
Montmagny, Qué															
Montréal, Qué.	21	78		45		18		33	1	4	1			61	41
Saguenay, Qué.	1	1				2								2	
St. François, Qué.		4						2		2				1	3
Totaux de Québec.	27	85		45		21		38	1	6	1			66	46
Bruce, Ont.	1	1		1		1								2	
Carleton, Ont	2	5				5		2						6	1
Elgin, Ont.	1							1						1	
Grey, Ont.	1	1								2					2
Haldimand, Ont		1				1								1	
Hastings, Ont		8						4		4				2	6
Huron, Ont.		8		1				1		6				2	6
Kent, Ont															
Lambton, Ont.		1								1					1
Lanark, Ont.		1		1										1	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont	1							1							1
Middlesex, Ont.	6	10		10		5		1						16	
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O.		2		2										2	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	1	1						2						1	1
Ontario, Ont.		2		2										2	
Oxford, Ont.		1						1							1
Perth, Ont.		2		2										2	
Peterborough, Ont.		4		2				2						4	
Prescott et Russell, Ont		1		1										1	
Renfrew, Ont.		9		7						2				9	
Simcoe, Ont												2			
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.		1		1										1	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O			1					1						1	
Victoria, Ont		4				1		3						3	1
Welland, Ont															
Wellington, Ont.		4		4										4	
Wentworth, Ont.		5		4		1						6		4	1
York, Ont.		57		17		18		18	1	3				52	5
Totaux d'Ontario	13	129	1	55		32		37	1	18		8		117	26

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.											
BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.															
.	.	..	1	..	..		..	1	.	...	..	.	.	1	..
....	.....	..	2	.....	.....	.....		2	..	...	..	.....	...	2	.
.....	..	....	2	.....	.....	.....		.	.....	1	....	1	...	2	.
....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...	4	..	...	..	..	.....	4	.
.....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	...	....	..	.....	.....	1	...	...	1
....	..	....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	2
.....	.....	.....	6	...	.	....	3	..	.....	3	.....	.....	...	6	..
....	.....	...	17	...	..	....	3	8	.	4	...	2	...	14	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	1	.....	2	.....	...	.....	..	2	...	...	1	...	...	.	3
....	..	....	1	.....	...	....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
1	1	..	94	3	3	.....	.	81	10	1	....	6	4	92	10
....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
. ..	..	....	1	3	...	....		..	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
1	2	.....	100	6	3	....	..	86	10	1	1	10	4	92	20
.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...
1	....	.....	5	1	...	...	..	5	1	1	...	...	...	5	.
...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	.....	...	...	1
...	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	..	..	1	1	...	.....	...	1	1
...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....		...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	1
..	.....	...	8	...	...	...		1	...	7	...	.....	...	8	..
..	.....	...	8	.....	.....	.....		1	...	7	...	.....	...	8	..
..	.....	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	.....	1	...	...	...	....		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
.....	....	.....	1	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	.....	...	1	..
....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	1
...	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....		7	...	...	...	9	...	16	..
.....	...	...	2	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
. ...	.....	.....	2	...	...	....	....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
..	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
.....	...	...	4	..	...	.....	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	2	2
...	.....	...	1	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.	1
..	.....	.....	7	...	2	.....	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..
1	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	..
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	.....	.....	4	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	..
2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	..
6	3	2	42	4	...	...	1	16	28	4	5	2	1	57	..
11	3	3	119	5	2		1	47	36	32	8	14	5	134	9

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M. F.	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option One year and over. — Un an et plus.
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING — *Concluded.*										
Manitoba, Central	1			1	1					1
Manitoba, Eastern	6			6	6				1	1
Manitoba, Western	2			2	2				2	
Totals of Manitoba	9			9	9				3	2
Cariboo, B.C.	1	1								
Victoria, B.C.	5			5	3	1	1			1
Westminster, B.C.	14	7		7	7					5
Totals of British Columbia	20	8		12	10	1	1			6
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	3	2		1	1				1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	6			6	2	2	2			
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1			1	1					1
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	3			3	3					
Totals of the N.W.T	13	2		11	7	2	2		1	1
Totals of Canada	378	61	m2	313	208	53	52	2	61	28
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.										
Halifax, N.S.	4	1		3	3					
Pictou, N.S	1			1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia	5	1		4	4					
Westmoreland, N.B.	1			1		1				
Joliette, Que	4			4	4					
Montreal, Que	16	4		12	6	2	4		3	2
Ottawa, Que	2	2								
St. Francis, Que.	3			3	3					
St. Hyacinthe, Que	2			2	2					
Terrebonne, Que	2			2	2					
Totals of Quebec	29	6		23	17	2	4		3	2
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	3			3	3				2	1
Carleton, Ont	5	5								
Grey, Ont	3	2		1	1					
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	1	1								
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1								
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1								
Simcoe, Ont	1			1			1			1
Stormont, Ddas & Glengarry, O.	2	2								
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, Ont	2	2								
Wentworth, Ont.	1		1							
York, Ont.	17	5		12	10	1	1		9	

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	De mort	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie		En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN *Fin.*														
				...		...					1	... ..		1
4						2					4	1		5
				.	...						2	..		2
4					..	2					7	1	..	8
...														
1	2				a1		4					4		1
1	..				a1						4	....		4
2	2			...	2		4				4	4		5
6											6	..		6
					a3									3
6					3						6			9
53	31			39	96	3	21	5	27		129	30	2	258
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.														
1	2					1		1				2		1
1											1	1		
2	2			...		1		1			1	3		1
1	...										1	...		1
3				1					1		3	..		4
4	2			...	b1	1	1		6		4	4		8
												..		
...	2			...	a1		...					..		2
2						2						.....		2
2						2						1		1
11	4			1	2	5	1		7		7	5		17
									2		1	1		2
1											1	..		1
											1			1
	3								1		11	3		9

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b.* Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodere
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING *Concluded.*															
Manitoba, Centre		1						1						1	
Manitoba, Est	2	4		2		1		3						3	3
Manitoba, Ouest		2		1				1						2	
Totaux de Manitoba	2	7		3		1		5						6	3
Caribou, Col.-B															
Victoria, Col.-B		4	1	1				4						4	1
Westminster, Col.-B	1	3						3		1		3		2	2
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1	7	1	1				7		1		3		6	3
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.												1			
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.						6								6	
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.												1			
Saskatchewan, Ter. du N.-O.				3										3	
Totaux des T. du N.-O				3		6						2		9	
Totaux du Canada	46	243	2	115		63		93	2	26	1	13		282	78
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.															
Halifax, N.-E	1	2						2	1					3	
Pictou, N.-E		1						1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	1	3						3	1					4	
Westmoreland, N.-B		1						1							1
Joliette, Qué	2	2				2		2						1	3
Montréal, Qué	2	10				4		6		2				5	7
Ottawa, Que															
St. François, Qué		2						2						2	
St. Hyacinthe, Que	1	1				1		1						1	1
Terrebonne, Qué	2					1				1				2	
Totaux de Québec	7	15				8		11		3				11	11
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.	1	2						2		1				3	
Carleton, Ont															
Grey, Ont		1				1									1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont															
Lennox et Addington, Ont															
Lincoln, Ont															
Peterborough, Ont															
Simcoe, Ont		1						1							1
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.															
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.															
Wentworth, Ont															
York, Ont		12				1		9		2				3	9

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS—*Fin.*															
			1					1						1	
2		..	4					2	2		2			3	3
...		.	2	..	..			..			1		1	1	1
2		.	7	... ..			...	3	2		3	...	1	5	4
1	.....	.....	1		3				1		3	1		5	
1	1	...	1		1			1	1			1	1	3	1
2	1	.. ...	2	....	4		....	1	2	...	3	2	1	8	1
...			6							3		3			6
			3												3
			9							3		3			9
16	6	3	255	11	9	....	4	146	50	40	15	31	11	254	46
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.															
			2			1	3							1	2
			1				1							1	
			3			1	4							2	2
			1				1							1	
			4					4						2	2
1			11					11	1					12	
			2									2		2	
			3					2							2
			2					2							2
1			21					19	1			2		16	6
				2	1			2					1	2	1
			1						1					1	
1									1					1	
3	2		7				1	5	3	1	2			12	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détennes pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES—*Concluded.*											
Totals of Ontario	38	20	1		17	14	1	2		11	2
Manitoba, Eastern	6	1			5	5					
Victoria, B.C	1	1									
Westminster, B.C	3	2			1	1					
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T	2	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Canada	85	32	1		52	42	4	6		15	4
WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CAR BREAKING.											
Cape Breton, N.S	1				1	1					
Digby, N.S	1				1		1				
Totals of Nova Scotia	2				2	1	1				
Oxford, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada	4	1			3	2	1				
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.											
BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.											
St. Francis, Que	*a*2										
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	4				4	4				4	
Alberta, Northern N.W.T	1				1	1					
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T	*b*3				1	1					
Totals of Canada	10				6	6				4	
EMBEZZLEMENT.											
Joliette, Que	1				1	1				1	
Three Rivers, Que	*c*2				1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec	3				2	2				2	
Kent, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Oxford, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Peel, Ont	3				3	1	1	1			
Perth, Ont	1				1	1					

a. Returned to United States with sheriff—Renvoyés aux Etats-Unis avec le shérif.
b. 2, *c*. 1, *Nolle prosequi*.

TABLEAU 1. DELITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIETÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES—*Fin.*.														
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	14	4	..	13
1	2	..	.		*a*2	1			.	...	4	....	.	5
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..			.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.
..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
. ...	...	...	.	..	...							...	.....	...
16	12	.....	.	1	4	7	1	1	10	.....	27	12	.....	38
BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.														
1					...				1			...	...	1
....	1	.									1	...		1
1	1			...	...	.		.	1		1	....	..	2
1	.	.			.					..	1	1		
2	1				...	..			1		2	1	..	2
DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIETÉ. CLASSE III.														
EFFETS VOLES APPORTES AU CANADA.														
. ....						. .	..	....				..		
.. ....					...		1	...	2	.....	1	1		3
1 ...	.				.....	...	...	...	....	..	1	..	....	1
1 ...	...					...	...	...	..	..	1	1	.....	...
2 ...	..		.	.	.		1	....	2	...	3	2	...	4
DÉTOURNEMENT.														
....	..					....	..		1			....	.	1
...	...				.....	...	1	.	..			1	.	
...			....	.	.	..	1	.	1			1	....	1
....	...	.	.....	.....	...	.....	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	...
.....	....	.	....	.....	*a*1	.....	...	.....	1	.	.	1	.....	..
....	....	....	....	....	*a*3	..	...	.....	3	....	.	3	.....	...
.....	.....	....	....	....	*a*1	..	1	..	.....	...		1	...	....

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Nondonné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES—*Concluded.*															
Totaux d'Ontario	1	16				2		12		3				6	11
Manitoba, Est		5				3		2						2	3
Victoria, Col.-B.															
Westminster, Col.-B.	1							1						1	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.												1			
Totaux du Canada	10	40				13		30	1	6		1		24	26
WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CAR BREAKING.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		1						1							1
Digby, N.-E.	1							1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	1	1						2						1	1
Oxford, Ont		1						1						1	
Totaux du Canada	1	2						3						2	1
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.															
BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.															
St. François, Qué															
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O		4						4						2	2
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1						1						1	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N. O.		1						1						1	
Totaux du Canada		6						6						4	2
EMBEZZLEMENT.															
Joliette, Que.		1								1					1
Trois-Rivieres, Qué.		1						1						1	
Totaux de Québec		2						1		1				1	1
Kent, Ont												1			
Oxford, Ont.		1								1				1	
Peel, Ont.		3								3				3	
Perth, Ont		1						1						1	

TABLEAU I. DELITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIETÉ. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES—*Fin.*															
4	2	...	8	2	1	..	1	7	5	1	2	....	1	16	1
1	.....	.. ..	4	....	.	.		.	...	2	.	2	1	4	1
..	. ...	.....	...	... ..				.	....	...	....	.....	.		
...	.. ...	.....	1	.	...			1	.	...	...	...		.	1
...	..	....	...	.	.			.		....	....	....		..	. ..
6	2	.	38	2	1	1	6	27	6	3	2	4	2	39	11
BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.															
			1	.						...	1	..		1	..
			1	.		..				...		1			1
.....	...	.....	2	...		..			....	....	1	1	...	1	1
....	.....	. ...	1	.....		..			1	...	.....	.....	...	1	.
	..	....	3	. .					1	....	1	1	....	2	1
DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
EFFETS VOLES APPORTÉS AU CANADA.															
			.	.. ..	..	...	...	..	.	..		.			
....	.....	.....	1	3		....		2		.	1		1	4	
.	....	...	1			...		.		....	....	1	.		1
	.....	. ..	1					.	1	.....	.....	...	..		1
.....	.....	....	3	3	.			2	1	..	1	1	1	4	2
DÉTOURNEMENT.															
	.	..	1					1		.		..		1	
	.	...	1					1		.		. .		.....	1
....	...		2	.				2						1	1
...	...	...	...		...	...	.		...	.....		...	...		..
	.....	...	1		....	.....	1	.....		.....		...	...	1	...
3	.....	.	.....	...			3	.		...		....	...	3	...
1	.....	.....	..	.....		...	...		1	...		.	..	1	..

TABLE I. — OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over — Un an et plus.
EMBEZZLEMENT—*Concluded.*											
Prince Edward, Ont.	1				1	1					
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, O.	2	2									
Totals of Ontario	10	3			7	5	1	1		1	
Manitoba, Central	1				1	1				1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	*a*1										
Totals of Canada	15	3			10	8	1	1		4	
FALSE PRETENCES.											
Queens, P.E.I.	1	1									
Cumberland, N.S.	5				5	1	1	3		4	
Albert, N.B	1				1	1					
St. John, N.B.	*a*2	1									
York, N.B.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of New Brunswick.	4	1			2	2				1	
Bedford, Que	1				1	1				1	
Joliette, Que	1	1									
Montreal, Que	*b*39	10			26	11	3	12	1	5	2
Quebec, Que.	6	1			5	2	2	1		2	
St. Francis & St. Hyacinthe, Q.	*a*6	2	1		2	1		1	1		
Three Rivers, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec	54	15	1		34	15	5	14	2	8	2
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1				1	1					
Brant, Ont	4	1	1		2	1	1		1		
Carleton, Ont.	5	5									
Elgin, Ont	1	1									
Essex, Ont	4	1			3	1	1	1		2	
Frontenac, Ont	2				2	1	1			2	
Haldimand, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.	9				9	4	3	2		4	
Huron, Ont.	3	2			1	1					
Kent, Ont	5	2			3	3					2
Lanark, Ont	1	1									
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1				1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.	1				1	1					
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont	3	2			1	1				1	
Nipissing, Ont	1	1									
Norfolk, Ont.	*a*3	1			1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, O	3	2			1		1			1	
Ontario, Ont	1				1	1				1	

a. 1, *Nolle prosequi.* *b.* 3 left the country—3 ont laissé le pays

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	— Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	— Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Laborers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
DÉTOURNEMENT—*Fin.*														
					*a*1						1	1		
					6		1		4		1	6		
							1							1
					6		3		5		1	7		2
FAUX PRÉTEXTES.														
1						5								5
					*a*1						1			1
											1	1		
					1						2	1		1
						1								1
5				1	*a*12		12		9	1	1	13		13
					*a*3		4				1	1		4
1							1				1			2
6				1	15	1	17		9	1	3	14		20
1									1			1		
					*a*1									1
					*a*1						3	1		2
									2		1			1
4					*b*1		3				5	4		5
					*a*1		1					1		
					*a*1	1					1	2		
					*c*1		1					1		
1											1			1
					*a*1									
							1				1			1
							1					1		

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Costs paid—Frais payes. *c*. Acquitted, having made restitution—Acquitte, ayant restitue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
EMBEZZLEMENT *Concluded.*															
Prince-Edouard, Ont	1									1				1	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.															
Totaux d'Ontario	1	5						1		5		1		6	
Manitoba, Centre			1					1							1
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux du Canada	1	7	1					3		6		1		7	2
FALSE PRETENCES.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.															
Cumberlanc, N.-E		5						5						5	
Albert, N.-B.		1				1								1	
St. Jean, N.-B															
York, N.-B.		1						1						1	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		2				1		1						2	
Bedford, Qué.		1						1							1
Joliette, Qué.															
Montréal, Qué	1	23	2	2		1		16	1	6				11	15
Québec, Qué		5						4		1				5	
St. François et St. Hyacinthe		2								1				2	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.															
Totaux de Québec	1	31	2	2		1		21	1	8				18	16
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		1						1						1	
Brant, Ont		1				1						1		1	
Carleton, Ont.															
Elgin, Ont.															
Essex, Ont		2	1					2		1				2	1
Frontenac, Ont.		2						2							2
Haldimand, Ont	1									1				1	
Hastings, Ont	1	8						6		2	1			8	1
Huron, Ont.		1								1				1	
Kent, Ont		2						1		1		1		1	1
Lanark, Ont															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		1						1						1	
Middlesex, Ont.		1				1								1	
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont												1			
Nipissing, Ont															
Norfolk, Ont.												1			
Northumb'rl'd et Durham, O.	1							1						1	
Ontario, Ont		1						1							1

TABLEAU 1. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns — Villes.	Rural Districts — Districts ruraux.
DÉTOURNEMENT *Fin.*															
	...		1	.						1				1	
4	.....	....	2	....	....	....	4		1	1				6	
	.....	...	1	.	.	.	...	.	1	...	...	...		1	....
	.....	....	....	.	.						..	....			....
4	...	...	5	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	....	....		8	1
FAUX PRETEXTES.															
	...	..	.. ..				.	.	....	. ..				.	..
	.	.	5	..	.	....	....	..	.. ..	....		5	....	5	..
.	.....		1				.	.....	.	.....		1	....		1
	.....		...			....		.....		. .	...	...	...		
		..	1	..		....	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	
.	....	...	2	....	..	..	1	.	.....	....	....	1	.	1	1
	.....	...	1	.....	.....	...	...		.....	1	....	.....	.....		1
	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
1	...	...	22	3	...	...		17	5	2	1	1	...	25	1
	...	...	4	...	1			4	.....	.....	.....	...	1	5	....
1	...	...	1	...	....			1	1	....	....	...	.	.	2
			...	.....	.....				...			...	...	...	
2	...	.....	28	3	1	....		22	6	3	1	1	1	30	4
	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	.		1	...	...	...	....	1	....
....	....	...	1	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	1	..	1	...
..	.....	...	...	...	...	...						...	...		...
1	....	...	2	...	...	...			3	...	...	...	...		3
.....	..	...	...	2	...	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	..
	.....	...	1	....	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	...
2	..	...	7	...	...	...		2	4	3	...	...	...	7	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...			...	...	1	...	...		1
.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	.	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
.....	..	...	....	1	...	...	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	.....		...	...			...	...						
...	...	...	1	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
..	...	...	1	...	...	....	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FALSE PRETENCES—*Concluded.*											
Oxford, Ont.	4				4	4				1	
Peel, Ont.	2	1			1	1					
Perth, Ont	3				3	3			1		
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1									
Renfrew, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Thunder Bay and Rainy River, O	1	1									
Victoria, Ont.	*a*2	1									
Waterloo, Ont.	1				1	1					
Welland, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
York, Ont.	*b*9	4			4	4				2	1
Totals of Ontario.	74	27	1		43	33	7	3	2	17	3
Manitoba, Central	1				1	1				1	
Victoria, B.C	4				4	2		2		4	
Westminster, B.C.	13	5	1		7	4	3			6	
Totals of British Columbia.	17	5	1		11	6	3	2		10	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	8	5			3	3				1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1				1	1			1		
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	4	1			3	3				3	
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	2	1			1	1				1	
Totals of the N.W.T.	15	7			8	8			1	5	
Yukon	16	15	1								
Totals of Canada	187	71	4		101	66	16	22	5	46	5
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING AND IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.											
Halifax, N.S.	1		1								
Pictou, N.S.	2	1			1	1				1	
Shelburne, N.S.	2	2									
Totals of Nova Scotia.	5	3	1		1	1				1	
St. John, N.B.	1				1	1					
Westmoreland, N.B.	3	1	1		1	1			1		
Totals of New Brunswick.	4	1	1		2	2			1		
Iberville, Que	1				1		1				
Montreal, Que.	12	6			6	4		2		3	
Quebec, Que.	2				2	2					
Totals of Quebec.	15	6			9	6	1	2		3	

a 1, *Nolle prosequi.* *b*. 1, jury disagreed - Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés.

TABLEAU I. DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	— En voyés à la prison de Réforme.	— Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
FAUX PRÉTEXTES—*Fin.*														
...	.....	..	...	...	a3	1	..	.. ..	...	.	1	1		1
...	.....	...	...	...	a1		...	...	1	..	...	1	...	.....
1	.....	..	...	.....	a1	...	1	.....	...	...	....	1	1	..
.....	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	....	.. ..	.. ..	...
.....	.....	...	...	.....	.. ....	.. ..	.....	.....	....	.....	....	... ...	....	
.....	..	.....	...	.. ..	.....	..	..	.....	.. ..	.....	...	.....	.	.
...	.....	...	...	.. ..	... ...	..	..	.....	... ...	.....	..	...	...	....
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	a1	..	1	.....	...	...	..	.....	1	..
.....	.....	.. ..	...	.. .	.....	..	1	...	..	...	....	..	..	1
....	....	... .	... ..	.....	a1	1	2	....	1	....	....	2	.....	2
7	....	.....	....	.....	14	3	11	...	5	..	13	16	2	17
....	.....	....	.....	...	... ...	1	..	.....	.....	....	.....	...	..	1
.....	....	....	.....	....	... ...	..	1	....	2	1	...	1	.....	3
.....	....	....	.....	.....	a1	..	5	2	.....	..	...	2	....	5
.....	.....	..	.	....	1	.....	6	2	2	1	...	3	.....	8
..	.....	....	..	.....	b2	...	....	...	.....	..	....	... ..	....	....
..	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	..	..	...	... ..	.	.....
.....	....	....	.....	.....	... ...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....
..	.	.....	..	..	....	...	....	..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....
...	.....	.. ..	...	....	2	...	.....	...	....	...	1	1	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	..	...	.....	.....	...	.	....
14	.....	...	...	1	33	5	39	2	16	2	19	35	2	52
RECEL ET EN POSSESSION D'OBJETS VOLÉS.														
..	.. .	.	..		.	...	..	..	.....	..	.	. ..		..
....	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	....		1	...	..
.....	...	..		...	... ...	....	...	.	...	...		.....	..	.
...	.....		...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1	....	...
.....	...	.	...	..	a1	...	....	....	.....	....	...	..	..	1
.....	.....	. ...	....	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.
.....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	1
...	...	...	...	...	a1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	1
1	1	.	.....	.....	a1	...	1	....	3	..	1	3	..	3
...	...	...	...	...	a2	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	..	..	2
1	1	..	.....	.	4		1	..	3	...	2	3	....	6

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b.* Acquitted, having made restitution—Acquittés ayant restitué.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Moins de 16 ans. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — — Elémentaire.	Superior. — — Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		
FALSE PRETENCES—*Concluded.*															
Oxford, Ont	1	1						2				2		2	
Peel, Ont		1						1						1	
Perth, Ont		1	1							2		1		2	
Peterborough, Ont															
Renfrew, Ont												1			
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.															
Victoria, Ont															
Waterloo, Ont		1						1						1	
Welland, Ont		1						1							1
York, Ont	1	3						2		2				3	1
Totaux d'Ontario	5	28	2			2		22		10	1	8		27	8
Manitoba, Centre		1				1								1	
Victoria, Col.-B		4				1		3						1	3
Westminster, Col.-B		5	2					5		2				3	4
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		9	2			1		8		2				4	7
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O												3			
Assiniboïa, Est, T. du N.-O.												1			
Assiniboïa, Ouest, T. du N.-O.												3			
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O		1						1						1	
Totaux des T. du N.-O		1						1				7		1	
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	6	77	6	2		6		58	1	20	1	16		58	31
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING AND IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.															
Halifax, N.-E.															
Pictou, N.-E.		1										1			
Shelburne, N.-E.															
Totaux de la N. Ecosse		1										1			
St. Jean, N.-B.		1		1										1	
Westmoreland, N.-B												1			
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		1		1								1		1	
Iberville, Que		1		1										1	
Montreal, Que	1	5		1		1		3		1				5	1
Quebec, Que		2		2										2	
Totaux de Québec	1	8		4		1		3		1				8	1

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIETE. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays etrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
FAUX PRETEXTES—*Fin.*															
1			1						1	1				1	1
			1							1					1
			2					1	1					2	
			1								1				1
			1					1						1	
			4						2			1	1	3	1
4	1		25	5			2	7	13	6	3	2	2	24	11
	1							1							1
2				2				1	2			1		4	
4			1	2			2		2		1	2		7	
6			1	4			2	1	4		1	3		11	
	1							1						1	
	1							1						1	
RECEL ET EN POSSESSION D'OBJETS VOLÉS.															
			1											1	
			1											1	
			1					1							1
			1					1						1	
			6					6						6	
			2					2						2	
			9					9						9	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING AND IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY -*Concluded.*											
Brant, Ont	2	2									
Carleton, Ont	8	6			2	1		1		2	
Essex, Ont	1	1									
Grey, Ont	1	1									
Haldimand, Ont	1				1			1			
Halton, Ont	1	1									
Hastings, Ont	1	1									
Lincoln, Ont	1	1									
Ontario, Ont	1				1	1					
Perth, Ont	4				4	4			4		
Peterborough, Ont	1	1									
Simcoe, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Stormont, D'das & Glengary, O.	1	1									
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, O.	2	1			1	1					
Welland, Ont	1				1	1					
Wellington, Ont	6	1			5	5				1	
Wentworth, Ont	5	1			4	1	3			2	
York, Ont	15	4	4		7	7				3	
Totals of Ontario	53	22	4		27	22	3	2	4	9	
Manitoba, Eastern	11	7			4	2	1	1		2	
Cariboo, B.C	1				1	1					
Clinton, B.C	1	1									
Victoria, B.C	13	1			12	9	2	1		12	
Westminster, B.C	41	20			21	18	1	2		15	1
Totals of British Columbia	56	22			34	28	3	3		27	1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T	2				2	2					
Alberta Southern, N.W.T	4	1			3	3				1	
Saskatchewan, N.W.T	3	3									
Totals of the N.W.T	9	4			5	5				1	
Yukon	1	1									
Totals of Canada	154	66	6		82	66	8	8	5	43	1
FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.											
Cape Breton, N.S	1	1									
Cumberland, N.S	1		1								
Montmagny, Que	1				1	1				1	
Three Rivers, Que	1	1									
Brant, Ont	11	5			6	6			1	2	
Carleton, Ont	1	1									

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married	Widowed	Single
— Deux ans et m'n de cinq	— Cinq ans et plus.	— A vie	De mort	En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	— Agriculteurs.	— Commerçants.	— Serviteurs.	— Industriels.	— Professions libérales.	— Journaliers.	— Mariés.	— En veuvage.	— Célibataires.
RECEL ET EN POSSESSION D'OBJETS VOLÉS—*Fin.*														
..	..	..	..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	...	....	....	.....	..	1	..	..	...	1	1	..	1
....	....	...	....	....	.....	..	....	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
...	....	..	....	....	.....	..	....	..	..	...	..	..	....	.....
....	.....	.....	..	....*a*1	*a*1	1	....	..	..	..	...	1	..	.....
..	...	....	....	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	.....
..	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	.	...	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	.....
1	...	..	...	.....	.....	....	....	..	..	....	1	...	..	1
....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	..	..	....	...	..	4
....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	..	...	....	..	.....	....	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	..	....	....	.....	....	...
..	....	....	....	....	.....	..	....	....	..	....	....	.....	..	..
..	..	...	....	....	*a*1	..	....	....	..	....	....	.....	..	1
..	..	...	....	....	*a*1	1	..	..	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	....	....	*a*4	.	.....	....	2	.....	2	....	..	5
..	...	...	.....	...	*a*2	..	1	1	1	.....	..	1	..	3
....	...	...	.....	...	*a*4	.	1	.....	1	....	5	4	.....	3
1	.....	.....	...	.....	13	2	3	1	4	..	9	8	...	18
1	...	....	.....	.. ...	*a*1	..	...	..	2	....	2	..	....	4
1	.....	..	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
..	....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	3	1	5	.....	3	1	.....	11
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	*a*5	....	2	..	4	....	11	1	1	19
1	...	.....	....	.....	5	....	5	1	9	. ...	14	3	1	30
.....	.....	...	.	.....	*a*2	.....	.....	...	....	.....	2	.. ..	..	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*2	....	....	...	...	.....	2	. ..	...	2
.....	...	...	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	...	....	..	..
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	4	..	..	....	....	..	4	....	.	4
.....	.....	...	....	....	.....	..	....	....	....	.....	..	.....	..	....
4	1				28	2	9	2	18		31	15	1	63
FRAUDE ET CONSPIRATION DE FRAUDE.														
.....	..	....	.		... .		..	...	..			..		...
....	...	...	..		... ..		.	.	.	.	.	...		.
.....	....	..			...		....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...
.....	...	...	.		....		....	....	.....	....	....	...	...	..
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*2, *b*1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	...	...	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Acquitted, having made restitution—Acquittés, ayant fait restitution.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT; IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING AND IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY—*Concluded*															
Brant, Ont.	.	..													
Carleton, Ont.	1	1						1		1				1	1
Essex, Ont.															
Grey, Ont.															
Haldimand, Ont.		1								1				1	
Halton, Ont.															
Hastings, Ont.															
Lincoln, Ont.															
Ontario, Ont.	1									1					1
Perth, Ont.		4		4										4	
Peterborough, Ont.															
Simcoe, Ont.												1			
Storm't, D'das et Glengarry, O.															
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., Ont.		1		1										1	
Welland, Ont.		1						1						1	
Wellington, Ont.		5		1		1		2		1				5	
Wentworth, Ont.	2	2		1		1		2						3	1
York, Ont.		7				2		2		3				5	2
Totaux d'Ontario.	4	22		7		4		8		7		1		21	5
Manitoba, Est		4		1		1		2						2	2
Caribou, Col.-B.	1						1								1
Clinton, Col.-B.															
Victoria, Col.-B.	1	11				1		10		1				4	8
Westminster, Col. B.	12	9		3		2		10		6				20	1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann	14	20		3		3	1	20		7				24	10
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1	1					2						1	1
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.			2					2				1		2	
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O															
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.		1	3					4				1		3	1
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	19	57	3	16		9	1	37		15		4		59	19
FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.															
Cumberland, N.-E.															
Montmagny, Que.												1			
Trois-Rivieres, Qué.															
Brant, Ont.		6						5				1		5	1
Carleton, Ont.															

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
RECEL ET EN POSSESSION D'OBJETS VOLÉS—*Fin*															
			2					2						2	
			1						1						1
			1						1						1
			4					1	2		1			4	
			1					1						1	
			1										1		1
			5					1	3	1				5	
			3		1			2		1	1			4	
2		1	3		1				3	1	2		1	7	
2		1	21		2			7	10	3	4		2	23	3
3			1					1	3					3	1
			1					1							1
3	1		5	2	1			6	1		1	2	2	12	
1	1	2	3	1	13		1	1	1	1	2	2	13	20	1
4	2	2	9	3	14		1	8	2	1	3	4	15	32	2
1			1						1			1		2	
1			1							2					2
2			2						1	2		1		2	2
11	2	3	44	3	16		1	26	16	6	7	5	17	70	9
FRAUDE ET CONSPIRATION DE FRAUDE.															
			6					3	1			2		4	2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD—*Concluded.*											
Elgin, Ont.	1	1									
Essex, Ont.	3				3	2	1		1	1	
Frontenac, Ont	1	1									
Hastings, Ont.	12	4	2		6	6				1	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	1				1		1			1	
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1	1									
Middlesex, Ont.	5	2			3	1		2		1	
Oxford, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Peel, Ont	2				2	1	1			1	
Simcoe, Ont.	2	1			1		1				
Waterloo, Ont.	2	2									
Wellington, Ont.	4	1			3	1	2			3	
Wentworth, Ont	17	10	4		3	3			1	1	1
York, Ont.	43	29	1		13	9	3	1		10	
Totals of Ontario	107	58	7		42	30	9	3	3	22	1
Manitoba, Eastern	5	4			1	1			1		
Westminster, B.C	4	2			2	2					1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	5	3			2	2			1	1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	3	3									
Yukon	*a*9	7									
Totals of Canada	137	79	8		48	36	9	3	5	24	2
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	3				3	3				3	
Colchester, N.S.	2	2									
Halifax, N.S.	1				1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia.	6	2			4	4				3	
Bedford, Que.	3	1			2	2					1
Quebec, Que.	1				1			1			1
Richelieu, Que.	6				6	5	1				
St. Francis, Que.	2				2	1	1				
Terrebonne, Que	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec	13	1			12	9	2	1		1	2
Brant, Ont.	3	2			1	1					
Bruce, Ont	3				3	1	2			1	
Elgin, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Essex, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Grey, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Haldimand, Ont.	5	2			3	2		1		1	

a. 2. *Nolle prosequi.*

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ETATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five. — D'nx ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.	D'th. — De mort	— En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.	— Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires
FRAUDE ET CONSPIRATION DE FRAUDE *Fin.*														
					*a*1						2			2
					*b*5				1		3	4		2
											1			1
					*a*2		1				2	2	1	
										1		1		
					*a*1		1		1			2		
					*a*1		1							1
											3			3
						1		1				1		1
					*a*3		9				4	6		7
					16	2	13	1	3	1	17	16	1	23
							1							1
1									1					1
1					16	2	14	1	4	1	17	16	1	25
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.														
									3			1		2
				I										1
				1					3			1		3
1												1		2
							1					1		
2				2	*a*2						3			6
2						1					1	1		1
						1						1		
5				2	2	2	1				4	3		9
1											1			1
	1				*a*1				3			1		2
											1			1
					*a*1						1			1
2						3						3		

a. Sentence suspended Sentence suspendue. *b*. Settled, goods given up Réglé, les effets ayant été remis.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F		
				H.	F	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F		
FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD—*Concluded.*															
Elgin, Ont															
Essex, Ont		2				1		1				1		2	
Frontenac, Ont															
Hastings, Ont		6						1	1	3	1			5	1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont		1				1								1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont															
Middlesex, Ont	1	2						1		2				1	2
Oxford, Ont			1							1					1
Peel, Ont		1	1							2				2	
Simcoe, Ont		1						1							1
Waterloo, Ont															
Wellington, Ont		3						3						3	
Wentworth, Ont		2							1	1		1			2
York, Ont		5	8			3		4		6				9	4
Totaux d'Ontario	1	29	10			5		16	2	15	1	3		28	12
Manitoba, Est		1								1				1	
Westminster, Col.-B		1								1		1			
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.												2			
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.															
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	1	31	10			5		16	2	17	1	7		29	12
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		3				1		2							3
Colchester, N.-E.															
Halifax, N.-E.		1		1										1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		4		1		1		2						1	3
Bedford, Qué	1	1			1		1							2	
Québec, Qué		1								1				1	
Richelieu, Qué	1	5		4		1		1						5	1
St. François, Qué	2							1		1				1	1
Terrebonne, Qué		1						1						1	
Totaux de Québec	4	8		4	1	1	1	3		2				10	2
Brant, Ont		1										1			1
Bruce, Ont		3				2				1				2	1
Elgin, Ont												1			
Essex, Ont		1				1								1	
Grey, Ont		1						1							1
Haldimand, Ont	3							1		2					3

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.										Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
FRAUDE ET CONSPIRATION DE FRAUDE—*Fin.*														
			2					1		1			1	1
1			5					2	4				5	1
			1				1						1	
	1		2								3		2	1
	1							1					1	
			2						1			1	1	1
					1		1							1
			3				3						3	
	1		1				1	1					1	1
5	2	2	4					10	1	2			13	
6	5	2	26		1		9	16	6	3	5	1	32	8
		1								1			1	
					1							1	1	
6	5	3	26		2		9	16	6	4	5	2	34	8
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.														
			3				3						3	
			1				1						1	
			4				4						4	
			2						2					2
			1				1						1	
			6				6						5	1
			2				2							2
	1						1							1
	1		11				10		2				6	6
			1									1		1
			3					3						3
			1				1							1
			1						1					1
			3									3		3

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING *Concluded.*											
Halton, Ont	1				1	1					
Hastings, Ont	2	1			1		1				1
Huron, Ont	3	1			2	2				1	1
Kent, Ont	1				1	1					
Lambton, Ont	1				1	1					
Nipissing, Ont	3				3	3					
Norfolk, Ont	1				1	1					1
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1									
Perth, Ont	1				1		1				
Simcoe, Ont	5				5	3	2			4	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2				2	2					
York, Ont	7	4			3	1		2		1	
Totals of Ontario	43	12			31	22	6	3		10	3
Manitoba, Central	3	2			1			1			
Cariboo, B.C	1				1			1			1
Westminster, B.C	2	1			1	1					1
Totals of British Columbia	3	1			2	1		1			2
Alberta, Northern N.W.T.	10	5			5	4	1			2	2
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	13	10			3	1	1	1			2
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T	a16	6			9	9				2	4
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	3	3									
Totals of the N.W.T	42	24			17	14	2	1		4	8
Yukon	3	2			1	1					1
Totals of Canada	113	44			68	51	10	7		18	16
LARCENY.											
Queen's, P.E.I.	13	3	1		9	8	1			9	
Annapolis, N.S.	6				6	6				1	
Antigonish, N.S	1	1									
Cape Breton, N.S.	1				1	1				1	
Colchester, N.S.	7	2			5	5				3	
Cumberland, N.S	13	4	1		8	4	2	2		5	
Digby, N.S.	3				3	3				3	
Guysborough, N.S	2				2	2				1	
Halifax, N.S.	b68	5	1		61	49	7	5	6	32	2
Hants, N.S	2	1			1	1				1	
Inverness, N.S	2				2	2				2	
King's, N.S	5	4			1	1					
Lunenburg, N.S.	1				1	1			1		
Pictou, N.S.	20	2			18	17	1			18	
Queen's, N.S.	4				4	3	1			3	
Shelburne, N.S	3				3	3				2	

a. 1, *Nolle prosequi.* *b.* 11, Jury disagreed. Les jures ne se sont pas accordés.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Penitentiary. — Pénitencier.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	De mort	En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie				Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Maries.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS *Fin.*														
					a1						1	1		
											1			1
						1					1	1		1
1						1								1
	1										1		1	
					a3		3					3		
						1								1
	1										1	1		
				1							4			5
1				1					1			1		1
	2						1		1		1	1		2
5	5			2	6	6	4		5		12	12	1	17
1						1								1
											1	1		
											1			1
											2	1		1
1						2					2			4
1											3			3
					a3									
2					3	2					5			7
13	5			5	11	11	5		8		23	17	1	38
LARCIN.														
							1				4			9
4				1							4			6
												1		
				2							2			2
3									6		2			8
											3	1		2
1							1					1		
2				12	a7		7	7	11	5	21	7	2	52
						2								2
1											1			1
														1
														16
1											1			3
1							2				1			3

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodere
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING—*Concluded.*															
Halton, Ont		1							1					1	
Hastings, Ont		1						1						1	
Huron, Ont		2						1		1				1	1
Kent, Ont								1							1
Lambton, Ont		1								1				1	
Nipissing, Ont		3								3				3	
Norfolk, Ont		1						1						1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.															
Perth, Ont		1						1							1
Simcoe, Ont	4	1		1		4								5	
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.	2			1						1				1	1
York, Ont		2						2		1				1	2
Totaux d'Ontario	9	19		2		7		9	1	10		2		18	12
Manitoba, Centre		1						1							1
Cariboo, Col.-B	1							1							1
Westminster, Col.-B	1							1							1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	2							2							2
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		4				1		2				2		2	2
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		3						3						1	2
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.												9			
Saskatchewan, Ter. du N.-O															
Totaux des T. du N.-O		7				1		5				11		3	4
Yukon												1			
Totaux du Canada	15	39		7	1	10	1	22	1	12		14		32	24
LARCENY.															
Queen's, I. du P.-E	2	7		3		3	1	2						5	1
Annapolis, N.-E	1	5		2				1				3		6	
Antigonish, N.-E															
Cape Breton, N.-E			1							1					1
Colchester, N.-E	1	1		1		1						3		1	1
Cumberland, N.-E		8				1		7						8	
Digby, N.-E		3						3						3	
Guysborough, N.-E		1						1				1		1	
Halifax, N.-E	1	60		14		20		20	5	2				59	2
Hants, N.-E												1			
Inverness, N.-E		2				2								2	
King's, N.-E		1						1						1	
Lunenburg, N.-E		1				1								1	
Pictou, N.-E	2	7										18			
Queen's, N.-E	1	1	1	1		2						1		3	
Shelburne, N.-E		3				2		1						3	

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britannique.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. Villes.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS—*Fin.*															
...			1		...		.		1						1
..			1		.		...		1				..		1
...			2		.					2					2
...			1		....	.		1		.					1
.			1		..	..	1			...		..			1
.			3		...			3		...		..			3
			1	...	....		.	....		..		1	...		1
				..	...		.			...		.	...		.
				I	...			1		..		.	.		1
			5	.	.			.	4	.	1	.	.		5
			2	.	.			1	.	.	1	.	.		2
.....	1		1	1				.	1			2		3	.
...	1		27	2		.	1	7	10	3	2	3	4	3	27
..	.....		1	.	.	....		.	1	.	.	.	...	.	1
.	....	.....	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.....	.	.	.	.	1
.	...	..	1	.	.	....	.	.	...	.....	.	1	.	.	1
....	.	..	2	.	.	..	.	1	.	....	..	1	..	.	2
....	....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.	....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.	4
...	...	.....	3	...	.....	.....	.	....	1	....	..	2	...	.	3
..	..	....	.	...	...	...	.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.
...	.....	..	7	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.	4	...	.	7
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	2		52	2			1	22	13	5	2	8	4	13	43
LARCIN.															
	.....	.	8	1			..	8	....	.		1		9	
		..	6	..								6		6	
		..													
		..	1		....			1		.....				1	
		..	2				1		1					1	1
	..	..	8	.....	.....			4		3	..	1		5	3
	..	..	3		....			2			..	1			3
		..	1						1					1	
2	1	.....	55	.....	2		6	29	18	6	1	1		60	1
		.....	2					2							2
		.....	1					1							1
		.....	1					1						1	
		...	14											16	
....		.....	3				1	1		1				3	
			3						3						3

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
LARCENY—*Continued.*											
Victoria, N.S	1	1									
Yarmouth, N.S	27	8			19	16	3		5	12	
Totals of Nova Scotia	166	28	2		135	114	14	7	12	84	2
Carleton, N.B	8	1			7	7				2	
Gloucester, N.B	1				1	1					
King's, N.B	*a*3	2									
Madawaska, N.B	1				1	1					
Northumberland, N.B	5	2			3	3					
Restigouche, N.B	1		1								
St. John, N.B	*b*41	15	1		24	24				6	
Westmoreland, N.B	*c*32	15	2		14	13	1		1	7	
York, N.B	7				7	6	1			6	
Totals of New Brunswick	99	35	4		57	55	2		1	21	
Arthabaska, Que	1				1	1				1	
Beauharnois, Que	4	2			2	2				2	
Bedford, Que	21	2			19	16	1	2		12	
Iberville, Que	8	3			5	5				3	
Joliette, Que	13	1			12	12				11	
Kamouraska, Que	2				2	2					
Montmagny, Que	3			m1	2	2				1	
Montreal, Que	*d*680	32	5	m1	638	434	79	125	128	215	10
Ottawa, Que	8	3			5	5				4	
Pontiac, Que	6				6	5	1			5	
Quebec, Que	66	2			64	54	4	6	1	29	
Richelieu, Que	1				1	1				1	
Rimouski, Que	9	1			8	8			1	2	2
St. Francis, Que	25	9	1		15	12	1	2		10	
St. Hyacinthe, Que	10				10	9	1			9	
Terrebonne, Que	5	3	1		1	1					
Three Rivers, Que	14	4	1		9	9				9	
Totals of Quebec	876	62	8	2	800	578	87	135	130	314	12
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont	19	3			16	16			2	6	2
Brant, Ont	161	20	2		139	73	16	50	35	60	1
Bruce, Ont	11	5	1		5	5				1	
Carleton, Ont	220	80	13		127	109	7	11	10	41	10
Dufferin, Ont	2				2	2				1	
Elgin, Ont	42	5	1		36	33	3			8	1
Essex, Ont	41	7			34	24	3	7	7	17	
Frontenac, Ont	35	10			25	19	6		1	2	1
Grey, Ont	28	8	2		18	8	3	7		14	
Haldimand, Ont	11	1			10	9		1		5	1
Halton, Ont	3	1			2	2				2	
Hastings, Ont	68	16	3		49	41	3	5	7	18	1
Huron, Ont	9	4			5	1	4			3	1
Kent, Ont	72	22			50	39	4	7	1	10	11
Lambton, Ont	24	5			19	17	2			5	

a. One escaped before trial—Un, s'est évadé avant son procès. *b*. 1, *Nolle prosequi*.
c. 1, Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés. *d*. Four left the country—Quatre ont laissé le pays.

TABLEAU I. DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
LARCIN—*Suite.*														
....					*a*1		3		3		4	2		17
13				16	8	2	13	7	20	6	39	12	2	113
5											7	2		5
1											1			1
				1										1
					*a*3			1						3
				10	*a*6, *b*2		1		1		7			24
6							3		1		3	3		11
1							2				5	1		6
13				11	11		6	1	2		23	6		51
											1			1
											2			2
2					*a*5	1			3		15	10		9
					*a*2						4	1		4
					*a*1	2					10	1		11
					*a*2						2	1		1
				1							1			2
31	7			36	*a*210, *b*1	9	115	32	88	5	186	149	13	476
1						1					4	2		3
					*a*1				1		4	3		4
3				9	*a*22		10	3	11	1	24	18	1	45
											1			1
				1	*a*2	4					2	3		5
1				1	*a*3	1	2	1	2		4	3	1	11
1									2		8	3		7
				1							1			1
									2		7	1	1	7
39	7			49	249	18	127	36	108	6	276	194	16	590
				3	*a*3	2			1		11		1	14
				1	*a*40, *c*2		10	5	9	1	38	13	3	123
2					*a*2						4	2		3
				6	*a*60	1	10	7	15		34	31		96
					*a*1			1			1			2
				2	*a*21, *c*4		2	2	3		12	2		34
				3	*a*7	4	1	2	4		10	5		27
				7	*a*14		1	1	1		8	1		24
2					*a*2			1			17	3		15
					*a*4	2	1	1	1		4	4		6
							1				1	1		1
5				1	*a*2, *b*9, *c*6		5		2		24	6	2	41
				1		1			3		1	3		2
3				2	*a*23	6	2		4		15	21		23
					*a*13		1		2		9	2	2	15

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite. *c*. Acquitted, having made restitution—Libérés, ayant fait restitution.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
LARCENY—*Continued.*															
Victoria, N.-E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yarmouth, N.-E	..	19	..	8	..	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	17	2
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	6	112	2	26	..	30	2	41	5	3	..	27	1	105	6
Carleton, N.-B.	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Gloucester, N.-B	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
King's, N.-B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madawaska, N.-B.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Northumberland, N.-B.	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Restigouche, N.-B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Jean, N.-B.	2	22	..	12	..	1	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	18	6
Westmoreland, N.-B.	3	10	1	8	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	11	3
York, N.-B.	..	6	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	4
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	8	47	2	24	1	10	2	15	..	3	..	2	..	40	17
Arthabaska, Qué	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Beauharnois, Qué	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bedford, Qué	9	10	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	6	13
Iberville, Qué.	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
Joliette, Que.	6	6	..	7	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
Kamouraska, Qué	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Montmagny, Qué	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Montréal, Que.	92	539	7	146	3	118	9	294	23	35	7	2	1	352	286
Ottawa, Qué.	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	4	1
Pontiac, Que.	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	1
Québec, Qué.	16	48	..	10	1	14	1	26	1	11	..	..	..	45	19
Richelieu, Qué	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rimouski, Qué	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	8	..
St. François, Qué	4	11	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	8	7
St. Hyacinthe, Qué	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	3	7
Terrebonne, Que.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	2	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	3
Totaux de Québec.	144	651	7	183	4	145	10	354	25	62	7	9	1	471	339
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.	7	8	..	3	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	10	5
Brant, Ont	12	126	1	70	5	11	4	32	..	16	..	1	..	115	24
Bruce, Ont.	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Carleton, Ont	32	95	..	50	1	19	3	31	3	18	2	..	..	110	17
Dufferin, Ont.	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Elgin, Ont.	..	36	..	16	..	8	1	8	..	3	..	..	..	32	4
Essex, Ont.	3	29	..	11	..	5	..	10	2	1	..	2	..	18	14
Frontenac, Ont	..	25	..	11	1	2	..	5	1	2	..	3	..	16	9
Grey, Ont.	1	17	..	..	..	4	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	9	9
Haldimand, Ont	3	6	1	..	1	1	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	3	7
Halton, Ont	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Hastings, Ont	7	42	..	16	..	2	..	20	1	9	..	1	..	34	15
Huron, Ont	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Kent, Ont	12	32	..	10	1	7	..	11	6	8	1	6	..	29	10
Lambton, Ont.	..	18	1	5	..	3	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	16	3

TABLEAU I. DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns Villes.	Rural Districts Districts ruraux.
LARCIN—*Suite.*															
			19				7	6		6				16	3
2	1		119		2		15	47	23	16	1	9		110	17
			7				2	3				2		1	6
			1					1							1
			1					1							1
			3					1			1	1		3	
1	1		21		1		2	15	3	3	1			24	
1		1	12				6	2	3	2	1			11	3
			4	3			4	2	1					6	1
2	1	1	49	3	1		14	25	7	5	3	3		45	12
			1					1							1
			2					2						2	
			19					15			3	1		2	17
			4	1				4				1		4	1
			12					12						10	2
			2					2						1	1
32	8	1	584	6	6	1	7	535	35	16	16	19	19	576	32
			5					5						1	4
			6					6							6
1	2		60	1				51				7		51	13
			1					1							1
			8					8							8
			12	2	1			8				7		10	5
			10					10						7	3
			1					1							1
1			8					8	1					6	3
34	10	1	737	8	7	1	7	677	36	16	19	35	10	660	100
1			10	1	3			8	1	2	2	1	1	8	7
8	2	2	124	3			6	40	53	17	17	3	3	113	26
			5					2	1	1			1		5
3	2	2	116	3	1		3	87	8	2	8	18	1	123	4
			2							1	1			2	
2			32	2			4	1	8	9	7	6	1	26	10
			26	3	3		2	4	2	12	4	4	4	22	10
4			21					19			1	5		24	1
	1		17				2	1	1	13	1			7	11
			10					1		5			4	4	6
1			1							1	1			1	1
3	1		44	1			2	21	9	16	1			41	8
			5					1		2	2			4	1
3	1		34	4	2		4	9	3	23	1	3	1	30	14
1	1		16	1			1	3	1	11	2	1		12	7

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
LARCENY—*Concluded.*											
Lanark, Ont	6	2			4	4				2	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	36	2			34	24	3	7		13	
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	17	6			11	11				3	1
Lincoln, Ont.	18	1	1		16	10	4	2		8	
Middlesex, Ont.	98	24	3		71	48	12	11		24	3
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	15	3			12	10	1	1	2	5	2
Nipissing, Ont.	13	2			11	11				6	3
Norfolk, Ont	24	7			17	14		3	2	9	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	12	2	1		9	7	1	1	3	1	
Ontario, Ont.	12	2			10	9	1		2	3	
Oxford, Ont.	18				18	14	2	2		5	
Peel, Ont	9	4			5	1		4			1
Perth, Ont	48	15	4		29	27	1	1	2	11	
Peterborough, Ont.	47	17	1		29	26	3			3	2
Prescott and Russell, Ont	4	2			2	2					
Prince Edward, Ont.	2				2	2				1	
Renfrew, Ont.	7				7	4	2	1			
Simcoe, Ont.	a18	2			13	7	5	1		5	1
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	17	2			15	13	2			8	4
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, O.	18	5			13	10	2	1		12	
Victoria, Ont.	22	5			17	16	1			7	
Waterloo, Ont	5				5	3	1	1			
Welland, Ont	11	7			34	30	1	3	8	7	
Wellington, Ont	35	11			24	15	6	3		5	3
Wentworth, Ont.	212	86	8		118	98	8	12		44	3
York, Ont.	b908	281	60		565	485	64	16		290	18
Totals of Ontario	2,408	675	100		1,628	1,299	171	158	82	665	70
Manitoba, Central	33	4			29	24	3	2	3	19	1
Manitoba, Eastern	123	27	2		94	64	16	14	24	34	
Manitoba, Western	d12	4			7	7				5	
Totals of Manitoba	168	35	2		130	95	19	16	27	58	1
Cariboo, B.C.	1				1	1				1	
Clinton, B C	3				3	3					3
Victoria, B C	73	6			67	50	5	12	2	49	3
Westminster, B C	d e225	77	4		142	118	12	12	1	102	4
Totals of British Columbia	302	83	4		213	172	17	24	3	152	10
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	b54	28	1		23	22	1			17	2
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	33	16			17	17			1	13	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T	b50	18			30	30				20	4
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	17	5			12	12				4	3
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	11	6			5	5				2	2
Totals of the N.W.T.	165	73	1		87	86	1		1	57	11
Yukon	c92	59	3		29	29				21	
Totals of Canada	4,289	1053	125	2	3,088	2,436	312	340	256	1,381	106

a. 3, Jury disagreed—Les jures ne se sont pas accordés. *b.* 2, *d.* 1. *Nolle prosequi.*
c. 1, Left the country, bail forfeited—A laissé le pays, cautionnement forfait.

TABLEAU 1. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Maries.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
LARCIN *Fin.*														
				1	*a*1		1				3		2	2
				11	*a*10	2	1	1	5		17	10		24
				1	*a*6		1	1	3		2	3		8
					*a*4, *b*4		4		3			5	1	10
11				3	*a*30		9	3	3		28	8	4	59
1				1	*a*1				2		3	2		9
					*a*2		4		2		5		1	10
					*a*6	3		1			5	2		7
					*a*5		1		1		4	1		5
1				1	*a*3		1		1		6	2		8
1					*a*12		1	1	1		12	4	2	11
3					*a*1	1					4	1		4
2	1				*a*12, *c*1	1	1	1	5		5	4		25
				3	*a*16, *b*5		3	4	5		13	3	1	25
				1	*a*1		1							2
					*a*1	1					1			
2					*a*5						2			5
				1	*a*6		1		2		4			11
					*a*1, *d*2				1		6			6
					*a*1	1	1		1	1	8	2	3	14
				1	*a*9	1	2		1		6	2		15
				1	*a*4			1	1			1		4
					*a*19	3	1	1	4		10	7	2	24
				2	*a*14		3		4		12	4	1	19
2				11	*a*58	1	14	5	27		45	22	3	90
3	3			38	*a*213	1	19	19	15	1	307	113	3	449
38	5			102	666	31	103	58	132	3	694	298	31	1,268
					*d*6	3	1	2	3		18	6		23
9	2				*a*24, *c*1	3	14	9	15	1	33	16	3	74
2											3			3
11	2				31	6	15	11	18	1	54	22	7	100
											1			1
							1				2	1		2
4					*a*2, *b*7		10	4	9	2	15	9	1	57
2				2	*a*31	2	31	7	20	1	50	19	2	110
6				2	40	2	42	11	29	3	68	29	3	170
					*a*1, *d*3				1		4	1		7
					*a*3									
2					*a*3, *b*1									
					*a*5	1								1
						2						1		1
2					16	3			1		4	2		9
1					*a*7									
123	14			180	1,028	62	307	124	310	19	1,162	563	55	2,310

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Bound to be of a good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite. *c*. Sent to House of Refuge—Envoyé dans une maison de refuge. *d*. Acquitted, having made restitution—Acquittés, avant fait restitution. *e*. Escaped before sentence—Evadé avant sa sentence.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F		
				H.	F	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F		
LARCENY—*Concluded.*															
Lanark, Ont	1	3		1				2		1				3	1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont	2	32		8	1	13	1	8		3				27	7
Lennox et Addington, Ont	2	9		2	1	2		2		3	1			10	1
Lincoln, Ont	4	12		2		1		10		3				9	7
Middlesex, Ont	24	47		14		24	1	21	1	9	1			58	13
Muskoka et Parry Sound, O		7		3		1		3				4	1	6	1
Nipissing, Ont		11		1		4		6						10	1
Norfolk, Ont	1	6				1		5	1			10		6	1
Northumberl'd et Durham, O		9		2		4		2		1				4	5
Ontario, Ont	2	7	1	3		2		5						5	5
Oxford, Ont	3	14		2		3	1	8		3		1		11	6
Peel, Ont		5						3		2				1	4
Perth, Ont	3	26		14		3	2	8		2				26	3
Peterborough, Ont	1	28		14		3	2	8		2				21	8
Prescott et Russell, Ont		1	1	1		1								2	
Prince Edouard, Ont		2						2						1	1
Renfrew, Ont	3	4		5				1		1				6	1
Simcoe, Ont		13		3		1		8		1				7	6
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O	4	4		7		2		5				1		8	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O	2	8	1			1		7		3		2		2	9
Victoria, Ont	1	14	2	7		3		4		3				13	4
Waterloo, Ont		5		3				1		1				4	1
Welland, Ont	2	30	1	12	2	4		11		3	1	1		23	10
Wellington, Ont	2	22		5	2	7		9		1				20	4
Wentworth, Ont	4	111		25		32	3	44	2	8	3	1		68	47
York, Ont	4	548	13	148	2	98	10	170	35	91	11			433	112
Totaux d'Ontario	142	1425	23	475	17	277	30	512	53	209	20	34	1	1203	382
Manicoba, Centre	4	22	3	1	1	8		18		1				18	11
Manitoba, Est	6	87	1	11		20	1	37	5	19	1			61	33
Manitoba, Ouest	1	2						3				4		2	1
Totaux de Manitoba	11	111	4	12	1	28	1	58	5	20	1	4		81	45
Caribou, Col.-B	1							1						1	
Clinton, Col.-B	2	1						2		1				3	
Victoria, Col.-B	12	53	2	18		11		28	1	9				52	15
Westminster, Col.-B	28	95	8	28		16		63	2	22		11		99	32
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	43	149	10	46		27		94	3	32		11		155	47
Alberta Nord, T. du N.-O		8				3		4				16		7	1
Alberta, Sud, T. du N. O												16	1		
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O												30			
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O		1										11	1		
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O		2						1		1		3		2	
Totaux des T. du N.-O		11				3		5		1		76	2	9	1
Yukon												26	3		
Totaux du Canada	351	2513	53	769	23	523	46	1081	91	330	28	189	8	2069	841

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. Villes.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.											
LARCIN—*Fin.*															
		1	3				1	2		1				12	12
2	2		28	2			2	7	17	5	2	1		27	12
2			8	1					3	2	2	3	1	7	4
	1		14	1			2	6	5	1	2			15	1
3	1		63	3	1		1	13	8	4	2	42	1	66	5
			4						1	3		3		8	
4			5	2				5	4	1		1		11	
			7				1			1		5		12	7
			8	1				1	1	4	2	1		9	
1			8	1					4	3	2		1	5	5
1			15		1		2	2	1	1	3	5		11	6
			5					3	1	1					5
2	2		20	5			2	6	10	3	5	3		22	7
1			28					6	7	13	2		1	26	3
1			1					1	1					1	1
			2					1		1				1	1
			6		1			3		3			1	7	
1			11		1			3	6	3		1		11	2
			7	1				3			1	4		3	5
1	1	1	8					2	2		3	4		8	3
			16	1				2		4		11		9	8
			5				3	1	1					5	
	1	1	26	5				7	6	15	3	2		17	16
		1	23				1	5	5	5	6	2		21	3
11	6	3	85	7	3		8	23	31	29	20		4	100	15
49	39	9	440	15	8		15	110	272	67	73	11	17	560	5
105	61	20	1309	63	24		62	409	473	288	176	140	42	1371	222
1	1		23		1		1	3	10	6	6		3	17	12
23	4	3	45	4	15		3	24	34	8	15		10	76	18
				1	2							1	2	2	1
24	5	3	68	5	21		4	27	44	14	21	1	15	95	31
					1								1		1
			1		2							1	2		3
13	3		25	14	9	3		17	7			34		65	2
10	7	5	48	18	40	2		29	9	6	16	39	31	118	13
23	10	5	74	32	52	5		46	16	6	16	74	34	183	19
		1	7						2		1	4		5	3
															14
														1	1
					2			2							2
		1	7		2			2	2		1	4		6	20
190	88	31	2371	112	109	6	102	1241	601	345	237	267	101	2479	421

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F.	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option One year and over. — Un an et plus.
LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.											
Pictou, N.S.	2	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.	27				27	5	3	19			
Bruce, Ont	1		1								
Essex, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
Grey, Ont	2				2	2				1	
Hastings, Ont	3				3	2	1			2	1
Nipissing, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario	8		1		7	6	1			5	1
Totals of Canada	37	1	1		35	12	4	19		5	1
LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	1	1									
Westmoreland, N.B.	1				1	1					
Bedford, Que.	4	1	1		2	1		1			
Kamouraska, Que.	1				1	1					
Montreal, Que.	16	5			11	7		4		2	1
Quebec, Que.	3				3	3				2	
St. Francis, Que.	3	2			1			1			
Totals of Quebec	27	8	1		18	12		6		4	1
Carleton, Ont	a15	5	1		8	8				6	1
Essex, Ont.	2				2	2				2	
Grey, Ont	2				2			2		1	
Hastings, Ont	1				1			1		1	
Middlesex, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	1				1	1					
Perth, Ont	1				1	1					
Simcoe, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Welland, Ont	2				2	2				1	
Wellington, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
York, Ont.	12	4			8	7		1		3	4
Totals of Ontario	40	10	1		28	24		4		16	5
Manitoba, Eastern	2				2	2					
Westminster, B.C.	3	1			2	2					2
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Totals of Canada	75	21	2		51	41		10		20	8

a. One, jury disagreed—Un, les jurés ne se sont pas accordés.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort.	— — En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.	— — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Laborers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.														
1											1			1
2	1				*a*24		22				2		2	25
											1			1
1											2		1	1
											3			3
											1			1
1											7		1	6
4	1				24		22				10		3	32
VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.														
1											1			1
2											2	1		1
1														1
3	3				*a*2		3		5		2	2	1	8
				1							2	2		1
1											1			1
7	3			1	2		3		5		7	5	1	12
1							1	1	2	1	3	5		3
											1			1
1											2			2
											1			1
					*a*1		1					1		
				1										1
	1													1
											1			1
1						1	1							2
							1							1
	1						1				6	3		5
3	2			1	1	1	5	1	2	1	14	9		18
					*a*2		1		1					2
							1				1			2
11	5			2	5	1	10	1	8	1	23	14	1	35

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodere
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSE.															
Pictou, N.-E.		1	...	..				1				..	..	1	
Montréal, Qué.	.....	27	...	3				24				....	....	3	24
Bruce, Ont	..	.	.....	..	..	....		....	...			...		.....	.....
Essex, Ont	.....	1	...	..		1		..	....	.	..	....		...	1
Grey, Ont	....	2	.....		..	1		1	...	..	..	...		2	...
Hastings, Ont	....	3	...	....		2	....	1	....	....	....	....		3	...
Nipissing, Ont	.....	1	...	.	..	....	..	1	..			....		....	1
Totaux d'Ontario	....	7	....			4	...	3	...			....		5	2
Totaux du Canada	...	35	...	3	..	4	....	28	.....			...		8	27
LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.	....		.							.					
Westmoreland, N.-B.	....	1	..					1		....	....			1	..
Bedford, Qué	1	1		.		..		2	....			.	..	1	1
Kamouraska, Qué	.....	1	..	...		...		1	...	...	...	...		..	1
Montréal, Qué	1	10	...	....		2	1	5	....	3	....	..		3	8
Québec, Qué		3	..	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...		2	1
St. François, Qué	1	.	....	.	.	...	...	1	....	.	..	...		...	1
Totaux de Québec	3	15		1	.	2	1	10	..	4	...	...		6	12
Carleton, Ont	1	6	1		..	1	...	6	..	1	.....			4	4
Essex, Ont		1	.		..	1	..	...	...	...	....	1		1	.
Grey, Ont	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...		1	1
Hastings, Ont		1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	1
Middlesex, Ont		1	...		..	.	..	1	.	...	...	...		1	..
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont		1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	..
Perth, Ont	..	1	.		...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...		1	..
Simcoe, Ont		1	....	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...		1	
Welland, Ont		2	....	...	...	...	...	1	....	1	...	...		2	
Wellington, Ont		1	...	.		1	....	.	....	...	...	...		.	1
York, Ont	1	7	..	..		1	....	4	1	2	...	....		6	2
Totaux d'Ontario	3	23	1	1		4	....	17	1	4	..	1		18	9
Manitoba, Est		2				2	.....		....	....	....	....		2	..
Westminster, Col.-B.	....	2	.	.		.	...	2	.	.	...	...		1	1
Alberta Sud, T. du N.-O.	....						....	...	....	....	....	....		.	
Totaux du Canada	6	43	1	2	..	8	1	30	1	8	....	1		28	22

TABLEAU I. DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts — Districts ruraux.
VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITEES.															
			1		...			1							1
			27					14	2	11				27	
			1					1							1
1				1				1	1						2
			3						1		2			2	1
1										1				1	
2			4	1				2	2	1	2			3	4
2			32	1				17	4	12	2			30	5
VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.															
				1						1				1	
			2									2			2
			1					1						1	
			8	1	2			9					2	11	
			2	1				2				1		3	
			1					1						1	
			14	2	2			13				3	2	16	2
			7	1				5		1		2		8	
			1							1				1	
			2				1				1			2	
			1							1				1	
				1								1		1	
			1									1		1	
				1							1			1	
				1									1	1	
			1	1						1	1			1	1
			1								1				1
			4	2	2			2	1	2	1	1	1	8	
			18	7	2		1	7	1	6	5	5	2	25	2
					2					1			1	2	
				2				1				1		2	
			32	12	6		1	21	1	8	5	9	5	46	4

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTERS.											
Halifax, N.S.	2				2	2					
Montreal, Que.	1				1	1					
Quebec, Que.	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec.	2				2	2					
Renfrew, Ont.	1				1	1					
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Totals of Canada.	6	1			5	5					
MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.											
ARSON.											
King's, N.S.	1	1									
King's, N.B.	3	1			2	2					
Bedford, Que.	2				2	1		1			
Montreal, Que.	13	6			7	6		1		1	
Terrebonne, Que.	2			m1	1	1					
Three Rivers, Que.	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.	18	7		1	10	8		2		1	
Essex, Ont.	1				1		1				
Hastings, Ont.	1				1	1					
Nipissing, Ont.	1	1									
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1									
Ontario, Ont.	2				2	1	1				
Oxford, Ont.	1				1	1					
Peterborough, Ont.	2				2			2			
Prince Edward, Ont.	1				1	1					
Renfrew, Ont.	1				1	1					
Simcoe, Ont.	a1										
Wentworth, Ont.	1	1									
York, Ont.	1	1									
Totals of Ontario.	14	4			9	5	2	2			
Manitoba, Central.	1	1									
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	3	3									
Totals of Canada.	40	17		1	21	15	2	4		1	

a. jury disagreed—Les jures ne se sont pas accordes.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	— Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	— Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Laborers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.														
				2				2						2
	1						1					1		
	1						1					1		
	2						2					2		
				1										1
	2			3			2	2				2		3
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX A LA PROPRIETÉ. CLASSE IV.														
INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.														
1	1										2	1		1
	1				a1	1					1	1		1
	2			1	a3		2				1	3		4
1						1						1		
1	3			1	4	2	2				2	5		5
1									1				1	
					a1						1	1		
2									1		1		1	1
					a1						2			1
	2													2
1											1	1		
1											1			1
5	2				2				2		6	2	2	5
7	6			1	6	2	2		2		10	8	2	11

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTERS.															
Halifax, N.-E.	..	2		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Montréal, Qué	..	1		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Québec, Qué	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Totaux de Québec	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Renfrew, Ont	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux du Canada	..	5	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.															
ARSON.															
King's, N.-E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King's, N.-B.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bedford, Qué	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Montréal, Qué	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	5	2
Terrebonne, Qué	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Trois-Rivières, Qué	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux de Québec	3	7	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	5	5
Essex, Ont	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hastings, Ont	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nipissing, Ont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberl'd et Durham, O	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario, Ont	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Oxford, Ont	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Peterborough, Ont	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Prince-Edouard, Ont	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Renfrew, Ont	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Simcoe, Ont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth, Ont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York, Ont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux d'Ontario	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	4	5
Manitoba, Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totaux du Canada	5	16	..	4	..	..	..	8	1	8	..	..	..	9	12

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.														
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. — Villes.	Rural Districts. — Districts ruraux.
VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.														
....	...		2	...				2					....	2	
..	....		1	....		...	..	1				....		1	
....	....	....	1	....	....	..		1	..			..	..	1	
.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	..	2	..			....		2	
....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	...			....	....	1	
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	....	.....	5	....	....	....	..	5	.....	....	....	.....	....	5	....
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX A LA PROPRIÉTÉ CLASSE IV.															
INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.															
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	6	....	1	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	1	7	2
..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	9	...	1	....	...	6	2	.....	1	.....	1	7	3
.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	1
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	..	8	....	..	....	..	....	2	4	2	1	....	3	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	.....	..	19	....	1	....	..	6	4	4	5	1	1	12	9

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over — Un an et plus.
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.											
Prince, P.E.I.	1	.	..		1	1		....		....	..
Halifax, N.S	8	4	..	..	4	3	1	...	...	2	2
King's, N.B.	2	1	..	...	1	1	..	..	1	..	.....
Northumberland, N.B.	1	1	..	....		....	.....	....	..	....	..
Westmoreland, N.B.	1	1	..	..	..	.....	..	....	...	...	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	....	1		...
Beauharnois, Que	1	1	..	..	....	....	.....	....	...	.....	.....
Bedford, Que	11	8	..	..	3	3	.....	....	....	...	....
Montreal, Que	11	1	..	.	10	7	1	2		2	..
Quebec, Que	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	.	.....
Rimouski, Que.	1	..	..	m1	..	.....	...	..	.....	...	.....
St. Francis, Que	4	1	.	..	3	3	.	.	1	1	...
Totals of Quebec	29	12	..	1	16	13	1	2	1	3	...
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1	..	..	..	1	1	.....	....	....	1	.....
Brant, Ont.	9	6	..	..	3	2	..	1	.....	.....	..
Carleton, Ont.	2	..	..	....	2	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont	13	4	1	....	8	8	.....	....	1	....	....
Essex, Ont	1	....	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Grey, Ont	1	....	..	....	1	1	...	.....	....	1	....
Hastings, Ont	6	3	..	....	3	3	..	..	1	1	..
Kent, Ont	2	1	..	....	1	1	..	....	....	1	..
Middlesex, Ont.	2	..	..	....	2	2	....	..	.....	..	..
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont	2	..	..	....	2	2	....	..	2	..	..
Ontario, Ont.	1	....	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	..
Peel, Ont	1	1	..	....	..	..	....	.....	..	....	....
Peterborough, Ont.	1	.	..	....	1	1	....	....	..	....	..
Prince Edward, Ont.	1	..	..	....	1	1	.....	..	1	..	..
Stormont, D'das & Glengary, O.	1	....	..	....	1	1	....	..	...	..	1
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, O.	2	..	..	....	2	1	1	..	.....	..	..
Wentworth, Ont.	1	....	..	....	1	..	....	1	..	1	..
York, Ont.	4	..	..	....	4	4	....	..	...	3	1
Totals of Ontario.	51	15	1	....	35	32	1	2	5	8	2
Manitoba, Western	1	1	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Westminster, B.C	39	15	..	...	24	22	1	1	13	4	.....
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	4	2	..	....	2	2	....	..	....	2	....
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	a6	2	..	....	2	2	....	..	....	2	....
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	6	6	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
Totals of the N.W.T.	16	10	..	..	4	4	....	....	....	4	....
Totals of Canada	149	60	1	1	85	76	4	5	20	21	4

a. 2. *Nolle prosequi.*

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie.	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.														
1											1	1		
..								1		1	1	2		2
..						1						1	..	...
..												..		..
..												..		..
						1						1	....	
..												..	..	
..					*a*3							..	..	3
2					*a*6		2		2		2	..	..	10
	...				....							..	..	
	....				..							...		
....	....				*a*1		..				3	..		3
2	....	....	....		10	..	2	....	2	....	5	....	....	16
....	....	....	....		....		....		....	....	1	...	..	1
..	....	....	.		*b*3		..	1	2	..	..	2	....	1
....	....	....	....	1	*a*1	.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
....	....	....	....	....	*a*2, *b*5	1	..	....	....	....	1	..	....	8
....	....	....	....		*a*1	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	...	..	1
....	....	....	....	....	*a*1	..	....	..	1	....	2	2	..	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	1
....	....	....	....	....	*b*2	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	*c*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	*a*1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..
1	....	....	....	....	*a*1	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	..	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	2
1	....	..	....	1	18	4	....	1	6	..	14	13	..	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	*a*7	....	6	1	4	....	8	4	....	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	1	35	5	8	3	12	1	29	21	....	56

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Acquitted, having made restitution—Acquittés, ayant fait restitution. *c*. Bound to good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.															
Prince, I. du P.-E		1										1		1	
Halifax, N.-E	1	3				1		1	2					2	2
Kent, N.-B		1								1				1	
Northumberland, N.-B															
Westmoreland, N.-B															
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		1								1				1	
Beauharnois, Que															
Bedford, Qué	3			3										3	
Montréal, Qué	1	9		2		6		2						6	4
Québec, Qué															
Rimouski, Qué															
St. François, Qué	1	2				1		1		1				1	2
Totaux de Québec	5	11		5		7		3		1				10	6
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont		1						1						1	
Brant, Ont		3						2	1					3	
Carleton, Ont		2		1						1				2	
Elgin, Ont		8		7				1						7	1
Essex, Ont		1									1			1	
Grey, Ont		1				1								1	
Hastings, Ont	2	1				1				2				2	1
Kent, Ont		1						1							1
Middlesex, Ont		2		2										2	
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont		2										2			
Ontario, Ont		1									1			1	
Peel, Ont															
Peterborough, Ont		1								1				1	
Prince Edouard, Ont		1						1						1	
Stormt, D'das et Glengry, O	1							1						1	
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O		1	1					2						2	
Wentworth, Ont		1								1					1
York, Ont		4				1		3						1	3
Totaux d'Ontario	3	31	1	10		3		12	1	5	2	2		26	7
Manitoba, Ouest															
Westminster, Col.-B	4	18		3		4		12		3		2		16	6
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O												2			
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O												2			
Assiniboïa, Est, T. du N.-O															
Totaux des T. du N.-O												4			
Totaux du Canada	13	65	1	18		15		28	3	10	2	9		56	21

TABLEAU I. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX À LA PROPRIETÉ. CLASSE IV.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions	Cities and Towns Villes.	Rural Districts Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.											
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIETES															
			1					1						1	
1			3				1	3						4	
			1					1							1
			1					1							1
			3					3							3
			10					10						9	1
			3									3			3
			16					13				3		9	7
			1						1						1
			3						2		1			2	1
			2					1				1			
			8							4	3	1			1
			1							1				1	
			1							1					1
			3					1	1	1				2	1
			1								1				1
			2						1	1				2	2
1			1					1	1					2	
1									1					1	
			1						1						1
			1							1					1
			1					1	1					1	1
			1					1						1	
1			3						2	1		1		1	3
4			30			1		6	11	10	5	3		21	14
6	2	1	7	3	3		1	5	8		3	2	3	20	2
11	2	1	58	3	3	1	2	29	19	10	8	8	3	55	24

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
FORGERY AND UTTERING FORGED DOCUMENTS.											
Cumberland, N.S.	2				2	1	1				1
Halifax, N.S.	2	1			1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia	4	1			3	2	1				1
Westmoreland, N.B.	*a*1										
Iberville, Que	1	1									
Montreal, Que	*b*24	3			14	6	4	4		1	1
Quebec, Que	4	3			1	1				1	
St. Francis, Que	2				2		1	1			
St. Hyacinthe, Que	3				3	1	1	1		2	
Totals of Quebec	34	7			20	8	6	6		4	1
Brant, Ont	6	1			5			5			
Carleton, Ont	9	1			8	3	3	2		4	4
Elgin, Ont	1	1									
Frontenac, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Grey, Ont	1				1	1					
Hastings, Ont	5	2			3	2		1			
Huron, Ont	2	2									
Lincoln, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Nipissing, Ont	2				2	2				2	
Oxford, Ont	1				1	1					
Peel, Ont	4		2		2	1	1				
Peterborough, Ont	2	1			1	1					
Simcoe, Ont	1				1	1					1
Thunder Bay and Rainy River, O	1				1	1					
Wentworth, Ont	5	1	1		3	3				1	
York, Ont	10	2			8	3	3	2		5	2
Totals of Ontario	52	11	3		38	21	7	10		14	8
Manitoba, Central	2	1			1		1				
Manitoba, Eastern	8	1			7	5	2			4	
Totals of Manitoba	10	2			8	5	3			4	
Victoria, B.C.	3				3	2		1		1	1
Westminster, B.C.	8	3	1		4	4				1	3
Totals of British Columbia	11	3	1		7	6		1		2	4
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	3	1			2	2					
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1				1	1					1
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	2				2	1	1			2	
Totals of the N.W.T	8	3			5	4	1			2	1
Totals of Canada	120	27	4		81	46	18	17		26	15

a. Jury disagreed—Les jures ne se sont pas accordés. *b*. 5, *Nolle prosqui*, and 2 left the country Et 2 ont laissé le pays

TABLEAU I FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie.	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
FAUX ET CIRCULATION DE FAUX DOCUMENTS.														
1											2			2
1							1					1		
2							1				2	1		2
1					a11		9		3	1	1	8		6
							1							1
	1				a1		2					2		
1							3					3		
2	1				12		15		3	1	1	13		7
5							5					2		3
							8					4		4
											1	1		
1											1		1	
3							1				2			3
							1					1		
									1		1		1	1
1											1			1
	1				a2	2					1	2		
									1		1			1
					a1						1			1
					a2				1		2	2		1
							8					8		
10	1				5	2	23		3		10	20	2	16
1									1					1
3							2		1		4		1	6
4							2		1		4		1	7
1							1		1		1			3
							2				1			3
1							3		1		2			6
					a2					1				2
						2								2
					2	2				1				4
19	2				19	4	44		9	2	19	34	3	42

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
FORGERY AND UTTERING FORGED DOCUMENTS.															
Cumberland, N.-E	.	2	....	..	..	..	..	2	..	.	....	....		2	
Halifax, N.-E	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	....	....		1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	...	3	.....	..	..	..	...	2	....	1	...	.....		3	..
Westmoreland, N.-B	....	....	....	..	..	...	..	..	....	....	.	..			
Iberville, Qué	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....			
Montréal, Qué	3	10	1	....	..	3	..	4	...	7	....	....		6	8
Québec, Qué	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	..	..		1	..
St. François, Qué	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	2	....	..	..	..			2
St. Hyacinthe, Qué		.	3	..	..	..	..	.	....	3	..	..		3	..
Totaux de Québec	3	13	4	....	..	3	..	7	....	10	....	..		10	10
Brant, Ont		3	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	....	..	2		3	2
Carleton, Ont		8	.	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..		6	2
Elgin, Ont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	....	....	..			..
Frontenac, Ont		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..			1
Grey, Ont	..	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		1	.
Hastings, Ont	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..		3	..
Huron, Ont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Lincoln, Ont	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			1
Nipissing, Ont	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..		2	..
Oxford, Ont	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Peel, Ont	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..		2	..
Peterborough, Ont	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Simcoe, Ont	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			1
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., O.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Wentworth, Ont	.	3	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..		1	2
York, Ont	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..		8	.
Totaux d'Ontario	.	30	8	2	..	1	..	25	....	8	....	2		29	9
Manitoba, Centre	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			1
Manitoba, Est	1	4	2	.	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	.		5	2
Totaux de Manitoba	1	5	2	.	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..		5	3
Victoria, Col.-B	....	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..		3	
Westminster, Col.-B	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1		3	..
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	..	4	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1		6	.
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	2		2	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..			2
Totaux des Ter. du N.-O.	2	1	1	.	..	2	..	.	....	..	..	3		2	2
Totaux du Canada	6	56	17	2	..	10	..	40	..	23	..	6		55	24

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.											
			2						2					2	
1									1						1
1			2						3					2	1
			14					12	1		1			11	3
			1					1						1	
				2								2		2	
			3					3						3	
			18	2				16	1		1	2		17	3
			5									2	3	2	3
			8					2			4	2		8	
			1					1						1	
1									1						1
1			2						1	2				3	
			1						1					1	
		1	1					1			1			2	
			1							1					1
			2						2						2
			1							1					1
			1				1							1	
1											1				
	1		2					1		1	1			3	
3			3	2					8					8	
6		2	28	2			1	5	13	5	7	1	3	29	9
1									1					1	
1			5		1			2	1		3		1	5	2
2			5		1			2	2		3		1	6	2
			2	1						1		1	1	3	
			2		*1			2			1			1	2
			4	1	1			2		1	1	1	1	4	2
1			1						1					2	
			2					2							2
1			3					2	1					2	2
10		2	60	5	2		1	27	20	6	12	7	5	60	19

FAUX ET CIRCULATION DE FAUX DOCUMENTS.

TABLE. I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY.										
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont..	2			2	2					1
Essex, Ont	2			2	2					
Frontenac, Ont	1			1	1					
Kent, Ont	1			1	1					
Oxford, Ont	1			1	1					1
Victoria, Ont	1			1	1					
Wellington, Ont	1			1	1				1	
Wentworth, Ont	1	1								
Totals of Ontario	10	1		9	9				1	2
Manitoba, Eastern	1			1			1			
Victoria, B.C	1			1	1					1
Saskatchewan, N.W.T	2	2								
Totals of Canada	14	3		11	10		1		1	3
OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.										
CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.										
Halifax, N.S	1			1	1			1		
Pictou, N.S	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia	2	1		1	1			1		
Beauharnois, Que	1	1								
Montreal, Que	1			1	1			1		
Terrebonne, Que	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec	3	1		2	2			1	1	
Kent, Ont	2			2	1		1			
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Nipissing, Ont	1			1	1				1	
Wentworth, Ont	2			2	2			1	1	
Totals of Ontario	7			7	6		1	1	4	
Westminster, B.C	6		m1	5	5			4	1	
Totals of Canada	18	2	1	15	14		1	7	6	
CONSPIRACY.										
Montreal, Que., & Canada	a19			11	3	5	3			1

b. 5, *Nolle prosequi*—1, Jury disagreed—Les jures ne se sont pas accordes ; 2 left the country—2 ont laisse le pays.

TABBLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'n de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional — Professions libérales.	Labourers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veuvage.	Single — Célibataires.
DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE.														
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	*a*1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	*a*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	*a*1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	....	....	1	3	....	3	1	1	....	3	2	....	6
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	2	....	....	1	3	....	3	1	1	1	4	2	1	7
AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.														
PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.														
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	*a*1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	4	1	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	1	4
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	3	....	7	3	1	8
CONSPIRATION.														
1	2	....	....	....	*a*7	....	9	....	....	....	1	10	....	1

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F		
OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY.															
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		2		1				1						2	
Essex, Ont		2						2						2	
Frontenac, Ont		1				1								1	
Kent, Ont												1			
Oxford, Ont		1				1								1	
Victoria, Ont		1						1						1	
Wellington, Ont		1						1						1	
Wentworth, Ont															
Totaux d'Ontario		8		1		2		5				1		8	
Manitoba, Est		1								1				1	
Victoria, Col.-B		1						1						1	
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.															
Totaux du Canada		10		1		2		6		1		1		10	
OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.															
CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.															
Halifax, N.-E.		1						1						1	
Pictou, N.-E.															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse		1						1						1	
Beauharnois, Que															
Montreal, Que		1						1							1
Terrebonne, Qué		1								1				1	
Totaux de Québec		2						1		1				1	1
Kent, Ont		2				1		1						1	1
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont.		1										2			
Nipissing, Ont	1							1							1
Wentworth, Ont		1						1				1			1
Totaux de Québec	1	1				1		3				3		1	3
Westminster, Col.-B	2	3						3		2				3	2
Totaux du Canada	3	10				1		8		3		3		6	6
CONSPIRACY															
Montreal, Que., et Canada.	3	8						4	1	6				5	6

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. Villes.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.											
1			1						1		1			1	1
			1	1						2				1	
				1								1		1	
			1								1				1
			1						1						1
			1									1		1	
1			5	2					2	2	2	2		5	3
	1							1						1	
1									1					1	
2	1		5	2				1	3	2	2	2		7	3

AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRECEDENTES. CLASSE VI.

PORT D'ARMES ILLEGAL.

			1								1				1
			1								1				1
			1					1						1	
			1					1							1
			2					2						1	1
			2						1	1					
			2					1			1			1	
			1					1						1	
			1						1					1	
			6					2	2	1		1		6	
	1		1	1	2			3					2	2	3
	1		10	1	2			7	2	1	1	1	2	9	5

CONSPIRATION.

			11					11						11	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION ACT.											
Welland, Ont.	3	1			2	2			2		
York, Ont.	1	1									
Totals of Ontario & Canada	4	2			2	2			2		
FORCIBLE ENTRY.											
St. Francis, Que.	1	1									
Kent, Ont.	5				5	3	1	1	2	1	2
York, Ont.	5	4			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.	10	4			6	4	1	1	2	2	2
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1				1	1			1		
Yukon	1	1									
Totals of Canada	13	6			7	5	1	1	3	2	2
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING AND LOTTERY ACTS.											
Montreal, Que.	72	16			56	56			38		
Essex, Ont.	2				2	2			2		
Wentworth, Ont.	12	9			3	3			2	1	
York, Ont.	31	10			21	21			20	1	
Totals of Ontario.	45	19			26	26			24	2	
Manitoba, Eastern	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Canada	118	35			83	83			62	3	
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS											
Halifax, N.S.	3				3	3			2	1	
Yarmouth, N.S.	2				2	2			2		
Totals of Nova Scotia.	5				5	5			4	1	
Montreal, Que.	5				5	4	1		2	1	
Three Rivers, Que.	a2	1									
Brant, Ont.	1				1		1			1	
Elgin, Ont.	1				1	1					

a. 1. *Nolle prosequi.*

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRECEDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.													
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Reforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
INFRACTIONS A LA LOI ELECTORALE.														
											2	..		2
												..		
											2			2
ENTREE FORCEE.														
												..		
						1			1		3	1		4
											1	.. ..		1
						1			1		4	1		5
												..		
												..		
												..		
						1			1		4	1		5
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DEFENDANT LE JEU ET LES LOTERIES.														
				a18		26			11		18	22		34
							1					..		2
											3			3
						7			1		13	6		15
						7	1		1		16	6		20
						1						1		
				18		34	1		12		34	29		54
EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE ET AUTRES DÉLITS CONTRE LA MORALE PUBLIQUE.														
						2					1	1		2
										1	1			2
						2				1	2	1		4
	1			a1							2	2		3
									1					1
	1										1	1		

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate. — Modérée	Immoderate. — Immodérée
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION ACT.															
Welland, Ont		2						2							2
York, Ont															
Totaux d'Ont. et Canada		2						2							2
FORCIBLE ENTRY.															
St. François, Que.															
Kent, Ont	1	4		1				4						5	
York, Ont		1						1							1
Totaux d'Ontario	1	5		1				5						5	1
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.												1			
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	1	5		1				5				1		5	1
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING AND LOTTERY ACTS.															
Montréal, Que	4	52				8		39	1	8				34	22
Essex, Ont		2						1		1				2	
Wentworth, Ont		3						2		1				3	
York, Ont	1	19	1					19		2				20	1
Totaux d'Ontario	1	24	1					22		4				25	1
Manitoba, Est			1					1						1	
Totaux du Canada	5	76	2			8		62	1	12				60	23
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.															
Halifax, N. E		3						2		1				3	
Yarmouth, N.-E.		1	1					1		1				1	1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse		4	1					3		2				4	1
Montreal, Que		5		1				2	2					3	2
Trois-Rivières, Qué															
Brant, Ont		1				1								1	
Elgin, Ont		1								1					1

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRECÉDENTES. CLASSE VI

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.									
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	— Autres pays étrangers.	— Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
INFRACTIONS A LA LOI ELECTORALE.															
			2					2						2	
			2					2						2	
ENTREE FORCEE.															
			5				1		1	3				4	1
			1						1					1	
			6				1		2	3				5	1
														1	
			6				1		2	3				6	1
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU ET LES LOTERIES.															
			43		13			39	2	1		2	12	56	
			1	1				2						2	
			3				1		2					2	1
4	1		15		1			4	10	1	4	1	1	21	
4	1		19	1	1		1	6	12	1	4	1	1	25	1
1									1					1	
5	1		62	1	14		1	45	15	2	4	3	13	82	1
EXPOSITION INDECENTE ET AUTRES DELITS CONTRE LA MORALE PUBLIQUE.															
1			2					1	1		1			3	
			1		1		1	1						2	
1			3		1		1	2	1		1			5	
			5					5						4	1
			1									1		1	
1									1					1	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F.	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option — Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS—*Con.*											
Frontenac, Ont	1				1	1					
Grey, Ont	1				1			1		1	
Kent, Ont	5	1	2		2	1	1			2	
Lambton, Ont	1			ml							
Leeds and Grenville, Ont	1	1									
Nipissing, Ont	1				1	1			1		
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2		1		1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont	1				1	1					
Welland, Ont	1				1	1					
Wentworth, Ont	2		2								
York, Ont	11		2		9	9			2	3	
Totals of Ontario	29	4	5	1	19	16	2	1	3	8	
Cariboo, B.C.	1	1									
Victoria, B.C	1				1	1					
Westminster, B.C	8	2			6	2	1	3	6		
Totals of British Columbia.	10	3			7	3	1	3	6		
Alberta, Northern N.W.T.	1		1								
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1	1									
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1				1	1					
Totals of the N.W.T.	4	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Canada	55	10	6	1	37	29	4	4	15	10	
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.											
Cumberland, N.S	1				1	1					
Halifax, N.S	2				2	2				1	
Pictou, N.S	1	1									
Totals of Nova Scotia	4	1			3	3				1	
Beauharnois, Que	1	1									
Montmagny, Que	1	1									
Montreal, Que	7	4	2		1	1				1	
Quebec, Que	1				1		1			1	
St. Francis, Que	1	1									
Three Rivers, Que	1	1									
Totals of Quebec	12	8	2		2	1	1			2	
Brant, Ont	4				4	2		2		2	
Elgin, Ont	1	1									
Essex, Ont	1	1									
Haldimand, Ont	2	1			1		1			1	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRECEDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.													
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Laborers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Maries.	En veuvage.	Celibataires.
EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE ET AUTRES DÉLITS CONTRE LA MORALE PUBLIQUE.—*Fin.*														
				*a*1			1					1		
											1	1		
						1						2		
							1						1	
											1			1
				*a*1							1	1		
				*a*1		1								1
1	2			*a*2			1				6	3		6
1	2			5		2	3		1		10	9	1	9
*b*1							1							1
									5		1	1		5
1							1		5		1	1		6
				*c*1										
				1										
2	3			7		2	6		6	1	15	13	1	22
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.														
1									1					1
1								1				1		1
2								1	1			1		2
									1					
											1			1
									1		1	1		1
				*a*2			2				2	1		3
						1						1		

a. Sentence suspended Sentence suspendue. *b*. And 15 lashes- Et 15 coups de fouet.
c. Bound to be of a good behaviour—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. — CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'ecrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodere
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F		
INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS—*Con.*															
Frontenac, Ont.		1						1							1
Grey, Ont.		1						1							1
Kent, Ont.												1	1		
Lambton, Ont.															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.															
Nipissing, Ont.	1									1				1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	1							1							1
Renfrew, Ont.	1									1				1	
Welland, Ont.	1					1									1
Wentworth, Ont.															
York, Ont.		6	3	2	1			4		2				5	4
Totaux d'Ontario	4	10	3	2		3		7		4	1	1	1	8	9
Caribou, Col.-B.															
Victoria, Col.-B.		1								1					1
Westminster, Col. B.		6						6						5	1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann		7						6		1				5	2
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.												1			
Totaux des T. du N.-O												1			
Totaux du Canada	4	26	4	3		3		18	2	7	1	2	1	20	14
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.															
Cumberland, N.-E.		1						1						1	
Halifax, N.-E.	1	1					1		1					2	
Pictou, N.-E.															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	1	2					1	1	1					3	
Beauharnois, Qué															
Montmagny, Qué.															
Montreal, Que		1								1					1
Québec, Que	1					1								1	
St. François, Qué															
Trois-Rivieres, Qué															
Totaux de Québec	1	1				1				1				1	1
Brant, Ont.	2	1	1					2		1		1		4	
Elgin, Ont.															
Essex, Ont.															
Haldimand, Ont.		1								1				1	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRECEDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. — Villes.	Rural Districts. — Districts ruraux.
EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE ET AUTRES DELITS CONTRE LA MORALE PUBLIQUE—*Fin*															
.			1		.....	.		1	..			.		1	
			1							1				1	
1		.					.		1					2	
						1					1			1	
			1							1				1	
			1					1							1
				1								1			1
3	1		5					3	3	2	1			9	
5	1		10	1	1			5	5	4	2	2		17	2
	1							1						1	
5			1						5		1			6	
5	1		1		....			1	5	....	1			7	
11	2		19	1	2		1	13	11	4	4	2		33	3
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.															
			1									1		1	
			2				2								2
			3				2					1		1	2
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
			2					2						2	
	1		3					2		1		1		4	
			1						1						1

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—*Concluded.*											
Kent, Ont.	4				4	4				2	1
Middlesex, Ont.	2	2									
Muskoka and Parry Sound, Ont.	a3	1									
Ontario, Ont.	1	1									
Perth, Ont.	1	1									
Peterborough, Ont.	1		1								
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1	1									
Victoria, Ont.	1	1									
Wentworth, Ont.	1				1	1				1	
York, Ont.	8	5			3	3					1
Totals of Ontario.	31	15	1		13	10	1	2		6	2
Cariboo, B.C.	1				1	1				1	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	2	2									
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1				1	1			1		
Yukon	2	2									
Totals of Canada	53	28	3		20	16	2	2	1	10	2
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE, ATTEMPT AND AIDING TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.											
Cumberland, N.S.	1				1	1			1		
Halifax, N.S.	2				2		2			2	
Pictou, N.S.	3				3		1	2			
Shelburne, N.S.	1				1		1				
Yarmouth, N.S.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.	8				8	2	4	2	1	3	
St. John, N.B.	1				1		1				
Westmoreland, N.B.	3				3		3			2	
Totals of New Brunswick.	4				4		4			2	
Bedford, Que.	1				1		1			1	
Kamouraska, Que.	1				1		1				
Montreal, Que.	2				2			2		1	
St. Francis, Que.	1				1		1		1		
Three Rivers, Que.	1				1		1			1	
Totals of Quebec.	6				6		4	2	1	3	
Algoma and Manitoulin, Ont.	1				1		1			1	
Grey, Ont.	1				1			1			1
Haldimand, Ont.	2				2			2			
Halton, Ont.	3				3		3			3	
Huron, Ont.	1				1			1		1	

a. 2, *Nolle prosequi.*

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Committed to Reformatories	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	De mort.	En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie				Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE. *Fm.*														
				1		1		2			1			4
									1			1		
					*a*2		1				2		1	2
				1	4	2	3	2	1		5	3	1	9
											1	1		
2				1	4	2	3	3	3		7	6	1	12
BRIS DE PRISON, EVASION, TENTATIVE ET AIDE D'EVASION.														
											1			1
							1				1			2
3											3			3
					*a*1		1							1
											1			1
3					1		2				6			8
					*b*1									1
1											3	1		2
1					1						3	1		3
											1			1
					*a*1						1			1
					*a*1		1							2
											1			1
											1			1
					2		1				4			6
											1			1
											1	1		
					*a*2		1		1			1	1	
											3			3
									1					1

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. Recommitted—Remis en prison.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. / DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. / Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. / Elémentaire.	Superior. / Supérieure	Under 16 years. / Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. / 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. / 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. / 40 ans et plus.		Not given. / Non donné.		Moderate. / Modéré	Immoderate. / Immodéré
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—*Concluded.*															
Kent, Ont.		4								2			2	4	
Middlesex, Ont.															
Muskoka et Parry Sound, Ont															
Ontario, Ont.															
Perth, Ont.															
Peterborough, Ont.															
Prescott et Russell, Ont.															
Victoria, Ont.															
Wentworth, Ont.		1						1							1
York, Ont.		3						2		1				3	
Totaux d'Ontario	2	10	1					5		5		1	2	12	1
Caribou, Col.-B.	1							1						1	
Alberta Nord, T. du N.-O.															
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.												1			
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada.	5	13	1			1	1	7	1	6		2	2	17	2
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE, ATTEMPT AND AIDING TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.															
Cumberland, N.-E.		1						1							1
Halifax, N.-E.		2						2						2	
Pictou, N.-E.		3						3						2	1
Shelburne, N.-E.		1				1								1	
Yarmouth, N. E.		1						1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.		8				1		7						6	2
St. Jean, N.-B.		1		1										1	
Westmoreland, N.-B.		3										3		2	1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		4		1								3		3	1
Bedford, Qué.		1				1									1
Kamouraska, Qué.		1				1								1	
Montreal, Que.		2				1		1							2
St. François, Que.		1						1							1
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	1							1						1	
Totaux de Québec	1	5				3		3						2	4
Algoma et Manitoulin, Ont.		1						1						1	
Grey, Ont.		1						1							1
Haldimand, Ont.		2						1		1					2
Halton, Ont.		3		1		2								3	
Huron, Ont.		1						1							1

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRECEDENTES. CLASSE VI

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.				Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. —	Cities and Towns. Villes.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.									
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE—*Fin*													
			4						1		1		2	2
1							1						1	
			3						1		2		2	1
1	1		11				3	1	3		4		9	4
			1				1							1
1	1		17			2	6	1	3		5		12	7
BRIS DE PRISON, EVASION, TENTATIVE ET AIDE D'EVASION.														
			1					1					1	
			2				2						2	
			3			2	1						3	1
			1					1						1
			1			1								1
			8			3	3	2					5	3
			1				1						1	
			3				3						3	
			4				4						4	
			1							1				1
			1				1						1	
			2				2						2	
			1				1						1	
			1				1							1
			6				5			1			4	2
					1							1		1
			1						1					1
			2					1	1				3	
			3				2		1					
			1						1				1	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. — CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	No Option. — Sans option. One year and over. — Un an et plus.
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE, ATTEMPT AND AIDING TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON—*Con.*											
Lincoln, Ont.	1				1			1		1	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1				1		1			1	
Thunder Bay & Rainy River, O.	1				1		1				
Wellington, Ont.	1				1		1				
York, Ont.	5	2			3		3			2	1
Totals of Ontario	17	2			15		10	5		9	2
Manitoba, Central	1				1		1			1	
Manitoba, Eastern	2				2		2			2	
Totals of Manitoba	3				3		3			3	
Cariboo, B.C.	2				2		2			2	
Westminster, B.C.	6	1			5		4	1		5	
Totals of British Columbia	8	1			7		6	1		7	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1				1		1				
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	4				4		4			4	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.	1				1		1				1
Totals of the N.W.T.	6				6		6			4	1
Totals of Canada	32	3			49	2	37	10	2	31	3
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.											
Montreal, Que.	10				10	10			4		
St. Francis, Que.	1				1			1	1		
Totals of Quebec	11				11	10		1	5		
York, Ont.	2	1			1	1			1		
Westminster, B.C.	9	3			6	6			5	1	
Totals of Canada	22	4			18	17		1	11	1	
RIOT.											
Restigouche, N.B., and Canada	5				5	5				5	
SUICIDE, ATTEMPT AT.											
Montmagny, Que.	1			ml							

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
BRIS DE PRISON, EVASION, TENTATIVE ET AIDE D'ÉVASION—*Fin.*													
...			...							1	..		1
.			.							1	1		
.			.	.	a1					1	1		.
.....					a1			1			...		1
...					.					3	...		3
.....	.....				4		1	.	3	11	4	1	10
...	..					1					.. ..		1
.....	.....								1	1	. ..		2
...	...					1			1	1	.		3
.....	..									1	1		1
.....	...								1	4	..		5
...	...								1	5	1		6
1	.					....				1	...		1
....	....										.....		.
...	..			.							...		
1	.									1	...		1
5				8	1	4		5		31	6	1	37
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ETAT.													
				a6		6				4	9		1
...				..						1	1		..
.....	..	.		6	.	6				5	10		1
...	.			.		1					1		
...				.		1	.....			5	1		5
...	...		.....	6		8	..			10	12		6
ÉMEUTE.													
	..		...	.		1				4	2		3
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.													
.											..		

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate. — Modérée	Immoderate. — Immodérée
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F		
PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE, ATTEMPT AND AIDING TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON. *Con.*															
Lincoln, Ont.	1					1								1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1						1							1
Th'der Bay et Rainy Riv., Ont		1						1						1	
Wellington, Ont.		1								1				1	
York, Ont.		3				1		2						3	
Totaux d'Ontario.	1	14		1		4		8		2				10	5
Manitoba, Centre			1							1				1	
Manitoba, Est.		2				1		1						1	1
Totaux de Manitoba		2	1			1		1		1				2	1
Cariboo, Col. B.	2						1	1						1	1
Westminster, Col.-B.		5						3		2				3	2
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	2	5					1	4		2				4	3
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1						1							1
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O												4			
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O												1			
Totaux des T. du N.-O.		1						1				5			1
Totaux du Canada	4	39	1	2		9	1	24		5		8		27	17
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.															
Montreal, Que		10						6	1	3				10	
St. François, Que		1								1				1	
Totaux de Québec.		11						6	1	4				11	
York, Ont.		1								1				1	
Westminster, Col.-B.	3	3						5		1				6	
Totaux du Canada	3	15						11	1	6				18	
RIOT.															
Restigouche, N.-B. et Canada	1	4						4		1				3	2
SUICIDE, ATTEMPT AT.															
Montmagny, Que															

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britannique.	Baptists. — Baptistes	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbyteriens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns. Villes.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. — Etats Unis.											
BRIS DE PRISON, EVASION, TENTATIVE ET AIDE D'EVASION *Fin.*															
			1					1						1	
			1							1					1
					1								1	1	
			1						1					1	
			3					1	1			1		2	1
			13		2			4	3	5		1	2	11	4
					1			1							1
				2				1		1				2	
				2	1			2		1				2	1
			1		1			1					1		2
	1	1		3				3			1		1	2	3
	1	1	1	3	1			4			1		2	2	5
			1					1							1
															1
			1					1							2
	1	1	33	5	4		3	23	5	6	2	1	4	28	17
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ETAT.															
			8		2				7			1		10	
			1					1					1		1
			9		2			1	7			1		10	1
			1						1					1	
1			1		4				1		1		4	6	
1			11		6			1	9		1	1	4	17	1
EMEUTE.															
			5					2	3					5	
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.															

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Number of Charges. — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over — Un an et plus.
SUICIDE, ATTEMPT AT—*Concluded.*											
Montreal, Que	1				1	1					
Ottawa, Que	2				2	2					
Three Rivers, Que	1	1									
Totals of Quebec	5	1		1	3	3					
Brant, Ont	1				1	1					
Carleton, Ont	1	1									
Middlesex, Ont	1				1	1					
Perth, Ont	1				1	1					
Simcoe, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Victoria, Ont	1				1	1					
Wellington, Ont	1				1	1					
York, Ont	1				1	1					
Totals of Ontario	8	1			7	7				1	
Westminster, B.C.	*a*1										
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	3	1			2	2					
Totals of Canada	17	3		1	12	12				1	
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANORS.											
Cape Breton, N.S.	1	1									
Bedford, Que	1				1	1					
Montreal, Que	*b*6				5	3	2		1	1	
Three Rivers, Que	1				1	1			1		
Totals of Quebec	8				7	5	2		2	1	
Carleton, Ont	1				1	1				1	
Elgin, Ont	2				2	2				2	
Essex, Ont	1	1									
Frontenac, Ont	1				1	1					
Hastings, Ont	1				1			1			
Huron, Ont	1	1									
Middlesex, Ont	14	3			11	11				2	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	5	5									
Peterborough, Ont	1				1	1			1		
Welland, Ont	1				1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont	2	2									
York, Ont	11	1	2		8	6	2		6		
Totals of Ontario	41	13	2		26	23	2	1	8	5	
Totals of Canada	50	14	2		33	28	4	1	10	6	

a *Nolle prosequi* *b.* One left the country Un a laissé le pays

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRECEDENTES. CLASSE VI

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Penitentiary. — Penitencier.													
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.	Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie				Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE—*Fin.*													
....	.				*a*1	1						...		1
..					*a*2	.					1	..		1
..												..		
					3	1					1	..		2
					*a*1						1	..	..	1
												..		
...				1				1				..		1
....					*a*1						1	1		
..											1	...		1
1											1	1		
...					*a*1						1	1		
				1								..		1
1				2	3			1			5	3		4
....												..		
												..		
....	..				*b*2							..		
1				2	8	1	..	1	.		6	3	.	6
DIVERS AUTRES DELITS.														
												..		
					*a*1		...			1		..		1
					*a*3		4				1	4	1	
..		..			..		1					1		
..					4		5			1	1	5	1	1
..									1			1		
..										..	2	1	..	1
....												..		....
..					*a*1	1						1		
1											1	1		
...										..		...		....
...					*a*9						1	2		9
.....												...		
..										1		.....		1
...						1						.....		1
....							....					..		
....					*a*2					3		3	1	4
1					12	2	..		1	4	4	9	1	16
1					16	2	5	..	1	5	5	14	2	17

a. Sentence suspended—Sentence suspendue. *b*. One bound to good behaviour and one to leave town—Un à tenir une meilleure conduite, et un à laisser la ville.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non-donné.		Moderate — Modéré	Immoderate — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F	M. H.	F		
SUICIDE, ATTEMPT AT — *Concluded.*															
Montreal, Qué.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
Ottawa, Qué.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totaux de Québec	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Brant, Ont.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Carleton, Ont.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex, Ont.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Perth, Ont	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Simcoe, Ont	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Victoria, Ont.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Wellington, Ont.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
York, Ont.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Totaux d'Ontario.	2	5	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	1	5	2		
Westminster, Col.-B.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Totaux du Canada	2	7	.	.	1	1	1	1	3	.	3	5	4		
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANORS.															
Cap-Breton, N.-E.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford, Qué.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Montreal, Qué.	.	5	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	1
Trois-Rivières, Que.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Totaux de Québec.	1	5	1	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	6	1		
Carleton, Ont	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1		
Elgin, Ont.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2		
Essex, Ont	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Frontenac, Ont.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.		
Hastings, Ont	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Huron, Ont	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Middlesex, Ont.	9	2	.	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	11	.		
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Peterborough, Ont.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Welland, Ont.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Wentworth, Ont	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
York, Ont.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	8	.		
Totaux d'Ontario.	9	10	7	9	.	.	6	.	8	3	.	22	4		
Totaux du Canada	10	15	8	9	.	.	10	.	11	3	.	28	5		

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.									
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns. — Villes.	Rural Districts. — Districts ruraux.
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE—*Fm.*															
					1			1						1	
			1					1						1	
			1		1			2						2	
			1									1			1
			1									1		1	
			1							1					1
			1						1					1	
			1							1					1
			1						1					1	
			7						3	2		2		4	3
			8		1			2	3	2		2		6	3
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.															
1									1						1
			5					5						4	1
			1					1							1
1			6					6	1					4	3
			1					1						1	
			2									2		2	
			1								1				1
			1							1				1	
			9	2								11		11	
			1								1			1	
			1									1			1
4		1	3				2		4		1	1		8	
4		1	19	2			2	1	4	1	3	15		24	2
5		1	25	2			2	7	5	1	3	15		28	5

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES, WITH TOTALS OF EACH PROVINCE AND OF CANADA.

TABLEAU II.

RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES AVEC TOTAUX DE CHAQUE PROVINCE ET DU CANADA.

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. Committed to Jail — Emprisonnés. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.											
Prince Edward Island	10	3	..	. . .	6	6	..	. . .	2	3	1
Nova Scotia	154	29	3	1	120	88	24	8	81	15	2
New Brunswick	89	41	1	. .	46	24	18	4	36	5	.
Quebec	355	58	2	..	288	249	29	10	191	49	3
Ontario	946	375	20	2	536	479	33	27	153	178	33
Manitoba	41	10	1	. .	33	30	2	1	13	6	1
British Columbia	184	62	4	. . . .	112	103	5	4	53	17	5
The Territories	116	61	1	. . .	49	47	2	. . .	14	22	2
Yukon	46	27	1	. . . . .	10	10	. . .	. . .	1	4	.
Totals of Canada	1,944	666	33	3	1,200	1,031	113	56	547	299	47
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.											
Prince Edward Island	6	3		.	1		1	..	..		
Nova Scotia	40	2		1	37	27	8	2		5	1
New Brunswick	11	4			7	6	1	. . . .			
Quebec	167	18		1	148	84	30	34	.	27	6
Ontario	274	69	1	2	202	146	29	27	2	57	18
Manitoba	19	3			16	15	1	.. .	.	3	2
British Columbia	38	15			23	18	2	3	.		7
The Territories	20	3		.	17	13	2	2		4	1
Yukon	. . . .	. . .			. .	.	. . .	. . . .	.	.	.
Totals of Canada	575	117	1	4	451	309	74	68	2	96	35
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.											
Prince Edward Island	14	4	1		9	8	1	.. .	.	9	
Nova Scotia	189	36	4	. . .	148	123	15	10	12	92	2
New Brunswick	108	37	5	. . .	62	60	2	. .	2	22	.
Quebec	1,021	93	10	2	905	630	98	177	132	334	17
Ontario	2,748	807	111	.	1,818	1,146	198	174	91	739	83
Manitoba	191	48	2	. . . . .	140	102	20	18	28	62	1
British Columbia	385	114	5		264	211	23	30	3	189	16
The Territories	246	116	1		121	117	3	1	3	68	19
Yukon	121	84	4	. . . .	30	30	. . . .	. .	..	21	1
Totals of Canada	5,023	1339	146	2	3,497	2,727	360	410	271	1,546	139
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.											
Prince Edward Island	1				1	1					
Nova Scotia	9	5		. .	4	3	1			2	2
New Brunswick	7	4		..	3	3	. .	.	1		.
Quebec	47	19		2	26	21	1	4	1	4	
Ontario	65	19	1	. . . .	44	37	3	4	5	8	2
Manitoba	2	2		.		. . . .					..
British Columbia	39	15		. . . . .	24	22	1	1	13	4	. .
The Territories	19	13		.. ..	4	4			.	4	
Yukon	. . .	. .		. . .	.	.					
Totals of Canada	189	77	1	2	106	91	6	9	20	22	4

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS		
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.			Committed to Reformatories. — Envoyés à la prison de Reforme.	Other Sentences. — Autres Sentences.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional. — Professions libérales.	Laborers. — Journaliers.	Married. — Maries.	Widowed. — En veuvage.	Single. — Celibataires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m'n de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort										
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.													
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	6
12	6	..	..	1	3	4	8	1	10	1	31	19	1	36
3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	7	3	..	11
8	3	..	1	2	31	29	39	10	60	3	77	110	8	121
18	19	..	1	5	129	34	45	8	78	5	202	220	15	266
6	3	..	..	..	4	6	5	2	5	1	12	9	..	23
12	7	..	1	..	17	3	34	..	28	3	32	41	..	64
..	3	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	5
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	41	..	6	8	193	80	133	21	183	13	457	406	24	532
CLASSE II.—DELITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIETE.													
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
21	3	..	..	4	3	1	1	4	4	..	14	3	1	33
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
28	19	..	..	24	44	6	12	3	29	..	42	19	..	128
31	26	..	..	15	53	1	12	4	11	1	107	25	4	154
6	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	15
7	4	..	..	..	5	..	9	1	1	..	6	5	..	15
8	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	56	..	..	43	111	12	34	12	45	1	196	54	5	365
CLASSE III. DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIETE.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	9
15	..	..	..	19	8	2	18	9	27	6	40	14	2	124
14	..	..	..	11	13	..	6	1	2	..	26	7	..	54
59	14	..	..	53	296	21	174	36	126	7	294	224	19	669
55	12	..	..	106	722	45	141	61	157	5	768	366	36	1,371
13	2	..	..	..	34	8	18	11	21	1	56	22	3	110
8	..	..	..	2	46	2	54	14	41	4	85	36	4	212
6	..	..	..	..	25	5	..	..	1	..	16	4	..	21
1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	28	..	..	191	1,151	83	412	132	371	23	1,289	673	64	2,570
CLASSE IV.—DOMMAGES MALICIEUX CONTRE LA PROPRIETE.													
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1
3	3	..	..	1	14	2	4	..	2	..	7	5	..	21
6	2	..	..	1	20	4	..	1	8	..	20	15	2	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	1	4	..	8	4	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	6	..	..	2	41	7	10	3	14	1	39	29	2	67

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES										USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure	Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. 40 ans et plus.		Not given. Non donné.		Immoderate. Immodérée	
				M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Moderate. Modérée	Immoderate. Immodérée
				H.	F	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F		
CLASS I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard		6						6						3	3
Nouvelle-Ecosse	10	44	1	1		5		42		8	2	55	7	31	24
Nouveau-Brunswick	1	13				1		8		5		32		6	8
Quebec	50	190		9		31	2	140	11	43	3	49		91	146
Ontario	50	133	11	13	1	54	3	275	11	123	8	42	3	284	211
Manitoba	6	24	2			7	3	18		4		1		21	11
Colombie-Britannique	18	83	4			6		77		21		8		70	35
Les Territoires	4	5		1			1	3		1		36	4	7	2
Yukon												9	1		
Totaux du Canada	139	798	18	24	1	104	9	569	25	208	13	252	15	516	440
CLASS II. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	1							1						1	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	4	33		12		8		15	1	1				35	2
Nouveau-Brunswick	1	6				5		1		1				5	2
Quebec	38	107	2	48		33		55	1	9	1	1		88	59
Ontario	15	175	5	57		41		67	3	24	1	9		139	54
Manitoba	2	14		3		4		9						9	7
Colombie-Britannique	5	14	1	4				15		1		3		16	4
Les Territoires	1	3		3		9		1				4		12	1
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	67	352	6	127		100		164	5	36	2	17		305	129
CLASS III. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	2	7		3		3	1	2						5	4
Nouvelle-Ecosse	6	125	2	29		31	2	49	5	3		28	1	113	10
Nouveau-Brunswick	8	51	2	25	1	11	2	17		3		3		44	17
Quebec	151	746	9	197	5	150	12	417	26	79	7	11	1	513	395
Ontario	165	1563	36	485	17	303	31	593	56	260	22	50	1	1329	432
Manitoba	11	120	5	13	1	32	1	62	5	21	1	4		87	49
Colombie-Britannique	59	181	12	49		31	1	126	3	42		12		184	67
Les Territoires		22	3			4		17		1		27	3	18	6
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	402	2815	69	801	24	565	50	1283	95	409	30	232	8	2299	980
CLASS IV. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard		1										1		1	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	1	3				1		1	2					2	2
Nouveau-Brunswick	1	2						2		1				1	2
Quebec	8	18		8		7		6	1	4				15	11
Ontario	4	39	1	11		3		15	1	10	2	2		30	12
Manitoba															
Colombie-Britannique	1	18		3		4		12		3		2		16	6
Les Territoires												1			
Yukon															
Totaux du Canada	18	81	1	22		15		36	4	18	2	9		65	33

TABLEAU II. RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESIDENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.					Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.								Cities and Towns. Villes.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.			Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng. and. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Methodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.		
CLASSE I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.															
			6					5			1			5	1
4	1	1	44	1	5	2	4	32	9	3	7	1	2	44	14
			14				1	9	1		1	2		10	4
6	11	3	200	4	12	4	2	207	8	2	3	15	3	174	66
36	29	5	377	27	27	1	13	136	122	98	56	50	17	384	121
4	2	2	18	2	4			9	9	2	6		5	18	14
12	6	4	50	9	24		2	36	7	8	18	22	12	79	26
			5		4			2					4	2	3
62	49	15	714	43	76	7	22	436	156	113	92	90	43	716	254
CLASSE II. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIETE.															
			1					1						1	
			36			1	8	16	3	6	1	3		30	7
			6		1		1	2		2	1	1		7	
2	2		133	7	3			118	11	1	1	12	4	119	28
16	5	3	158	8	3		4	62	49	36	12	23	7	170	15
3			11	1	1			3	2	2	3	3	3	11	5
3	1		6	4	6			4	3		5	6	2	17	3
			13					2		3		5		3	10
24	8	3	364	20	14	1	13	208	68	50	23	53	16	367	68
CLASSE III. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIETE.															
			8	1				8				1		9	
2	1		132		2		15	54	23	16	1	14		122	18
2	1	1	52	4	1		15	26	7	6	3	4		47	14
36	11	1	830	13	10	1	7	749	44	32	20	39	13	751	115
123	68	23	1434	81	29		70	451	526	314	196	155	54	1492	277
27	6	4	71	5	23		4	29	49	15	22	1	16	102	34
33	12	7	86	41	67	5	3	57	22	7	20	83	50	229	23
2	1	1	18		2			3	6	2	1	10		9	31
225	100	37	2631	145	134	6	114	1377	677	392	263	307	133	2761	519
CLASSE IV. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX CONTRE LA PROPRIETE.															
			1					1						1	
1			3				1	3						4	
			3					1			2			2	1
			25		1			19	2		1	3	1	16	10
5			38			1		6	13	14	7	4		24	20
6	2	1	7	3	3		1	5	8		3	2	3	20	2
12	2	1	77	3	4	1	2	35	23	14	13	9	4	67	33

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Number of Charges — Nombre d'accusations.	Acquitted. — Acquittés. M.	F.	Detained for Lunacy. — Détenues pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS. Total.	Convicted 1st. — Condamnés une fois.	Convicted 2nd. — Condamnés deux fois.	Reiterated. — Plus de 2 récidives.	SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO JAIL — EMPRISONNÉS. With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	No Option. — Sans option. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.											
Prince Edward Island											
Nova Scotia	4	1			3	2	1				1
New Brunswick	1										
Quebec	34	7			20	8	6	6		4	1
Ontario	62	12	3		47	30	7	10		45	10
Manitoba	11	2			9	5	3	1		4	
British Columbia	12	3	1		8	7		1		2	5
The Territories	10	5			5	4	1			2	1
Yukon											
Totals of Canada	134	30	4		92	56	18	18		27	18
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.											
Prince Edward Island											
Nova Scotia	20	3			17	11	4	2	6	5	
New Brunswick	9				9	5	4			7	
Quebec	114	28	2	1	103	84	13	6	49	8	1
Ontario	194	61	8	1	122	95	16	11	41	37	6
Manitoba	4				4	1	3			4	
British Columbia	35	7		1	26	15	7	4	15	10	
The Territories	17	5	1		11	5	6		2	4	1
Yukon	3	3									
Totals of Canada	426	107	11	3	292	216	53	23	113	75	8
GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.											
Prince Edward Island	31	10	1		17	15	2		2	12	1
Nova Scotia	416	76	7	2	329	254	53	22	99	119	8
New Brunswick	225	86	6		127	98	25	4	39	34	
Quebec	1,768	223	14	6	1,490	1,076	177	237	373	425	28
Ontario	4,289	1343	67	5	2,769	2,228	286	255	292	1,044	152
Manitoba	271	65	3		202	153	39	20	11	79	4
British Columbia	693	216	10	1	457	376	38	43	84	222	83
The Territories	428	203	3		207	190	14	3	19	104	24
Yukon	170	114	5		49	40			1	25	1
Grand Totals of Canada	98,291	2336	116	14	5,638	4,430	624	584	953	2,064	251

70. *Nolle prosqui*: 17, left the country—Ont laissé le pays: 16, Jury disagreed—Les jurés ne se sont pas accordés: 2, escaped—Se sont evadés: 2, returned to United States with sheriff—Renvoyés aux Etats-Unis avec le shérif.

TABLEAU II. RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.			Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.									
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	D'th.		Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional	Labourers	Married.	Widowed	Single
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Reforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Mariés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.
CLASSE V. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.													
2						1				2	1		2
2	1			12		15		3	1	1	13		7
10	3		1	8	2	26	1	4		13	22	2	24
5						2		2		5			7
1						3		1	1	2			7
				2	2				1				4
20	4		1	22	4	47	1	10	3	23	36	4	49
CLASSE VI. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.													
5				3		4	1	2	1	8	2		15
1				1		1				4	3		6
1	3			41	1	48		12	1	34	32	1	49
4	2		3	29	7	16	4	9	4	61	37	4	78
					1	1		1		1	1		3
1						4		7		14	4	1	21
1				3						1	1		1
13	5		3	75	9	74	5	31	6	126	99	6	173
GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.													
1	1				1	1				11	1		16
55	9		24	15	7	32	16	39	9	96	41	4	212
26	1		11	16	3	9	1	4		49	15		79
102	43	1	80	438	30	292	51	230	12	455	421	28	989
124	64	1	131	961	93	240	79	267	15	1,261	685	63	1,906
30	8			40	18	26	13	29	2	87	33	5	158
29	11	1	2	75	5	110	16	82	8	147	80	5	337
15	3	1		41	9			1	1	24	9		43
1		2		7									
383	140	6	248	1,593	195	710	176	652	47	2,130	1,295	105	3,750

TABLE II SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Unable to read or write. — Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elementary. — Elémentaire.	Superior. — Supérieure	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 years and over. — 40 ans et plus.		Not given. — Non donné.		Moderate. — Modéré	Immoderate. — Immodéré
				M. H.	F	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.		
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard															
Nouvelle-Ecosse		3				..		.	2		1	..	.	3	.
Nouveau-Brunswick		..				..		..	.		..	..		..	..
Québec	3	13	4	...		3		7		10		...	...	10	10
Ontario	.	38	8	3	.	3	...	30		8	...	3		37	9
Manitoba	1	6	2	..	.	1	....	3		5	.	...		6	3
Colombie-Britannique	.	5	2		...	3	..	4	.	...	....	1		7	..
Les Territoires	2	1	1	..	.	2	....	....	.	....	....	3	.	2	2
Yukon	.	.	.	..	..	....	...	....	...	.	...	.....	.	.	.
Totaux du Canada	6	66	17	3	.	12	....	46	..	24	...	7		65	24
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard				...		..		..		..	...	.		.	.
Nouvelle-Ecosse	1	15	1	.		1	1	12	1	2	...	..		14	3
Nouveau-Brunswick	1	8	...	1		...		4	.	1	...	3		6	3
Québec	10	91	1	1	.	12	...	60	5	23	....	2		63	39
Ontario	21	85	12	13	.	9	1	58	1	27	4	6	3	89	28
Manitoba		2	2	...	.	1	..	2	...	1	...	.		3	1
Colombie-Britannique	8	18	....		...		1	19		6	..	.		19	7
Les Territoires		1	....	..			.	1	....	..	....	10		.	1
Yukon	...		....	...	...	...		.	.....	...	...	...		...	.....
Totaux du Canada	41	220	16	15	..	23	3	156	7	60	4	21	3	194	82
GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	3	14		3		3	1	9			.	1		10	7
Nouvelle-Ecosse	22	223	4	42		46	3	121	9	15	2	83	8	198	11
Nouveau Brunswick	12	80	2	26	1	17	2	32	....	11	....	38		62	32
Québec	262	1163	16	263	5	236	14	685	44	168	1	63	1	789	660
Ontario	255	2333	71	582	18	413	35	1038	75	452	37	112	7	1908	746
Manitoba	20	166	11	16	1	45	4	91	5	31	1	5		126	71
Colombie-Britannique	94	319	19	56	.	44	2	253	3	73	.	26		312	119
Les Territoires	7	32	4	4	..	15	1	22		5	.	154	6	39	12
Yukon			...		.		...				...	36	4	..	
Grands totaux du Canada	675	4330	127	992	25	819	62	2254	136	755	51	518	29	3444	1688

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI-DENCE.	
British Isles. — Iles Britanniques.															
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Methodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbyteriens.	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns Villes.	Rural Districts Districts ruraux.
CLASSE V. – FAUX ET DELITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE.															
1			2						3					2	1
			18	2				16	1		1	2		17	3
7		2	33	4			1	5	15	7	9	6	3	34	12
2	1		5		1			3	2		3		1	7	2
1			4	1	1			2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
1			3					2	1					2	2
12	1	2	65	7	2		1	28	23	8	14	9	5	67	22
CLASSE VI. – AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.															
1			15		1		6	5	3		2	1		11	6
			9					6	3					9	
1			85		16			73	10	1	1	3	12	94	8
14	3	1	94	4	4		4	23	33	20	9	26	3	104	17
1				2	1			2	1	1				3	1
6	3	1	5	4	7			9	6		3		8	17	9
			1					1						1	2
23	6	2	209	10	29		10	119	56	22	15	30	23	230	43
GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.															
			16	1				15			1	1		16	1
9	2	1	232	1	8	3	34	110	41	25	11	19	2	213	46
2	1	1	84	4	2		17	44	11	8	7	7		75	19
45	24	4	1291	26	42	5	9	1182	76	36	27	74	33	1171	228
201	105	34	2134	124	63	2	92	683	758	489	289	264	84	2217	462
37	9	6	105	10	30		4	46	63	20	34	4	25	141	56
61	24	13	158	62	108	5	6	113	47	16	50	114	76	367	65
3	1	1	40		6			10	7	5	1	15	4	17	53
358	166	60	4060	228	259	15	162	2203	1003	599	420	498	224	1217	930

TABLE III.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TABLEAU III.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Prince Edward Island. — Province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.									
	Prince.					Queen's.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	4	1	5			22	2	24		
Breach of peace										
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons										
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals						1		1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "										
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny	1		1							
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against						13	2	15		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property						2		2		
Other damage to property										
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of						20		20		
Exercising various callings without license						2		2		
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to						3		3		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day						1		1		
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language										
Trespass										
Vagrancy						2	3		5	
Drunkenness	41		41			195	2	197		
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.										
Insulting, obscene and profane language.										
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.										
Loose, idle, disorderly							1	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	49	1	50			261	10	266	5	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.

ANNAPOLIS.					ANTIGONISH.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
3		3			3		2		1	Voies de fait.
2		2								Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
										Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" défendant le jeu.
										" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
					4		4			" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
										Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
										Contraventions aux lois municipales.
										Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1		1			1		1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligé de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1		1								Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiétement.
					2				2	Vagabondage.
3		3			31		29		2	Ivresse.
										Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
	1	1			2		2			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
										Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de desordre.
2				2	2	2	4			Conduite déréglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
12	1	11		2	46	2	43		5	....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*									
	CAPE BRETON.					COLCHESTER.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	2		2			16	1	17		
Breach of peace	1		1			4		4		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1			1		2		2		
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals						1		1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings						1		1		
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "										
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny										
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against						1	2	3		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property						1		1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of										
Exercising various callings without license										
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to						1		1		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language										
Trespass										
Vagrancy	1		1							
Drunkenness	122		121	1		113	10	123		
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.										
Insulting, obscene and profane language							1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.										
Loose, idle, disorderly						6		6		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	127		125	2		146	14	160		

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE—*Suite.*

CUMBERLAND.					DIGBY.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
		Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.			Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.	
		—	—	—			—	—	—	
		Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Remise, etc.			Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
8	2	10			5		5			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
					2		2			Voies de fait.
										Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illegal.
										Mepris de cour.
1		1								Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" defendant le jeu.
										" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
										Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
14	5	19			21		21			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
										" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
1		1								Dommages malicieux a la propriété.
					1		1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
										" la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
					2		2			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
										Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
										Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Delits ayant rapport a la corvée.
										Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiètement.
1			1							Vagabondage.
68		69		2	8		8			Ivresse.
										Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
					1		1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1	2		3							Tenant, habitant et tréquentant des maisons de desordre.
28		28								Conduite déréglee.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures
										Alienation mentale.
122	12	128	4	2	44		44			Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*									
	GUYSBOROUGH.					HALIFAX.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	4		4			78	17	80	4	11
Breach of peace						14		14		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons						1		1		
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals						2		2		
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "						2		2		
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny										
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against						36	8	44		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property						1		1		
Other damage to property						15	4	17		2
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts, offences against						1		1		
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of						128	12	109	a31	
Exercising various callings without license						22	1	23		
Health By-laws, offences against						1		1		
Highways, offences relating to						4		4		
Neglecting to support family						1	2	3		
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day						1	1	2		
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "						12			4	8
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						18	9	7		20
Trespass						20		20		
Vagrancy						16	3	11	8	
Drunkenness						767	73	814	26	
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.						2		2		
Insulting, obscene and profane language						86	5	91		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof							12	9	b3	
Loose, idle, disorderly	3		3			79	67	142	4	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	7		7			1307	224	1,400	80	81

a. 27, committed to industrial school for truancy—Condamnés à l'école de réforme pour fainéantise
b. 3, sentenced both jail and fine—Condamnés à la prison et à l'amende.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE—*Suite.*

HANTS.					KING'S.					OFFENSES.
		Sentence.				Sentence.				
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F				M.	F				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
1		1			3		3			Voies de fait.
13		13			9		8	1		Perturbation de la paix.
1		1			2		2			Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
										Cruauté envers les animaux.
1		1								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" défendant le jeu.
										" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
15		15								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
										" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
1		1			2		2			Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
1		1			1		1			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1		1								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
										Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligé. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
					1		1			Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiètement.
					2		2			Vagabondage.
4		4			36		26	5	5	Ivresse.
					1		1			Exposit. indecente tant. off. contre la morale.
3		3			1		1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
3	3	6								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
1		1								Conduite dereglee.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
45	3	48			58		47	6	5	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*											
	LUNENBURG.					PICTOU.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.		
	M.	F.				M.	F.					
Adulteration of food												
Assaults	9	2	11			12		9	2	1		
Breach of peace	3		3			6		4		2		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons						1		1				
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals						1		1				
Disturbing religious and like meetings												
Fishery Acts, offences against												
Gambling Acts "												
Game Laws "												
Incorrigible												
Larceny	3			*3								
" of dogs, birds, &c												
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	6				6							
Liquor License Acts, offences against	3	2	5			11	2	13				
Breach of Canada Temperance Act						6		6				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours												
" without license	15		15									
Violation of Indian liquor law	1		1									
Malicious injury to property												
Other damage to property	8		2		6	5		5				
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against												
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against												
Militia Acts "												
Miscellaneous minor offences												
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	3		3									
Exercising various callings without license	1		1									
Health By laws, offences against												
Highways, offences relating to	1		1			1		1				
Neglecting to support family												
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day												
Railway Acts, offences against												
Revenue Laws "												
Seamen Acts "						2		1	1			
Statute Labour, offences relating to												
Threats and abusive language	2		1		1							
Trespass												
Vagrancy						25		8	17			
Drunkenness	5		5			75	1	74	1	1		
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.												
Insulting, obscene and profane language												
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.												
Loose, idle, disorderly	5		5			8		8				
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against												
Insanity												
Totals	65	4	53	3	13	153	3	131	21	4		

* 3 hours in jail—3 heures en prison.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE—*Suite.*

QUEEN'S.					SHELBURNE.					OFFENSES
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
		Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.			Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.	
		—	—	—			—	—	—	
		Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Remise, etc.			Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
			..							Falsification de substances alimentaires.
7		7			1		1			Vices de fait.
1		1								Perturbation de la paix.
...		.						..		Port d'armes illegal.
...		.						.		Mepris de cour.
..			...	.						Cruauté envers les animaux.
4		4		..	4		4			Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres
			. .							Infractions aux lois des pecheries.
			...	. .						" defendant le jeu.
			...	.						" de chasse.
			. .	....				..		Incorrigible.
				.				.		Larceu.
			.	.						Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1		1	...		..					" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
			..	.						Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons
			..	.....						Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
			.	..						Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
			..	.				.		" sans licence.
		.	.	..						Contravention à la loi relative concernant la vente de baissons aux Sauvages.
			.	.....						Dommages malicieux à la propriete.
3		3		.						Autres dommages à la propriete.
			.	. .				.		Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
			..	.						Inf. aux lois concernant la mel. et les dent.
								..		" de la milice.
										Divers petits delits.
										Contraventions aux lois municipales.
										Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
			.							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
			...							Delits avant rapport aux chemins publics.
			.	...						Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				.						Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				.....						Profanation du dimanche.
				..						Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				.						Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
			.. ..	..						Infractions aux lois maritimes.
			.....	.						Delits ayant rapport à la corvee.
			.....	..				.		Menaces et langage injurieux.
			.....					.		Empietement.
1		1	. .					.		Vagabondage.
37	3	38		2 ...						Ivresse.
...		.		.						Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
1		1		.						Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
		..		.						Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
1	3	4		.				.		Conduite dereglee.
				..						Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				..						Alienation mentale.
56	6	60		2	5		5			Totaux

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.* — PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE—*Fin.*									
	VICTORIA.					YARMOUTH.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	5		3	2		32	4	31	1	4
Breach of peace						5		5		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons						1				1
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals						5			1	4
Disturbing religious and like meetings						1		1		
Fishery Acts, offences against						24		24		
Gambling Acts "										
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny										
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts offences against						20		20		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property						7		7		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of						26	4	30		
Exercising various callings without license						1		1		
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to						3		3		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "						2			2	
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						3	1	4		
Trespass										
Vagrancy						1			1	
Drunkenness						28		26	2	
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.						1		1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language						4	1	5		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.							1			1
Loose, idle, disorderly						16		12	2	2
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	5		3	2		180	11	170	9	12

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

CARLETON.					CHARLOTTE.				OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
		Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.			Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.
		— Sur option	— Emprisonnés sans option.	— Remise, etc.			— Sur option	— Emprisonnés sans option.	— Remise, etc.
M.	F.				M.	F.			
									Falsification de substances alimentaires.
10	1	11							Voies de fait.
					3		3		Perturbation de la paix.
									Port d'armes illégal.
									Mépris de cour.
									Cruauté envers les animaux.
									Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
									Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
									" défendant le jeu.
									" de chasse.
									Incorrigible.
									Larcin.
									Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
									" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
									Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
57	2	59			33		33		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
									Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
									" sans licence.
									Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
					2		2		Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
1		1							Autres dommages à la propriété.
									Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
									Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
									" de la milice.
									Divers petits delits.
1		1							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					2		2		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
									Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
					1		1		Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
									Néglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
									Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
									Profanation du dimanche.
									Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
									Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
									Infractions aux lois maritimes.
									Delits ayant rapport à la corvee.
									Menaces et langage injurieux.
									Empiètement.
4	2	5	1						Vagabondage.
26	1	27			58		58		Ivresse.
									Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
									Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
									Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
1			1		2	1	0		Conduite déreglee.
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
									Alienation mentale.
100	6	104	2		101	1	102		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*									
	GLOUCESTER.					KENT.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	5	1	6			2		2		
Breach of peace										
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons										
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals										
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "										
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny										
" of dogs, birds, &c.										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.										
Liquor License Acts, offences against										
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property	2		2							
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts " "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of										
Exercising various callings without license										
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to										
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						1	3	4		
Trespass										
Vagrancy										
Drunkenness	6	2	4	4						
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.										
Insulting, obscene and profane language		1	1							
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.										
Loose, idle, disorderly										
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	13	4	13	4		3	3	6		

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK—*Suite.*

KING'S.					NORTHUMBERLAND.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.	Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.		Convictions Total Condamnations.	Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.		
M. F.					M. F.					
							....			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
4	4				18	18	....			Voies de fait.
		..			4	4	...			Perturbation de la paix.
							...			Port d'armes illegal.
										Mépris de cour.
										Cruauté envers les animaux.
							...			Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
..	..						..			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" defendant le jeu.
					16	15	1			" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
							....		..	Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
									..	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
					55 15	68	2			Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures defendues
										" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
					3	3				Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
							....			Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
										" la milice.
							...			Divers petits delits.
					1	1	....			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					6	6	....			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
							...			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
							...			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
							....			Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
						..	..		...	Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
									...	Profanation du dimanche.
..			..							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
..							...			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
					4	4				Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiètement.
					6	2	4			Vagabondage.
					169 1	156	14			Ivresse.
										Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
					2	2				Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
	3	3					....			Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de désordre.
										Conduite dereglee.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
4 3	4	3			284 16	279	21			Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of New Brunswick—*Continued.*									
	Restigouche.					St. John.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults						75	5	74	4	2
Breach of peace						35	1	36		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons										
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals										
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against						4		4		
Gambling Acts "						14		14		
Game Laws "						1		1		
Incorrigible										
Larceny										
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against						6	8	14		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours						2		2		
" without license						2	3	5		
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property						4		4		
Other damage to property						8	2	10		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of						13		13		
Exercising various callings without license						1		1		
Health By-laws, offences against						2		2		
Highways, offences relating to						1		1		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day						2		2		
Railway Acts, offences against						12		12		
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "						33			3	30
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						6	1	7		
Trespass										
Vagrancy	1				1	10	2	4	8	
Drunkenness						542	45	573	[1]12	2
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.										
Insulting, obscene and profane language.						15	1	16		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.						8	12	19		1
Loose, idle, disorderly						5		5		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	1				1	801	80	819	27	35

1 m. & 1 f., sent to hospital—Envoyés à l'hôpital.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK—*Fin.*

WESTMORELAND.					YORK.					OFFENSES.
Convictions. Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions. Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
		Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.			Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.	
		— Sur option	— Emprisonnés sans option.	— Remise, etc			— Sur option	— Emprisonnés sans option.	— Remise, etc.	
M.	F				M.	F				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
25	3	27		1	19	2	19	2		Voies de fait.
7		7			2		2			Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illegal.
										Mépris de cour.
3		3			2		2			Cruauté envers les animaux.
					1		1			Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" defendant le jeu.
2		2								" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
6	1	7								Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
16		16								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
67	2	69			59	1	60			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
										" sans licence.
					1		1			Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
3		3			2			2		Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										" " la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
6		6			9		9			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
										Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
										Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
8	1	7		2						Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
					1		1			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2		1		1	2	1	3			Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiètement.
4		4			8	1		9		Vagabondage.
291	19	310			136	3	105	34		Ivresse.
										Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
2		2								Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
1	4	5				1	1			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de desordre.
11	1	12								Conduite dereglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
5	4			9						Aliénation mentale.
459	35	481		13	242	9	204	47		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Quebec.											
	Arthabaska.					Beauce.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.		
	M.	F.				M.	F.					
Adulteration of food												
Assaults												
Breach of peace												
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons												
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals												
Disturbing religious and like meetings												
Fishery Acts, offences against												
Gambling Acts "												
Game Laws "												
Incorrigible												
Larceny												
" of dogs, birds, &c												
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c												
Liquor License Acts, offences against	3	1	1			18	1	19				
Breach of Canada Temperance Act												
Selling liquor during prohibited hours												
" without license	19	1	20			5		5				
Violation of Indian liquor law												
Malicious injury to property												
Other damage to property												
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against												
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against												
Militia Acts "												
Miscellaneous minor offences												
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of												
Exercising various callings without license	1	1	2			5		5				
Health By-laws, offences against												
Highways, offences relating to												
Neglecting to support family												
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day												
Railway Acts, offences against												
Revenue Laws "												
Seamen Acts "												
Statute Labour, offences relating to												
Threats and abusive language												
Trespass						1		1				
Vagrancy	2		1	1		5		5				
Drunkenness												
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.						1		1				
Insulting, obscene and profane language												
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof												
Loose, idle, disorderly	3		3									
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against												
Insanity												
Totals	28	3	30	1		35	1	36				

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

BEAUHARNOIS.					BEDFORD.					OFFENSES
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F				M	F				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
19	1	17	1	2	10	1	9		2	Voies de fait.
					5		2	1	2	Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
1		1			1		1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
					8		8			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" défendant le jeu.
					5		5			" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
2		2			9		9			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
8		8			1		1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
										" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative a la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriete.
1	1	2			2		2			Autres dommages à la proprieté.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
										" " de la milice.
										Divers petits delits.
										Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					1				1	Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
	2	2								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
										Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Néglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
										Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Delits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1				1						Menaces et langage injurieux.
1		1			1		1			Empietement.
1			#1		40	1	1	30	10	Vagabondage.
40		40								Ivresse.
										Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
2		2								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
10	3	10	‡2	1						Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de désordre.
9		9								Conduite dereglée.
										Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
95	7	94	4	4	83	2	39	31	15	Totaux.

Sent to Ref. School—Envoye à l'Ecole de reforme. ‡2 Sentenced both jail and fine—Condamnés à la prison et à l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Quebec—*Continued.*									
	Chicoutimi.					Gaspé.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	1		1							
Breach of peace										
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons										
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals										
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "										
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny										
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.										
Liquor License Acts, offences against										
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property										
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of										
Exercising various callings without license										
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to										
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "						5			5	
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						2				2
Trespass										
Vagrancy	1		1							
Drunkenness										
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral										
Insulting, obscene and profane language										
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof										
Loose, idle, disorderly										
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	2		2			7			5	2

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC—*Suite.*

IBERVILLE.						JOLIETTE.						OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				
		Option of a fine.	Committed without option.		Deferred &c.			Option of a fine.	Committed without option.		Deferred &c.	
		Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.		Remise, etc.			Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.		Remise, etc.	
M.	F					M.	F					
												Falsification de substances alimentaires.
4		4										Voies de fait.
						1		1				Perturbation de la paix.
												Port d'armes illégal.
												Mépris de cour.
												Cruauté envers les animaux.
												Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
												Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
												" défendant le jeu.
												" de chasse.
												Incorrigible.
												Larcin.
												Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
												" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
												Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
												Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
												Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
												" sans licence.
												Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
												Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
												Autres dommages à la propriété.
1		1										Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
												Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
												" de la milice.
												Divers petits délits.
						1		1				Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1		1										Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
												Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
												Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
												Néglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
												Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
												Profanation du dimanche.
												Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
												Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
												Infractions aux lois maritimes.
												Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1					1							Menaces et langage injurieux.
												Empiètement.
2			2			3		3				Vagabondage.
						8		6			2	Ivresse.
												Exposit. indécente et aut. off. cont. la morale.
						2		2				Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
												Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
						1		1				Conduite déréglée.
												Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
												Aliénation mentale.
9		6	2		1	16		14			2	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*									
	MONTMAGNY.				MONTREAL.					
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	1		1			458	87	491	25	29
Breach of peace						14	1	12		3
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons						8		5		3
Contempt of court						3	1	3	1	
Cruelty to animals						106		101		5
Disturbing religious and like meetings						12		12		
Fishery Acts, offences against						5		5		
Gambling Acts "						4	1	5		
Game laws "						1		1		
Incorrigible										
Larceny						22		20		2
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against						29	8	36		1
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours						30	8	38		
" without license						56	41	96		1
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property						30	4	34		
Other damage to property						84	14	83	2	13
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against						2				2
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences						1		1		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of						132	6	109		29
Exercising various callings without license						85	24	105		4
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to						2		1		1
Neglecting to support family						9		5	1	3
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against						11		11		
Revenue Laws "						8		7		1
Seamen Acts "						50			50	
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						36	6	30		12
Trespass	1		1			2		2		
Vagrancy						1002	38	946	*a c* 112	223
Drunkenness						1748	88	1815	65	257
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral						27	3	27	2	3
Insulting, obscene and profane language										
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof						91	8	126	*b d* 128	21
Loose, idle, disorderly										
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	2		2			4068	385	4127	386	613

a 9, *b* 6 Sent to Ref. School—Envoyes à l'Ecole de reforme. *c* 6, *d* 117 Sentenced both jail and fine—Condamnés à la prison et à l'amende.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC—*Suite.*

OTTAWA.					PONTIAC.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
...										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
12		12			1		1			Voies de fait.
6		6			...					Perturbation de la paix.
										Port d'armes illégal.
										Mépris de cour.
2		2								Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" defendant le jeu.
										" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
6	1	7								Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
										Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
										Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
										" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative concernant la vente de boissen aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
1		1								Autres dommages à la propriété.
										Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
35		35								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
										Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
										Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligé. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
7	4	11								Menaces et langage injurieux.
										Empiétement.
4	2	6				1		1		Vagabondage.
123	3	125	1							Ivresse.
2		2								Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
										Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
										Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de désordre.
8		8								Conduite dereglee.
					...					Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
2				2						Alienation mentale.
208	10	215	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	.... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Quebec—*Concluded.*											
	Québec.					Richelieu.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food	1		1							
Assaults	53	2	52	3		11		11		
Breach of peace	69		69			7		7		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	3		3							
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	5		5			1		1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against						1		1		
Gambling Acts "	6		6							
Game Laws "	4		4			3		3		
Incorrigible	1				1					
Larceny						2			a2	
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	54	7	61							
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	17	10	27			1	2	3		
" without license	2	19	21			4	1	5		
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property	11	1	12			2		2		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	2		2			3		3		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences	1		1							
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	480	11	491			10		10		
Exercising various callings without license	135		135			3	1	4		
Health By-laws, offences against	1		1							
Highways, offences relating to	2		2							
Neglecting to support family	1		1			4		4		
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1		1							
Railway Acts, offences against	1		1							
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	15		14		1	1		1		
Trespass										
Vagrancy	149		139	9	1	7		7		
Drunkenness	155	1	156							
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral	2		2			1		1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	12		12							
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof		7	7				3	3		
Loose, idle, disorderly	50	1	51			6		5	1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	1533	59	1,577	12	3	67	7	71	3	

a. 2, (Juvenile) Sent to Reform School—Envoyés a l'école de reforme.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC—*Suite.*

RIMOUSKI.					SAGUENAY.					OFFENSES.
Convictions. Total Condamnations.	Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc		Convictions Total Condamnations.	Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.		
M. | F					M. | F					
...		... ..	.				. . ..			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
11	10	.....	1			..	. .			Voies de fait.
...	.	.....	...				.....			Perturbation de la paix.
....	..	. .. ..	...		..		.....			Port d'armes illegal.
...	...	.....	.		.		...			Mépris de cour.
..	.	.....	.		.		..			Cruauté envers les animaux.
..	....	.. .	.		2	1	. . . .	1		Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres
5	5	.....			1	1	....			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
...	....	.....	...		..		.			" defendant le jeu.
6	6	.....	..				. .	.		" de chasse.
..	....	.....	.				...			Incorrigible.
3	1	.....	2		...		..	..		Larcin.
.	.	.....	..		.		...	..		Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
...	...	.....	..		.		...	.		" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
13	13	.....	..		2	2	. .			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
...	..	.. ..	..		.	.	...			Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
..		.....	.							Vente de boissons durant les heures defendues.
1	1	.....	..		..		...			" sans licence.
....	.	.....			..		.	....		Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
.		.....						...		Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
2	1	1	..					...		Autres dommages à la propriété.
.	.	.....	.					...		Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
.	.	...	..					....		Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
..	..	.....	.					.		" " la milice.
.	.	.....	.					...		Divers petits delits.
1	1	.....						....		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
.	.	.. ..	..					. .		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
...	.	.....	..					. .		Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
...	.	....	..					. .		Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
..	.	.. ..	..		..			. .		Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
.	.	.....	.		.			..		Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
...	.	.....	.		..			. .		Profanation du dimanche.
1	1	.....	.					..		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
..	.	.....	.					.		Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
7		.....	7		.	.		.		Infractions aux lois maritimes.
....	.	.....	.		.			.		Delits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1		.....	1		..			.		Menaces et langage injurieux.
1	1	.....	.					.		Empiètement.
23	1 14	8	2					.		Vagabondage.
...	.	.. ..	...					...		Ivresse.
..	.	.....	.					.		Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
.	.	...	.					.		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
.	.	.....	.					.		Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de désordre.
..	.	.. ..	.		..		. ....			Conduite déréglée.
...	.	.....	.				.			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
...	.	.....	.				...			Alienation mentale.
75	1 54	9	13		5	4		1		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Quebec—*Concluded.*											
	St. Francis.					St. Hyacinthe.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food	2	1	3							
Assaults	38	2	36	2	2	7	1	4	4	
Breach of peace	3		3			3	2	3	2	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons										
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	3		3							
Disturbing religious and like meetings										
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "										
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny	2		2			7		7		
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	12		7		*5					
Liquor License Acts, offences against	40	1	36	1	4					
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1		1							
" without license	5	1	6							
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property	1		1							
Other damage to property	10				*10					
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	1		1							
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	5		5			3		3		
Exercising various callings without license	1		1			1	2	3		
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to						1			1	
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	3				3					
Trespass	2		1		1					
Vagrancy	30	3	13	11	6	3		2	1	
Drunkenness	163	6	161	6	2	5		4	1	
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st morals										
Insulting, obscene and profane language	6		6			1	1	2		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	2	4	2	3	1	5	3	7	1	
Loose, idle, disorderly	4		4							
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	334	18	292	26	34	36	9	35	10	

Juvenile offenders—Jeunes delinquants.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC—*Fin.*

THREE RIVERS. TROIS-RIVIÈRES.					TOTALS OF QUEBEC. TOTAUX DE QUÉBEC.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
		Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	
M.	F				M.	F				
					3	1	4			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
3		1		2	629	94	650	35	38	Voies de fait.
6				6	114	3	103	3	11	Perturbation de la paix.
..					11		8	.. ...	3	Port d'armes illegal.
		..			3	1	3	1	. .	Mepris de cour.
					119		114	.	5	Cruauté envers les animaux.
					14		13	.... ..	1	Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
1		1			21		21	. .....	...	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
					10	1	11	. .		" defendant le jeu.
....					19		19	..... .		" de chasse.
...					1			.....	1	Incorrigible.
					42	1	37	2	4	Larcin.
...					....		...	....	...	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2		2			14		9	.. ...	5	" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
11	2	13			181	20	195	1	5	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
....					..		....		...	Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
6	1	7			64	21	85	.		Vente de boissons durant les heures defendues
13	3	16			105	66	170	. . .	1	" sans licence.
..							...	. .		Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
					1		1	. .		Dommages malicieux a la propriété.
1		1			142	20	136	3	23	Autres dommages à la propriete.
7		7			18		16	. . ...	2	Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
...							..	..	....	Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
...					..			.....		" la milice.
					2		2	.....		Divers petits délits.
					667	17	655	.....	29	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
3		3			236	28	259	....	5	Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
..					1	2	3	...		Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
					5	.	3	1	1	Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.		.			14		10	1	3	Négligé. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
		...			..		.	.....	.	Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
...					1		1	.....	..	Profanation du dimanche.
..		...			13		13	.....		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
					8		7	.. ....	1	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
..					62			55	7	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
					...			.....	...	Delits ayant rapport à la corvée.
					67	10	56	.....	21	Menaces et langage injurieux.
		.			9		8	.....	1	Empietement.
1	1	1	..	1	1273	288	1139	179	243	Vagabondage.
31	1	32			2573	466	2639	73	261	Ivresse.
1		1	....		32	5	32	2	3	Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
					25	1	26	....		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1	5	...	6		109	379	155	140	23	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
10	3	4	2	7	91	4	85	3	7	Conduite déreglee.
...					..		..	.....		Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures
	1			1	2	1		...	3	Alienation mentale.
97	17	89	8	17	6701	1733	6688	499	707	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Ontario.									
	Algoma and Manitoulin.					Brant.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	23		19	2	2	48	8	54		2
Breach of peace	6		6							
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	2		2			1		1		
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals						3		3		
Disturbing religious and like meetings						2		2		
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "										
Game Laws "	1		1							
Incorrigible										
Larceny	1		1							
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	3		3			9	4	13		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	3		3							
" without license	1		1							
Violation of Indian liquor law	2		2			1		1		
Malicious injury to property						3		3		
Other damage to property						15		15		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	11		11			5		5		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts, offences against										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	6		6			79	7	86		
Exercising various callings without license	1		1							
Health By-laws, offences against	4		4			6		6		
Highways, offences relating to						1		1		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to						1		1		
Threats and abusive language	2		2			3		3		
Trespass	2		1	1		34	2	33		3
Vagrancy	19		8	8	3	33	3	28	8	
Drunkenness	93		89	3	1	205	6	211		
Indecent exposure and oth off. ag'st moral	1		1							
Insulting, obscene and profane language	13		12		1	21	4	25		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	4	6	10				3	3		
Loose, idle, disorderly	5		4	1		82	1	83		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	203	6	187	15	7	552	38	577	8	5

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

BRUCE.					CARLETON.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
65	1	65	1		121	14	135			Voies de fait.
9		9			156	18	174			Perturbation de la paix.
3		3			3		3			Port d'armes illegal.
					1		1			Mepris de cour.
2		2			2		2			Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1		1								" défendant le jeu.
2		2								" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
1		1			7		7			Larcin.
4		3		1	2		2			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1		1			4		4			" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
18	4	22			8	1	9			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
3		3			27	6	33			Vente de boissons durant les heures defendues.
					4	1	5			" sans licence.
1		1								Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
6		6			17	1	18			Autres dommages à la propriété.
14		14			29		29			Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
2		1		1	3		3			Divers petits delits.
31	1	31		1	130	5	135			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
5		4		1	4	1	5			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
10		10			8		8			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2		2			4		4			Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
					13		13			Néglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
					8		8			Profanation du dimanche.
					5		5			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport a la corvee.
5		5			9	1	10			Menaces et langage injurieux.
3		3			3		3			Empietement.
16	1		17		37	6	23	20		Vagabondage.
18	1	18	1		311	55	366			Ivresse.
					10	2	12			Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
14	1	15			49	17	66			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
					14	44	48	a10		Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de désordre.
68		68			84	15	99			Conduite dereglee.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
3	2			5						Aliénation mentale.
307	11	290	19	9	1073	187	1,230	30		Totaux.

a. 10, sentenced both jail and fine—Condamnés à la prison et a l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*											
	DUFFERIN					ELGIN.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food						3		3		
Assaults	11		11			20		15		5
Breach of peace						5		2		3
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons										
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals										
Disturbing religious and like meetings	1		1							
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "							1	1		
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny						1				1
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	9	1	10			7		7		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours						2		2		
" without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law										
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property						3		3		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	1		1			6		6		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts " "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	13		13			43		38		5
Exercising various callings without license						4		4		
Health By-laws, offences against						2		2		
Highways, offences relating to						3		2		1
Neglecting to support family	1		a1							
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	2		1		1	3		1		2
Trespass	3		2	1		16		6		10
Vagrancy	1	2		6		5	4	4	3	2
Drunkenness	2		2			92	3	79		16
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.										
Insulting, obscene and profane language	1		1			10	1	10		1
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.										
Loose, idle, disorderly	15	3	15	2	1	3		3		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity	1				1	2	1			3
Totals	64	6	58	9	3	230	10	188	3	49

a Ordered to pay $2 per week—Ordre de payer $2 par semaine.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—*Suite.*

ESSEX.					FRONTENAC.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
									..	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
64	3	66		1	9		9			Voies de fait.
4			1	3	5	1	4	b2		Perturbation de la paix.
2		2								Port d'armes illegal.
										Mépris de cour.
			..		1		1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
					6		6			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
		7								" defendant le jeu.
3		3								" de chasse.
					1			c1		Incorrigible.
1				1						Larcin.
6		6								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1		1			1		1			" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
34	1	35			10	1	11			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
9		9								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
					1		1			" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative a la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
11	1	11	1							Autres dommages à la propriété.
1		1								Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
1		1			2		2			Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
										" la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
30	3	33			12	1	13			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2		2			4		4			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	1	3								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
3		3								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
2		2			1		1			Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1		1								Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Delits ayant rapport a la corvee.
4		4			3	1	4			Menaces et langage injurieux.
30		30								Empietement.
23	2	8	17		3	1	2	d2		Vagabondage.
87	4	90		1	110	3	109	c3	1	Ivresse.
4	1	5			5		4	d1		Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
10	1	11			4	1	5			Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
3	2	5								Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
26	1	25		2	3		3			Conduite dereglee.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
1				1						Alienation mentale.
372	20	364	19	9	181	9	180	9	1	Totaux.

b 2, Sentenced both jail and fine—Condamnés a la prison et a l'a mende.
c 1, d 1, c 3, Sent to Ref. School—Envoyés a l'Ecole de reforme.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO *Continued.*											
	GREY.					HALDIMAND.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.		
	M.	F				M.	F					
Adulteration of food												
Assaults	22		21		1	14	4	17	1			
Breach of peace	2		1		1							
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons												
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals												
Disturbing religious and like meetings												
Fishery Acts, offences against	2		2			1		1				
Gambling Acts "												
Game Laws "												
Incorrigible							1		*a*1			
Larceny												
" of dogs, birds, &c						1		1				
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c												
Liquor License Acts, offences against	8		8			3		3				
Breach of Canada Temperance Act												
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1		1									
" without license						3		3				
Violation of Indian liquor law												
Malicious injury to property												
Other damage to property	1		1									
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against						1		1				
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against												
Militia Acts "												
Miscellaneous minor offences												
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	5		5			5		5				
Exercising various callings without license												
Health By-laws, offences against												
Highways, offences relating to	2		2			4		4				
Neglecting to support family						1		*b*1				
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day												
Railway Acts, offences against												
Revenue Laws "												
Seamen Acts "												
Statute Labour, offences relating to												
Threats and abusive language	2	1	1	1	1	1		1				
Trespass	2	1	3			5		2	2	1		
Vagrancy	31	1		†32		17			16	1		
Drunkenness	13		13			20		15	1	4		
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.												
Insulting, obscene and profane language	6		6			8	2	10				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.		2	*2									
Loose, idle, disorderly	8		8			2		2				
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against												
Insanity												
Totals	105	5	74	33	3	86	7	66	21	6		

a. 1 female sent to Industrial School, 3 years—Une femme envoyée à l'école industrielle, 3 ans.
b. Ordered to pay $1.50 per week—Ordre de payer $1.50 par semaine.
† 1 female sent to Reform School, 1 year—Une femme envoyée à l'école de reforme, 1 an.
* 2. Ordered to leave town in one day—Ordre de se retirer de la ville sous 24 heures.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—*Suite.*

HALTON.					HASTINGS.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
4	1	5			79	5	72	1	11	Voies de fait.
					13	1	14			Perturbation de la paix.
					1		1			Port d'armes illegal.
										Mépris de cour.
					5		5			Cruauté envers les animaux.
										Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
2		2			1		1			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
										" defendant le jeu.
					3		3			" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
										Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
3		3			30	1	31			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
					2		2			Vente de boissons durant les heures defendues.
1		1								" sans licence.
					1	2	3			Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
					3		2		1	Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
2		2			3		3			Autres dommages à la propriete.
					17	1	17		1	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
11		7		4	25	3	27		1	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					4	2			6	Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
										Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
					13		13			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligé. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
					8		8			Profanation du dimanche.
										Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
					19	3	22			Menaces et langage injurieux.
					1		1			Empiétement.
13	4	14	3		16	5		†12	9	Vagabondage.
9		9			103	1	101	1	2	Ivresse.
					7		7			Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
2		2			15	3	18			Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
						4	2		2	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de désordre.
1		1			37	2	36		3	Conduite dereglee.
					7		7			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
					1	1			2	Alienation mentale.
48	5	46	3	1	414	34	396	14	38	Totaux.

† 2 females sent to Reform School—2 femmes envoyees à l'ecole de reforme.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES	Province of Ontario—*Continued.*											
	Huron.					Kent.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferre &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	13	1	8	1	5	34	2	32		4
Breach of peace						10		10		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1		1							
Contempt of court						2		2		
Cruelty to animals						11		11		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	4		4							
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "										
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny						1	1	2		
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	13		13			15		15		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license	5		5			2		2		
Violation of Indian liquor law	3		3							
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property	1		1			5		3		2
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against						5		5		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	32	1	8		25	12		12		
Exercising various callings without license	5		5			3		3		
Health By-laws, offences against						3		3		
Highways, offences relating to						3		3		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against						3		3		
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	3				3	1				1
Trespass	6		4		2	3		3		
Vagrancy	14			13	1		1			1
Drunkenness	6	1	3	1	3	49	2	51		
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral						3		3		
Insulting, obscene and profane language						13		13		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof						1	4	5		
Loose, idle, disorderly	1				1	16		16		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity	2				2		1			1
Totals	109	3	55	15	42	195	11	197		9

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—*Suite.*

LAMBTON.					LANARK.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
24	1	23		2	31	3	34			Voies de fait.
					31		30		1	Perturbation de la paix.
					1		1			Port d'armes illégal.
										Mepris de cour.
										Cruauté envers les animaux.
7		7								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
5		5			1		1			Infractions aux lois des pecheries.
										" defendant le jeu.
					12		12			" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
					4		4			Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
6	2	8			38	1	39			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
2		2			16		16			Vente de boissons durant les heures defendues
1		1								" sans licence.
										Contravention a la loi relative concernant la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriete.
4		4			6	1	7			Autres dommages a la propriete.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la mel. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
										Divers petits delits.
24		22		2	23	1	24			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					2		2			Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
3		3			10		10			Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
25	1	22		4	4		4			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Delits ayant rapport à la corvee.
1		1			7	1	8			Menaces et langage injurieux.
					11		11			Empietement.
76	3	12	15	22	52	13	15	50		Vagabondage.
114	6	100	1	19	49	5	48	6		Ivresse.
3		3								Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
6		6			7		7			Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
						4	2	2		Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
23	3	24		2	17		17			Conduite dereglee.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
4				4	6				6	Alienation mentale.
528	16	243	46	55	330	29	294	58	7	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*											
	LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.					LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				
			Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.		
	M.	F.				M.	F.					
Adulteration of food												
Assaults	35	1	36			9		9				
Breach of peace	3		3									
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1		1			1		1				
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals	3		3			1			1			
Disturbing religious and like meetings	1		1									
Fishery Acts, offences against	11		11									
Gambling Acts "												
Game Laws "	2		2			8		7	1			
Incorrigible	3			†3			1		*1			
Larceny	1				1							
" of dogs, birds, &c												
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	1		1									
Liquor License Acts, offences against	17	1	18			6	1	7				
Breach of Canada Temperance Act												
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1		1			1	1	2				
" without license	3		3									
Violation of Indian liquor law												
Malicious injury to property												
Other damage to property	7		7			3		3				
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	11	1	12			9		9				
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	3		3									
Militia Acts "												
Miscellaneous minor offences												
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	31	2	31		5							
Exercising various callings without license	7		7									
Health By-laws, offences against												
Highways, offences relating to	11		11									
Neglecting to support family												
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day	8	1	9									
Railway Acts, offences against												
Revenue Laws "												
Seamen Acts "												
Statute Labour, offences relating to												
Threats and abusive language	1	1	2				1	1				
Trespass	8		8			1		1				
Vagrancy	13	3	6	10		13	2	4	11			
Drunkenness	131	9	140			33		31	2			
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral	3		3									
Insulting, obscene and profane language	24	4	28			9	1	10				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1	10	1	10		2	2	4				
Loose, idle, disorderly	66	5	71			7		7				
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against												
Insanity												
Totals	410	38	419	23	6	103	9	96	16			

† 2, * 1. Sent to Reform School—Envoyés à l'école de reforme

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO *Suite.*													
LINCOLN.					MIDDLESEX.								OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.						
		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.				
M.	F.				M.	F.							
													Falsification de substances alimentaires.
16	2	17		1	34	3	28	1	8				Voies de fait.
2		1		1	8		8						Perturbation de la paix.
					2		1	1					Port d'armes illegal.
1		1			1		1						Mepris de cour.
2		2			18		16		2				Cruauté envers les animaux.
													Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
					9		9						Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
					6		6						" défendant le jeu.
													" de chasse.
													Incorrigible.
2		2			2		2						Larcin.
					2		1	1					Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
													" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
6		6			18	2	20						Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
													Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
													Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
	1	1											" sans licence.
					1		1						Contravention a la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
1		1			2		2						Dommages malicieux a la propriete.
					1		1						Autres dommages a la propriété.
4		4			2		2						Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
													Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
													" de la milice.
													Divers petits délits.
74	16	80			265	9	258	1	15				Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					1		1						Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
					5		5						Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2		2			13		11		2				Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
					1			1					Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
													Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
2		2			1		1						Profanation du dimanche.
													Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
													Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
													Infractions aux lois maritimes.
													Délits ayant rapport à la corvée
1	1	2			12		11		1				Menaces et langage injurieux.
6		6			19		12	1	6				Empietement.
2		1	1		36	7	4	29	10				Vagabondage.
57	4	60	1		196	9	172	17	16				Ivresse.
2		2			1		1						Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
5		5			10		10						Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
	1		1		3	7	5	1	4				Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de désordre.
19	1	19	1		23	1	24						Conduite déreglee.
													Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
													Aliénation mentale.
211	16	221	4	2	692	38	613	53	64				Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Ontario—*Continued.*											
	Muskoka and Parry Sound					Nipissing.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				
			Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.		
	M.	F				M.	F					
Adulteration of food	...											
Assaults	22	2	22	1	1	49	1	49	1	.		
Breach of peace	3		3			1		1	1	...		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.	1				1	6		6				
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals	3		3			2		2		....		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.												
Fishery Acts, offences against	2		2									
Gambling Acts "												
Game Laws "	13		13									
Incorrigible												
Larceny	6		5		*a*1	4		4				
" of dogs, birds, &c.												
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.												
Liquor License Acts, offences against	8		8			18		18				
Breach of Canada Temperance Act												
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	3	1	4			4		4				
" without license.	3		3									
Violation of Indian liquor law	1			1		3		3				
Malicious injury to property												
Other damage to property	1		1			2		2				
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	7	1	8			17		17				
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	6		6			5		5				
Militia Acts "												
Miscellaneous minor offences	2		1		1							
Municipal Acts and By Laws, breaches of	31	3	31			11	1	12				
Exercising various callings without license.	1		1									
Health By-laws, offences against	2		2			50		50				
Highways, offences relating to						5		5				
Neglecting to support family						1		1				
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day	2		2			18		18				
Railway Acts, offences against						16		16				
Revenue Laws "	1		1									
Seamen Acts "												
Statute Labour, offences relating to												
Threats and abusive language.	2		2			6		5				1
Trespass	6		6			1		1				
Vagrancy	7	1	4	4		26		11	15			
Drunkenness	18		18			214	5	219				
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.	9		4		5							
Insulting, obscene and profane language.	16		14		2	2		2				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.		1		1		3	14	16	1			
Loose, idle, disorderly	20		19		1	18		18				
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.												
Insanity	2	1			3							
Totals	201	10	189	7	15	482	21	481	18	1		

a 1, Juvenile offender—Jeune delinquant.

b 1, Ordered to pay, but no amount given—Ordre de payer, mais le montant n'est pas indiqué.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—*Suite.*

NORFOLK.					NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F				M.	F				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
23	2	16	2	7	31	1	32			Voies de fait.
2		...	....	2	10	..	9	1		Perturbation de la paix.
..		..	...		1		1			Port d'armes illegal.
....		..	....				...			Mépris de cour.
....	..		.. ....				...			Cruauté envers les animaux.
			.. ....		2		2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
			..		4	.	4	...		Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
			.....					....		" défendant le jeu.
1		1	....		5		5	...		" de chasse.
1			*1					....	..	Incorrigible.
6			.....	6				...	..	Larcin.
....		..	.. ....					....	.	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1			.....	1				...		" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
8	..	8	.....		23	2	25	.....		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
...		...	.....	..	....		...	.....		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
2		2	.....					.....		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
1		1	....		2		2	....		Vente de boissons sans licence.
...			....					...		Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
			.....		...			.....		Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
4		3	.....	1	9		8	..	1	Autres dommages à la propriete.
4		4	.....	...	4		4	..		Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
...			.....						...	Infrac. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent
			.....							" de la milice.
			.....		..		..	..	..	Divers petits délits.
2		2	....		18	5	23	..		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
			...		1		1	..		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
..	..	..	.....		1		1	..		Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1		1	.....		3		3	....		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
7		.	6	1				.....	.	Néglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
	..		.....	.				..	.	Inf. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
...			.....	....	2		2	..		Profanation du dimanche.
..			.....	....	1		1	.	..	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
			.....					....		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
			.....		...			...		Infractions aux lois maritimes.
			.....					...	.	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
3	1	4	.....		8	1	8	...		Menaces et langage injurieux.
2			....	2	8		5	...	3	Empiètement.
6		1	4	1	43	8	3	45	3	Vagabondage.
18	..	14	3	1	76		67	9		Ivresse.
.			..	..	2		1	1	.	Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale
3		3		.	12		8	1	3	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
		.			.	1		1		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				.	26		22	4		Conduite déreglée.
..			....				..	....		Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
1		..	...	1	4	2	.	....	6	Aliénation mentale.
96	3	60	16	23	296	20	237	62	17	..... Totaux.

Sent to Industrial School—Envoyé à l'Ecole industrielle

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*											
	ONTARIO.						OXFORD.					
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
			Option of a fine.	Committed without option.		Deferred &c.			Option of a fine.	Committed without option.		Deferred &c.
			Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.		Remise, etc.			Sur option	Emprisonnés sans option.		Remise, etc.
	M.	F					M.	F				
Adulteration of food												
Assaults	34	4	37	1			43	7	46	1		3
Breach of peace	1		4				14		14			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons												
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals												
Disturbing religious and like meetings												
Fishery Acts, offences against	5		5									
Gambling Acts "	2		2				2	1	3			
Game Laws "												
Incorrigible												
Larceny							3		3			
" of dogs, birds, &c												
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c												
Liquor License Acts, offences against	7		7				13		13			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act												
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	4	2	6				1	1	2			
" without license	1		1									
Violation of Indian liquor law												
Malicious injury to property	8		8									
Other damage to property	1		1				9		9			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	3	1	4				7		7			
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against												
Militia Acts "												
Miscellaneous minor offences												
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	12		11			1	54	1	54	1		
Exercising various callings without license	3		3				1		1			
Health By-laws, offences against		1	1				1		1			
Highways, offences relating to							4		4			
Neglecting to support family												
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1		1				4		1			
Railway Acts, offences against							1		1			
Revenue Laws "												
Seamen Acts "												
Statute Labour, offences relating to	1		1									
Threats and abusive language	2		2				3	2	3	a1		1
Trespass	15	1	14	2								
Vagrancy	16		1	15			47	2	15	a33		1
Drunkenness	20		19	1			100	3	95	4		4
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.							1			1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	8		8				12	1	13			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.							3	1	3	1		
Loose, idle, disorderly	23		23				24		23	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against												
Insanity							6	1				7
Totals	170	9	159	19		1	353	20	314	43		16

a. One female sent to Mercer Reformatory—Une femme envoyée à la maison de réforme Mercer.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO *Suite*.

PEEL.					PERTH.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
					1		1			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
21	2	23			29	1	30		..	Voies de fait.
										Perturbation de la paix.
					2		2			Port d'armes illégal.
										Mepris de cour.
					5		5			Cruauté envers les animaux.
1		1			6		6			Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
										Infractions aux lois des pecheries.
1		1			1		1			" défendant le jeu.
										" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
										Larcin.
2		2								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1		1			4		4			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
1		1			2		2			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
										" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
	2	2			1		1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
2		2			3	1	4			Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
					1		1		..	Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										" de la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
7		7			53	2	55			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1		1								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
3		3								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligé de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
					2		2			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1		1			2		2			Menaces et langage injurieux.
4	1	5			21		15	6		Empiètement.
20			20		18		7	11		Vagabondage.
3		3			33		32	1		Ivresse.
										Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
2		2			2		2			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
					7	7	13	1		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
2		2			16	1	17			Conduite dereglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
										Aliénation mentale.
72	5	57	20		210	12	203	19		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*									
	PETERBOROUGH.					PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	29		23	3	3	9		9		
Breach of peace	1		1			1			1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons										
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	3		3							
Disturbing religious and like meetings	2		2			2		2		
Fishery Acts, offences against	5		5							
Gambling Acts "						1		1		
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny	1		1			1				1
" of dogs, birds, &c.										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	2				2	7		7		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	15	1	16			1		1		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1		1			2		2		
" without license	3	1	4			2		2		
Violation of Indian liquor law	2		2							
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property	2				2					
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	1		1			1		1		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against						1		1		
Militia Acts "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	28	3	20		11	1		1		
Exercising various callings without license						1		1		
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to	7		6		1					
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day	2				2					
Railway Acts, offences against	2				2					
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	2				2	10		10		
Trespass	11		7	1	3	1		1		
Vagrancy	34	3		31	6					
Drunkenness	42		26	8	8	2		2		
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral						1		1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	3	1	4			2		2		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof		1			1					
Loose, idle, disorderly	27		27			2		2		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity	7	2			9		1			1
Totals	232	12	149	43	52	48	1	46	1	2

Five abandoned children sent to Aid Society — 5 enfants abandonnés envoyés à la Société de secours.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—*Suite*

PRINCE EDWARD.					RENFREW.					OFFENSES
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
2		2			42	6	48			Voies de fait.
1		1			9		9			Perturbation de la paix.
					2		2			Port d'armes illégal.
										Mepris de cour.
1			1		3		3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
					3		3			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
					2		2			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
					1	1	2			" défendant le jeu.
					2		2			" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
1		1			2	1	1		2	Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
										" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
2		2			6	1	7			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
2		2			9	3	12			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
4		4			2		2			" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boissons aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
					2		2			Autres dommages à la propriété.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
					1		1			Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
										" la milice.
										Divers petits délits.
					37	3	40			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					3		3			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
					1		1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1		1			11		11			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
										Négligé de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
										Profanation du dimanche.
					4		4			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
										Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
4		3		1	5	1	6			Menaces et langage injurieux
					7		7			Empiétement.
2			2		14	2	9	7		Vagabondage.
16		15		1	54	1	55			Ivresse.
					1		1			Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
					19		19			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
						1	1			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
4		4			2		2			Conduite déreglée.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures
3				3						Aliénation mentale.
43		35	3	5	245	20	256	7	2	... Totaux.

* 1. Sentenced both jail and fine—Condamné à la prison et à l'amende

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*										
	SIMCOE.					STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.					
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
	M.	F				M.	F				
Adulteration of food	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Assaults	40		39	...	1	22	2	23	1	..	
Breach of peace	8		7	.....	1	9		9	..	..	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	..		..	.. ..		3		2	.....		1
Contempt of court	..		..	.. ..		..		..	.. ..		...
Cruelty to animals	..		..	.....		..		..	.....		.....
Disturbing religious and like meetings	1		1	.....				....	.....		..
Fishery Acts, offences against	..		..	.....		..		..	.....		..
Gambling Acts "	.....		..	.....		.....		...	.....		..
Game Laws "	..		..	.....		..		...	.....		..
Incorrigible	..		....	.. ..		2		..	*b*2		...
Larceny	5	..	3	.....	2	1	..	1	.....		....
" of dogs, birds, &c	..		....	.....	..	..		..	.....		.....
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	..		....	.....	..	5		5	.....		...
Liquor License Acts, offences against	21	..	21	.. ..	..	7	2	9	...		..
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	..		..	...	..				...	..	...
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	..		..	.....	..	11	2	13	.....		...
" without license	2		2	.....	..	3		3	...		..
Violation of Indian liquor law	..		.....	.....	...	....		...	.....		..
Malicious injury to property	.....		.....	.....					.....		
Other damage to property	4		4	.....	..	2	1	3	.....		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	2		1	..	1	..		..	.....		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	..		..	.....	...	1		1	....		
Militia Acts, offences against	...		...	...	..	..		..	.....		.....
Miscellaneous minor offences	3	1	1	.....		..		..	.....		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	27		24	.....	3	15	2	15	....		2
Exercising various callings without license	..		..	.....	..	7		6	.....		1
Health By-laws, offences against	...		..	.....	.....	...		..	.....		..
Highways, offences relating to	2		2	..	..	2		2	.....		.....
Neglecting to support family	..		..	.....	..	..		..	.....		..
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	..		..	...	..	..		..	.....		..
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1		1	.....	..	..		..	.....		..
Railway Acts, offences against	..	..	..	.....	..	1		1	.....		..
Revenue Laws "	..		..	.....	..	..		..	.....		..
Seamen Acts "	..		..	.....	..	..		..	.....		..
Statute Labour, offences relating to	...	..	..	.....	..	...		...	.....		..
Threats and abusive language	8	..	7	..	1	2		2	.....		..
Trespass	..	..	..	..	..	5		4	1		..
Vagrancy	9	1	7	*a*3	..	5	1	2	4		..
Drunkenness	49	1	15	1	4	28		26	2		..
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral	1	2	1	.....	2	..		..	.....		..
Insulting, obscene and profane language	6	1	7	.....	..	14	1	15	.....		..
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	...		..	...	..	..		..	...		....
Loose, idle, disorderly	6	1	6	1	..	8		7	.....		1
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	..		..	....	..	5		4	.....		1
Insanity	...		..	.....	...	1		..	.....		1
Totals	195	7	182	5	15	159	11	153	10		7

a. 1 Female sent to Mercer Reformatory—1 femme envoyee a la maison de reforme "Mercer."
b. 2 sent to Reform School—Envoyés à l'ecole de reforme.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—*Suite.*

THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER.					VICTORIA.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	
M.	F				M.	F				
										Falsification de substances alimentaires.
38	1	38	1	3	55		53	1	1	Voies de fait.
					5		4		1	Perturbation de la paix.
2		2			1		1			Port d'armes illegal.
					1		1			Mépris de cour.
3		3			3		3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
					3		3			Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
					7		7			Infractions aux lois des pecheries.
										" défendant le jeu.
					1		1			" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
1		1			2		2			Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
3		2		1						" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
12	4	14	2		2		2			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
										Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
3		3			4		4			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
13	8	21								" sans licence.
9		5	4							Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
					2		2			Dommages malicieux à la propriete.
20		18		2	5		4		1	Autres dommages à la propriete.
23		21		2	8		8			Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
1		1								Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
					1		1			" de la milice.
2		1		1						Divers petits délits.
53		57		1	51	2	51		2	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					4		4			Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
3		3								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
2		2			2		2			Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
4		c2	2							Négligé. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
					2		2			Profanation du dimanche.
1			1							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1		1			1		1			Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
					1		1			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
5		5			16	1	17			Menaces et langage injurieux.
1		1			1		1			Empietement.
52		29	18	8	16	4		d17	3	Vagabondage.
232	1	202	19	12	60		56	1	3	Ivresse.
2		1	1		2		2			Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
11		10	1		12		12			Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
31	5	155				1			1	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de désordre.
22	6	28			19		18		1	Conduite déreglee.
										Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
					9	6			15	Alienation mentale.
556	6	632	49	30	296	14	263	19	28	Totaux.

c 2. Ordered to pay $2 per week Ordre de payer $2 par semaine.
d. 1 female sent to Mercer Reformatory—1 femme envoyée à la maison de reforme "Mercer."

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*											
	WATERLOO.						WELLAND.					
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.				Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
	M.	F					M.	F				
Adulteration of food												
Assaults	36	1	35		2		29		21	2	6	
Breach of peace	1		1				8		8			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons							2			2		
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals	1		1				2		2			
Disturbing religious and like meetings												
Fishery Acts, offences against	2		1		1							
Gambling Acts "	8		8				1		1			
Game Laws "							1		1			
Incorrigible							1			a1		
Larceny	4		2		2		1				1	
" of dogs, birds, &c												
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	1		1									
Liquor License Acts, offences against	11		11				8	1	9			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act							5		5			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	2		2									
" without license												
Violation of Indian liquor law												
Malicious injury to property	1		1				1		1			
Other damage to property	1		1				6	2	4	2	2	
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	11		10	1			2	1	3			
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	4		4				1		1			
Militia Acts "	1		1									
Miscellaneous minor offences	1		1									
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	59	1	59		1		58	3	54		7	
Exercising various callings without license	1		1				1		1			
Health By laws, offences against	3		3				2				2	
Highways, offences relating to	6		6				2		2			
Neglecting to support family							1		b1			
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1		1				12	6	18			
Railway Acts, offences against	1		1				45		18	26	1	
Revenue Laws "												
Seamen Acts "												
Statute Labour, offences relating to												
Threats and abusive language	2		1		1		5	3	6		2	
Trespass	21		20		1		24		19	1	4	
Vagrancy	18		10	7	1		113	4	54	53	10	
Drunkenness	13	1	13	1			46	1	35	6	6	
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral							2		2			
Insulting, obscene and profane language	8	1	8	1			2	1	2		1	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								1		1		
Loose, idle, disorderly	36		35		1		8		8			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against							5		5			
Insanity								1			1	
Totals	254	1	238	10	10		394	24	381	94	43	

a Sent to Ref. School Envoye à l'Ecole de reforme.
b 2 Ordered to pay $3 per week:—Ordre de payer $3 par semaine.

TABLEAU III. CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO *Suite.*

WELLINGTON.					WENTWORTH.					OFFENSES
		Sentence.					Sentence.			
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F				M	F				
4		4			1		1			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
29	2	30	1		74	5	77	1	1	Voies de fait.
..		.	.	...	2		2	.		Perturbation de la paix.
..										Port d'armes illegal.
2		2			1		1			Mépris de cour.
4		4			1		1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
2		2	.							Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres
..		.	..							Infractions aux lois des pecheries.
1		1	.. .					.		" defendant le jeu.
..			.							" de chasse.
..			.							Incorrigible.
1				1	3				3	Larcin.
..										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2		2								" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
11	3	11			27		27			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
..		.								Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
1		1			2		2			Vente de boissons durant les heures defendues
1		1								" sans licence.
										Contravention à la loi relative a la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
										Dommages malicieux à la proprieté.
5		5			22		22			Autres dommages a la proprieté.
2		2			4		4			Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
										Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
										" " de la milice.
1		1			. .					Divers petits delits.
29	.	29	.		167	11	175	1	2	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
..	..	.			2		2			Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
2		2					.			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique
3		3								Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
1		1								Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
..										Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
1		1								Profanation du dimanche.
.					22		22			Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
										Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
					5		5			Delits ayant rapport à la corvee.
6		6								Menaces et langage injurieux.
4		4			43	2	43		2	Empietement.
9		3	6		52	9	55	5	1	Vagabondage.
31		31			247	11	255	2	1	Ivresse.
..					..			..		Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
7	2	7		2	5	1	6	..	.	Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
.						10	10	. . .	.	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
32		32			112	8	120			Conduite deregleé.
1		1			..		...	.		Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
			..		1			-	1	Aliénation mentale.
192	7	189	7	3	793	57	820	9	11	... .. Totaux.

Amount not given Montant non donne.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Ontario—*Concluded.* Province d'Ontario *Fin.* York.					Totals of Ontario. Totaux d'Ontario.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food						9		9		
Assaults	202	26	130	18	80	1585	111	1,459	41	150
Breach of peace	2		1	1		335	20	335	7	13
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	11		10		1	49		43	3	3
Contempt of court						9		9		
Cruelty to animals	43	1	42		2	122	1	117	2	4
Disturbing religious and like meetings	2	1	3			39	1	40		
Fishery Acts, offences against	2		2			67		66		1
Gambling Acts "	1				1	33	3	35		1
Game Laws "	5		5			59		58	1	
Incorrigible						8	2		10	
Larceny	4	3			7	63	5	39		29
" of dogs, birds, &c	2				2	23		19	1	3
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	6		6			35		31		4
Liquor License Acts, offences against	55	16	71			521	50	569	2	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act						5		5		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours						128	16	144		
" without license	7	5	12			61	16	77		
Violation of Indian liquor law						21	2	18	5	
Malicious injury to property	46	2	33		15	67	2	53		16
Other damage to property	12		10		2	196	8	188	3	13
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	55	5	59	1		274	11	279	2	4
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	10	1	9		2	37	1	36		2
Militia Acts "						2		2		
Miscellaneous minor offences	1		1			15	1	13		3
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	1390	41	994		440	2957		2,551	3	528
Exercising various callings without license	11		10		1	79	3	73		9
Health By-laws, offences against						107	2	107		2
Highways, offences relating to						128		124		4
Neglecting to support family	1	1	1		1	31	1	21	9	2
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	1		1			1		1		
Profanation of the Lord's Day	36	5	22		19	117	12	108		21
Railway Acts, offences against	14		14			149	1	116	27	7
Revenue Laws "						4		4		
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to						8		8		
Threats and abusive language	2	1			3	173	20	169	2	22
Trespass	270	5	198		77	604	12	486	16	114
Vagrancy	145	50	106	*44	45	1075	146	446	647	128
Drunkenness	474	29	758		9	3574	65	3,693	95	112
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st morat.	4		3	1		64	5	57	5	7
Insulting, obscene and profane language	2		1		1	375	44	405	3	11
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	54	96	65	49	36	126	347	550	79	44
Loose, idle, disorderly	574	53	457		170	1487	101	1,395	10	183
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against						18		17		1
Insanity	6				6	60	19			79
Totals	3450	408	3,024	114	920	14,750	1518	13,775	973	1,520

* 5 m. and 1 female sent to Industrial School—5 hommes et une femme envoyés à l'école industrielle; and 3 females to Industrial Refuge—et 3 femmes au refuge industriel.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

CENTRAL—CENTRE.					EASTERN—EST.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Empri-sonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Empri-sonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
14		14	..	..	54	4	55	..	3	Voies de fait.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Perturbation de la paix.
1		1	..	..	7	..	5	..	2	Port d'armes illegal.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mepris de cour.
1		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cruauté envers les animaux.
..		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
..		..	..	..	25	..	25	..	..	" defendant le jeu.
..		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	" de chasse.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Incorrigible.
..		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	Larcin.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
7		7	..	..	17	..	17	..	..	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Contraventions aux lois de temperance du Canada.
..		..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	Vente de boisson s durant les heures defendues
1		1	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	" sans licence.
1		1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
2		2	..	..	14	..	13	..	1	Autres dommages à la propriété.
..		..	..	..	101	10	111	..	..	Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
1		1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
..		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	" de la milice.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Divers petits délits.
20		20	..	..	437	9	406	..	40	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1		1	..	..	12	2	11	..	3	Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
1		1	..	..	51	1	44	..	8	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiene publique.
3		3	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
..		..	..	..	9	1	10	..	..	Profanation du dimanche.
..		..	..	..	22	..	13	..	9	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2		2	..	..	5	2	6	..	1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
3		3	..	..	10	..	8	..	2	Empietement.
4		1	2	1	44	23	1	638	28	Vagabondage.
94	7	99	..	..	649	84	636	..	97	Ivresse.
1		1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	Exposit. indécente et aut. off. cont. la morale.
..		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
..		..	..	..	23	61	57	21	6	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
5		5	..	..	73	1	72	..	2	Conduite déréglée.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aliénation mentale.
162	7	164	2	3	3605	198	1,540	59	204	.....Totaux.

a. 5 m. and 4 f. (abandoned children) to Aid Society—(enfants abandonnés) A la société de secours.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	Province of Manitoba—*Concluded.* Province du Manitoba—*Fin.* Western—Ouest.					Totals of Manitoba. Totaux de Manitoba.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	10		10			78	4	79		3
Breach of peace										
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons						8		6		2
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals						1		1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings						2				2
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "						25		25		
Game laws "						1		1		
Incorrigible										
Larceny	4		3		1	5		4		1
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	3		3			3		3		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	2		2			26		26		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours						9		9		
" without license	8	1	8	1		22	1	22	1	
Violation of Indian liquor law						2		2		
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property	5		5			21		20		1
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against						101	10	111		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	1		1			4		4		
Militia Acts "						1		1		
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of						457	9	426		40
Exercising various callings without license						13	2	12		3
Health By-laws, offences against						52	1	45		8
Highways, offences relating to						22		22		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day						9	1	10		
Railway Acts, offences against						22		13		9
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						7	2	8		1
Trespass						13		11		2
Vagrancy	12			12		60	23	2	52	29
Drunkenness						743	91	735		99
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral						3		3		
Insulting, obscene and profane language						1		1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof						23	61	57	21	6
Loose, idle, disorderly						78	1	77		2
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	45	1	32	13	1	1812	208	1736	74	208

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

| Province of British Columbia. — Province de la Colombie-Britannique. | | |

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES

OFFENCES.	Province of British Columbia *Concluded.* Province de la Colombie-Britannique *Fin.*									
	Westminster and Yale.					Totals of British Columbia. Totaux de la C.-Britannique.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F.				M.	F.			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	44	2	34	4	8	65	3	55	5	8
Breach of peace	22	3	14	3	7	26	2	15	3	10
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	1			1		7		6	1	
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	6		4		2	10		7		3
Disturbing religious and like meetings	2		2			2		2		
Fishery Acts, offences against	1				1	2		1		1
Gambling Acts "	167		165	2		200		198	2	
Game Laws "	2		2			2		2		
Incorrigible										
Larceny	4		4			5		4		1
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against	22	1	14	6	3	47	5	15	6	3
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license						1		1		
Violation of Indian liquor law	83	8	51	40		95	8	61	42	
Malicious injury to property	1			1		5	1	3	3	
Other damage to property	21	1	16		6	29	1	23		7
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	1		1			1		1		
Militia Acts "						1		1		
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	275	7	180	1	101	386	10	294	1	101
Exercising various callings without license	43		36		7	54		47		7
Health By-laws, offences against	57	3	24		36	60	3	27		36
Highways, offences relating to	7	2	9			7	2	9		
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day										
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "	1			4		4			4	
Seamen Acts "	12		2	6	4	14		3	6	5
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language	4	2	3	1	2	4	2	3	1	2
Trespass	1		1			1		1		
Vagrancy	130	21	37	49	65	112	24	37	56	73
Drunkenness	815	61	632	215	29	1126	85	985	215	32
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral	1		1			10		10		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	15	1	11	2	3	15	1	11	2	3
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	28	10	166	3	3	29	10	191	3	3
Loose, idle, disorderly	27	1	12	3	13	27	1	12	3	13
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	1796	29	1,421	341	290	2377	94	2,053	353	308

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

The Territories. — Les Territoires.													
Alberta, Northern—Nord.					Alberta, Southern—Sud.								OFFENSES.
Convictions. Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.						
		Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.				
M.	F.				M.	F.							
													Falsification de substances alimentaires.
34		32		2	32		28	1	3				Voies de fait.
13		13			25		24	1					Perturbation de la paix.
3			1	2									Port d'armes illegal.
													Mepris de cour.
2		2											Cruaute envers les animaux.
1				1									Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
2			2										Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
													" défendant le jeu.
9		9											" de chasse.
													Incorrigible.
1		1											Larcin.
													Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
													" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
5		4		1	2		2						Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
													Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
													Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
4		4			4		3	1					" sans licence.
25		6	10	9	76		22	51	3				Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
													Dommages malicieux à la proprieté.
20		16	2	2	19		19						Autres dommages à la proprieté.
14		14			7		7						Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
	1	1											Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
													" " la milice.
													Divers petits delits.
13		11		2	17	1	17		1				Contraventions aux lois municipales.
					1		1						Pratiquant divers etats sans licence.
					14		9	2	3				Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1		1			1		1						Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
													Neglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
													Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
1		1			8		8						Profanation du dimanche.
53		8	14	31	10			10					Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
													Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
													Infractions aux lois maritimes.
													Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
3		2		1	4		2		2				Menaces et langage injurieux.
3				3									Empietement.
38			34	4	53		7	41	5				Vagabondage.
118	3	81	23	17	280		208	65	7				Ivresse.
													Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
3		3			2		2						Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
4	8	8	a4		8	19	22	2	3				Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
					6		6						Conduite dereglee.
													Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
9	1			10	2				2				Alienation mentale.
379	13	217	90	85	567	24	388	174	29				Totaux.

a 1, sentenced both jail and fine—Condamné à la prison et à l'amende.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

THE TERRITORIES *Concluded.*

OFFENCES.	Assiniboia, Eastern Est.					Assiniboia, Western—Ouest.				
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	10		10			7		7		
Breach of peace	7		7			1		1		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons										
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals										
Disturbing religious and like meetings						2		2		
Fishery Acts, offences against										
Gambling Acts "	4		4							
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny	3		2		1	1		1		
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c										
Liquor License Acts, offences against										
Breach of Canada Temperance Act										
Selling liquor during prohibited hours										
" without license										
Violation of Indian liquor law						6		3	3	
Malicious injury to property										
Other damage to property	1		1			1		1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against										
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against										
Militia Acts " "										
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	5		5			1		1		
Exercising various callings without license										
Health By-laws, offences against										
Highways, offences relating to										
Neglecting to support family										
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day	5		5							
Railway Acts, offences against						2		2		
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language										
Trespass										
Vagrancy	5			5		3		1	1	1
Drunkenness	6		5	1		8		6	1	1
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral										
Insulting, obscene and profane language										
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof										
Loose, idle, disorderly										
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against										
Insanity										
Totals	46		39	6	1	32		25	5	2

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

Les Territoires—*Fin.*											
Saskatchewan.					Yukon.						
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				OFFENSES.
		Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.		
M.	F.				M.	F.					
...	...		..		1		1				Falsification de substances alimentaires.
15		15	..		56	2	53	2	3		Voies de fait.
13		11	2	.	35	2	31	3	3		Perturbation de la paix.
.		.	.		.		.	.	.	.	Port d'armes illegal.
			. .								Mépris de cour.
...			..		11		10	....	1		Cruauté envers les animaux.
.			..				...	..			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
..			. .		1		1	.			Infractions aux lois des pecheries.
....			...		121	1	121		1		" défendant le jeu.
11		3	.	8	1		1				" de chasse.
....		.	. .		.		...	....	.	.	Incorrigible.
....		.....	. .		3	1	.....	...	.	4	Larcin.
...		...	.....		.		.	.....	.	..	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
.			.....		1		1	.....		..	" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
4		4	.. ....		46	5	22	...		29	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
....		.	....		..		..	...		...	Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
..			.. ..		13	1	14	..	.	.	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
....		....	.....		5	1	6	.		...	" sans licence.
15		7	7	1	12	.	5	3		4	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
			.....		1		1	....		....	Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
1		1	....	. .	2		1	.....		1	Autres dommages à la propriété.
7		6	..	1	260	5	265	.....		...	Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
			...		1		1	.....	.		Inf. aux lois concernant la med. et les dent.
			...		..		....	.....	...		" la milice.
			.		..		..	..	..		Divers petits délits.
4		1	.		77	1	53	.....		25	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
...			.....		7	1	4	.....		4	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
6	..	6	.....		59	4	50	..		13	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
			... ..		2		2	....		.	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.			.....		1		.....	.. ..		1	Néglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
..			.....					.....		.	Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
4			....	4	37		31	... .		6	Profanation du dimanche
...	..		. .					.....			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
...	..		..	..	7		7	.....		..	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
...	..		..	...	1			1			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
			..					...		....	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
			..	.	7	1	6	.....		2	Menaces et langage injurieux.
2					2		.	.....		2	Empiètement.
12			2		25	1	8	6		12	Vagabondage.
73	3	64	8	1	355	15	314	22		34	Ivresse.
.		..	.	..	2	.	2	.....			Exposit. indecente et aut. off. contre la morale.
					2		1	.....		1	Langage insultant, obscene, profane.
					2	43	44	..		1	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
1	1	2			4		4	.		...	Conduite dereglee.
		.						.....		.	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
2				2	14	1		...		15	Alienation mentale.
158	4	123	19	20	1174	85	1060	37		162	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS.											
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.					NOVA SCOTIA. — NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.						
	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.				
			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.			Option of a fine. — Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.		
	M.	F				M.	F					
Adulteration of food												
Assaults	26	3	29			189	26	189	9	17		
Breach of peace						60		57	1	2		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons						9		7	1	1		
Contempt of court												
Cruelty to animals	1		1			10		5	1	4		
Disturbing religious and like meetings						11		11				
Fishery Acts, offences against						24		24				
Gambling Acts "						2		2				
Game Laws "												
Incorrigible												
Larceny	1		1			3			3			
" of dogs, birds, &c												
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c						7		1		6		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	13	2	15			87	14	101				
Breach of Canada Temperance Act						41	5	46				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours												
" without license						19		19				
Violation of Indian liquor law	2		2			1		1				
Malicious injury to property						2		2				
Other damage to property						43	4	39		8		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against												
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against												
Militia Acts "						1		1				
Miscellaneous minor offences												
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	20		20			161	16	146	31			
Exercising various callings without license	2		2			27	1	28				
Health By-laws, offences against						3		3				
Highways, offences relating to	3		3			12		12				
Neglecting to support family						1	2	3				
Pharmacy Acts, offences against												
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1		1			1	1	2				
Railway Acts, offences against												
Revenue Laws "												
Seamen Acts "						16		1	7	8		
Statute Labour, offences relating to												
Threats and abusive language						25	10	14		21		
Trespass						20		20				
Vagrancy	2	3		5		49	3	23	27	2		
Drunkenness	239	2	241			1297	90	1340	37	10		
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral.						1		4				
Insulting, obscene and profane language						98	8	106				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof						4	18	15	6	1		
Loose, idle, disorderly		1	1			151	72	213	6	4		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against												
Insanity												
Totals	310	11	316	5		2378	80	2,435	129	84		

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX.

New Brunswick. — Nouveau-Brunswick.					Quebec.				OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.			Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence.		
		Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.			Option of a fine.	Committed without option.	Deferred &c.
		— Sur option	— Emprisonnés sans option.	— Remise, etc.			— Sur option	— Emprisonnés sans option.	— Remise, etc.
M.	F				M.	F			
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
158	12	161	6	3	629	91	650	35	38	Voies de fait.
51	1	52	.....	..	114	3	103	3	11	Perturbation de la paix.
....	..	....	.. ..	..	11		8	.....	3	Port d'armes illégal.
...	..	...	... ...	..	3	1	3	1	...	Mépris de cour.
5	..	5	.....	..	119	..	114	.. ....	5	Cruauté envers les animaux.
1	..	1	.... ..	..	14	..	13	.....	1	Perturbation de reunions religieuses et autres.
4	..	4	....	..	21	..	21	.....	..	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
14	..	14	.....	.. ..	10	1	11	.....	...	" défendant le jeu.
19	..	18	1	.	19	..	19	.....	..	" de chasse.
...	..	....	... ...	..	1	..	.....	.....	1	Incorrigible.
6	1	7	.. ...	..	42	1	37	2	4	Larcin.
..	..	....	... ...	..	..	..	..	.....	..	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
..	..	....	.....	..	14	..	9	.....	5	" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
22	8	30	...	.	181	20	195	1	5	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
271	20	289	2	.	..	..	..	.....	...	Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
2	..	2	.....	....	64	21	85	.....	....	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
2	3	5	.....	..	105	66	170	.. ....	1	" sans licence.
1		1	.....	.	...		.	.....	...	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
6	..	6	.....	..	1		1	.....	..	Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
19	2	19	2		142	20	136	3	23	Autres dommages à la propriété.
...		...	.....	..	18		16	.....	2	Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
...	..		.....	...	..	..	.	.....	.	Inf. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent.
...			.....		.		.	.....	..	" de la milice.
..		....	.....	..	2		2	...	..	Divers petits delits.
30		30	.....	..	667	17	655	..	29	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
9		9	.....	.....	236	28	259	..	5	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	..	2	.....	...	1	2	3	.....	..	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2		2	.....	..	5		3	1	1	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
...			.....	..	14		10	1	3	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
...	..	....	.....	..	..	.	.	.....	...	Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
2	..	2	.....	..	1		1	.....	.	Profanation du dimanche.
20	1	19	.....	2	13		13	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1		1	.....	..	8		7	.....	1	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
33	.	.	3	30	62		.	55	7	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
15	5	19	.....	1	67	10	56	.....	21	Menaces et langage injurieux.
...	..	...	.....	..	9		8	.....	1	Empietement.
33	5	15	22	1	1273	288	1,139	179	243	Vagabondage.
1228	71	1,233	64	2	2573	400	2,639	73	261	Ivresse.
..	..	..	....	....	32	5	32	2	3	Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
19	2	21	.....	..	25	1	26	.	...	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
9	20	25	3	1	109	200	155	140	23	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de desordre.
19	2	20	1	.	91	4	85	3	7	Conduite déréglée.
...	..	...	.....	..	...	..	.....	.....	...	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
5	1	.	... ...	9	2	1		.....	3	Alienation mentale.
2008	157	2,012	104	49	6701	1157	6,688	499	707	.... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

GRAND TOTALS—*Continued.*

OFFENCES.	Ontario.					Manitoba.				
	Convictions Total Condemnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condemnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. Remise, etc.
	M.	F				M.	F			
Adulteration of food	9		9							
Assaults	1535	105	1459	41	150	78	3	79		3
Breach of peace	335	20	335	7	13					
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	49		43	3	3	8		6		2
Contempt of court	9		9							
Cruelty to animals	122	1	117	2	4	1		1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings	39	1	40			2				2
Fishery Acts, offences against	67		66		1					
Gambling Acts "	33	3	35		1	25		25		
Game Laws "	59		58	1		1		1		
Incorrigible	8	2		10						
Larceny	63	5	39		29	5		4		1
" of dogs, birds, &c	23		19	1	3					
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	35		31		4	3		3		
Liquor License Acts, offences against	521	50	569	2		26		26		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	5		5							
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	128	16	144			9		9		
" without license	61	16	77			22	1	22	1	
Violation of Indian liquor law	21	2	18	5		2		2		
Malicious injury to property	67	2	53		16					
Other damage to property	196	8	188	3	13	21		20		1
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	274	11	279	2	4	101	10	111		
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	37	1	36		2	4		4		
Militia Acts "	2		2			1		1		
Miscellaneous minor offences	15	1	13		3					
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	2957	93	2551	3	528	457	9	426		40
Exercising various callings without license	79	3	73		9	13	2	12		3
Health By-laws, offences against	107	2	107		2	52	1	45		8
Highways, offences relating to	128		124		4	22		22		
Neglecting to support family	31	1	21	9	2					
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	1		1							
Profanation of the Lord's Day	117	12	108		21	9	1	10		
Railway Acts, offences against	149	1	116	27	7	22		13		9
Revenue Laws "	4		4							
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to	8		8							
Threats and abusive language	173	20	169	2	22	7	2	8		1
Trespass	604	12	486	16	114	13		11		2
Vagrancy	1075	30	446	647	128	60	23	2	52	29
Drunkenness	3474	93	3093	95	112	743	91	735		99
Indecent exposure and oth. off. ag'st moral	64	5	57	5	7	3		3		
Insulting, obscene and profane language	375	44	405	3	11	1		1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	126	4	350	79	44	23	61	57	21	6
Loose, idle, disorderly	1487	30	1395	10	183	78	1	77		2
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	18		17		1					
Insanity	60	19			79					
Totals	17[illegible]	1511	13775	973	1529	1812	3	1736	74	208

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX *Suite.*

British Columbia. — Colombie-Britannique.					The Territories. — Les Territoires.					OFFENSES.
Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	Convictions Total Condamnations.		Sentence. Option of a fine. Sur option	Committed without option. — Emprisonnés sans option.	Deferred &c. — Remise, etc.	
M.	F.				M.	F.				
					1		1			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
65	3	55	5	8	154	2	145	3	8	Voies de fait.
26	2	15	3	10	94	2	87	6	3	Perturbation de la paix.
7	..	6	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	Port d'armes illégal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Mépris de cour.
10	..	7	..	3	13	..	12	..	1	Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	..	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
2	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	2	..	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
200	..	198	2	..	125	1	125	..	1	" defendant le jeu.
2	..	2	..	..	21	..	13	..	8	" de chasse.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Incorrigible.
5	..	4	..	1	8	1	4	..	5	Larcin.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
47	5	43	6	3	57	5	32	..	30	Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14	..	..	Vente de boissons durant les heures defendues
1	..	1	..	..	9	5	13	1	..	Vente de boissons sans licence.
95	8	61	42	..	134	..	43	74	17	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
5	1	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
29	1	23	..	7	44	..	39	2	3	Autres dommages à la propriété.
..	..	..	..	..	288	5	292	..	1	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	Infrac. aux lois concernant la méd. et les dent
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" de la milice.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Divers petits délits.
386	10	294	1	101	117	2	91	..	28	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
54	..	47	..	7	8	1	5	..	4	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
60	3	27	..	36	79	4	65	2	16	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
7	2	9	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	Delits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	Néglig. de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Inf. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
..	..	..	..	..	55	..	45	..	10	Profanation du dimanche.
..	..	..	..	..	65	..	10	24	31	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
4	..	..	4	..	7	..	7	..	..	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
14	..	3	6	5	1	..	..	1	..	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
4	2	3	1	2	14	1	10	..	5	Menaces et langage injurieux.
1	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	Empietement.
142	24	37	56	73	126	1	16	89	22	Vagabondage.
1126	100	985	215	32	840	21	678	120	63	Ivresse.
10	..	10	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	Exposit. indécente et aut. off. contre la morale.
15	1	11	2	3	7	..	6	..	1	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
29	169	191	3	3	14	70	74	6	4	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
27	1	12	3	13	11	1	12	..	..	Conduite déreglée.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
..	..	..	..	....	27	2	..	..	29	Alienation mentale.
2377	377	2053	353	308	2356	179	1852	331	299	....Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS—GRANDS TOTAUX. CANADA. Convictions. Total. Condamnations.		SENTENCE.		
			Option of a fine. — Sur option.	Committed without option. — Emprisonnes sans option.	Deferred, &c. — Remise, etc.
	M.	F.			
Adulteration of food	13	1	14		
Assaults	2,834	259	2,767	99	227
Breach of peace	680	28	649	20	39
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	87		70	6	11
Contempt of court	12	1	12	1	
Cruelty to animals	281	1	262	3	17
Disturbing religious and like meetings	72	1	69		4
Fishery Acts, offences against	121		117	2	2
Gambling Acts "	409	5	410	2	2
Game Laws "	121		111	2	8
Incorrigible	9	2		10	1
Larceny	133	8	96	5	40
" of dogs, birds, &c.	23		19	1	3
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c	60		45		15
Liquor License Acts, offences against	954	104	1,011	9	38
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	317	25	340	2	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	216	38	254		
" without license	219	91	307	2	1
Violation of Indian liquor law	256	10	128	121	17
Malicious injury to property	82	3	66	3	16
Other damage to property	494	35	464	10	55
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	681	26	698	2	
Medical and Dentistry Acts "	43	2	43		
Militia Acts "	5		5		
Miscellaneous minor offences	17	1	15		3
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	4,795	179	4,213	35	726
Exercising various callings without license	428	35	435		28
Health By-laws, offences against	304	12	252	2	62
Highways, offences relating to	183	2	179	1	5
Neglecting to support family	47	3	34	10	6
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	1		1		
Profanation of the Lord's Day	186	14	169		31
Railway Acts, offences against	269	2	171	51	49
Revenue Laws "	24		19	4	1
Seamen Acts "	126		4	72	50
Statute Labour, offences relating to	8		8		
Threats and abusive language	305	50	279	3	73
Trespass	652	12	526	16	122
Vagrancy	2,760	493	1,678	1,077	498
Drunkenness	11,520	1,207	11,544	604	579
Indecent exposure	115	10	108	7	10
Insulting, obscene and profane language	540	56	576	5	15
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	314	893	867	258	82
Loose, idle, disorderly	1,864	183	1,815	23	209
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	18		17		1
Insanity	94	26			120
Totals	32,692	3,818	30,867	2,468	3,175

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF PERSONS FINED AND AMOUNTS OF FINES.

TABLEAU IV.

NOMBRE DE PERSONNES MISES À L'AMENDE ET MONTANTS DES AMENDES.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS FINED AND AMOUNTS OF FINES.

OFFENCES.	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.					NOVA SCOTIA. — NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.				
	No. of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Am't of fines, costs or damage. — Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.		No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fines. — Nomb. de per. mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	No. of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Am't of fines, costs or damage. — Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.		No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fines. — Nomb. de per. mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.
			Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.				Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.	
		$	$	$			$	$	$	
Adulteration of food										
Assaults	29	196	113	83	8	189	1,188	907	281	32
Breach of peace						57	222	169	53	10
Carry'g fire-arms & unlawf. weapons						7	61	51	10	2
Contempt of court										
Cruelty to animals	1	25		25	1	5	40	38	2	1
Disturb'g religious & like meetings						11	44	44		
Fishery Acts, offences against						24	1,069	1,069		
Gambling Acts "						2	23	23		
Game Laws "										
Incorrigible										
Larceny	1	3	3							
" of dogs, birds, &c										
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.						1	1	1		
Liq. License Acts, offences against	15	1,450	1,150	300	3	101	1,107	3,421	686	15
Breach of Canada Temperance Act						46	2,212	2,102	110	2
Selling liq. during prohib'd hours										
" without license						19	1,059	903	156	1
Violation to Indian liquor law	2	11	11			1	50		50	
Malicious injury to property						2	4	4		
Other damage to property						39	208	138	70	6
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.										
Medical & Dent'y Acts, off. against										
Militia Acts, offences against						1	20	20		
Miscellaneous minor offences										
Munic. Acts & By-laws, breaches of	20	88	88			146	283	265	18	2
Exerc'g various callings with't lic.	2	3	4			28	116	69	47	4
Health By-laws, offences against						3	22	22		
Highways, offences relating to	3	20	15	5	1	12	62	60	2	1
Neglecting to support family						3	66	46	20	1
Pharmacy Acts, offences against										
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1	1	1			2	8	8		
Railway Acts, offences against										
Revenue Laws "										
Seamen Acts "						1	2	2		
Statute Labour, offences relating to										
Threats and abusive language						11	38	31	7	2
Trespass						20	67	49	18	7
Vagrancy						23	71	20	51	15
Drunkenness	241	1,081	446	635	73	1,340	4,335	2,905	1,430	385
Indecent exposure						4	24	14	10	1
Insulting, obscene and profane language						106	272	158	114	37
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof						15	799	522	277	5
Loose, idle, disorderly	1	5		5	1	213	1,040	682	358	67
Weights & Meas. Acts, offen. ag'st										
Totals	316	2,884	1,831	1,053	87	2,435	17,515	13,743	3,770	596

TABLEAU IV. NOMBRE DE PERSONNES MISES A L'AMENDE ET MONTANTS DES AMENDES.

New Brunswick, — Nouveau-Brunswick.					Quebec.					
No. of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Am't of fines, costs or damage. — Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages. Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.	No. of per. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fines. — Nomb de per. mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	No. of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Am't of fines, costs or damage. — Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages. Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.	No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fines. — Nomb de per. mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	OFFENSES.
	$	$	$			$	$	$		
	.....				4	48	48	..		Falsification de subst. alimentaires.
161	1,747	869	878	50	650	3,497	2,500	997	100	Voies de fait.
52	648	285	363	19	103	639	340	299	18	Perturbation de la paix.
...	...	...	...	...	8	95	45	50	3	Port d'armes illegal.
.....	.....	.....	.....		3	4	4	..		Mepris de cour.
5	20	20	..		114	604	585	19	2	Cruauté envers les animaux.
1	25	25			13	77	46	31	0	Perturb. de reunions relig. et autres.
4	17	17			21	43	43	....		Infractions aux lois des pecheries.
14	75	75			11	233	233	..		" defendant le jeu.
18	1,065	913	152	3	19	522	482	40	1	" de chasse.
	.....	.....				.....	.....			Incorrigible.
7	29	29	..		37	144	121	23		Larcin.
...	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
.....	.....	.....			9	45	40	5		" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
30	1,250	1,130	120	3	195	6,001	5,851	150	2	Infrac. aux lois des lic. de boissons.
289	15,008	13,202	1,806	16	.....	.....	.....	.....		Contravention aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
2	150	150	..	..	85	3,469	3,404	65	1	Vente de boiss. dur les heures déf.
5	450	450	..		170	8,280	7,830	450	2	Vente de boisson sans licence.
1	50	50	..		..	..	...	..		Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
6	85	25	60	3	1	3	3	..		Dommages malicieux à la propriete.
19	269	124	145	6	136	1,166	982	184	29	Autres dommages à la propriete.
...	...	...	...		16	47	40	7	1	Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
..	..	..	..							Inf. aux lois conc. la med. et les dents.
										Infractions aux lois de la milice.
					2	1	4	..		Divers petits delits.
30	140	132	8	1	655	893	863	30	2	Contravention aux lois municipales.
9	83	35	48	1	259	1,407	1,387	20	1	Pratiq. divers état sans licence.
2	48	8	40	1	3	13	13	..		Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiene pub.
2	13	13	....		3	14	11	..		Délits ayant rap. aux chem. pub.
..	..	..	..		10	199	104	95	3	Negligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Inf. aux lois conc. les pharmaciens.
2	15	15	..		1	3	3	..		Profanation du dimanche.
19	42	42	..		13	21	21	.....		Infrac. aux lois des chemins de fer.
1	50	50	..		7	450	450	..		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		Intractions aux lois maritimes.
										Delits ayant rapport a la corvée.
19	87	49	38	4	56	170	160	10	1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
..	..	..	..		8	21	21	..		Empietement.
15	207	10	197	14	1,145	6,856	2,358	4,498	538	Vagabondage.
1,233	5,924	3,446	2,478	376	2,639	12,148	5,101	6,747	1,109	Ivresse.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	925	504	421	12	Exposition indécente.
21	131	70	61	8	26	123	78	45	8	Langage insultant, obscène et profane.
25	1,770	912	858	13	274	7,110	1,819	5,291	38	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
20	114	114	...		85	597	363	234	9	Conduite dereglee.
	.....	.....			..	..	..	..		Inf. aux lois des poids et mesures.
2,012	29,512	22,260	7,252	518	6,813	56,061	36,355	19,706	1,883	Totaux.

a 6, *b* 119—Sentenced both jail and fine—Condamnés à la prison et à l'amende.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS FINED AND AMOUNTS OF FINES.

OFFENCES.	ONTARIO.					MANITOBA.				
	No. of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Am't of fines, costs or damage. — Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages: Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.	No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fine. — Nomb. de personnes mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	No. of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Am't of fines, costs or damage. — Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages: Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.	No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fine. — Nomb. de personnes mises en prison à défaut de payer l'am.
		$	$	$			$	$	$	
Adulteration of food	9	77	77							
Assaults	1,459	5,867	4,658	1,209	95	79	389	366	23	4
Breach of peace	a336	1,793	1,100	693	47					
Carry'g fire-arms & unlawf. weapons	43	556	327	229	12	6	83	49	34	2
Contempt of court	9	40	40							
Cruelty to animals	117	516	431	85	7	1	3	3		
Disturb'g religious & like meetings	40	106	104	2						
Fishery Acts, offences against	66	655	636	19	1					
Gambling Acts "	35	572	552	20		25	615	615		
Game Laws "	58	829	654	175	5	1	12	12		
Incorrigible										
Larceny	39	196	178	18	5	4	28	28		
" of dogs, birds, etc.	19	69	69							
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	31	78	46	32	4	3	17	17		
Liq. License Acts, offences against	569	11,801	11,013	788	17	26	818	593	225	2
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	5	325	325							
Selling liq. during prohib'd hours	144	3,790	3,708	82	3	9	501	501		
" without license	77	4,176	3,812	364	6	22	1,523	1,401	122	2
Violation of Indian liquor law	18	1,004	895	109	1	2	100	100		
Malicious injury to property	53	227	160	67	13					
Other damage to property	188	1,208	1,098	110	11	20	211	191	20	
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	279	3,582	3,289	293	2	111	2,118	2,118		
Medical & Dent'y Acts, off. against	36	1,106	901	205	3	4	181	181		
Militia Acts, offences against	2	11	10	1	1	1	2	2		
Miscellaneous minor offences	13	14	14							
Munic. Acts & By-laws, breaches of	2,551	5,759	5,173	586	62	126	1,162	1,150	12	3
Exerc'g various callings with't lic.	73	517	497	20	2	12	63	59	4	1
Health By-laws, offences against.	107	900	788	112	1	45	100	100		
Highways, offences relating to.	124	311	307	4		22	92	92		
Neglecting to support family	*21	250	19	231	4					
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.	1	20		20	1					
Profanation of the Lord's Day	108	454	392	62	2	10	108	108		
Railway Acts, offences against.	116	392	256	136	45	13	64	31	33	7
Revenue Laws "	4	170	170							
Seamen Acts "										
Statute Labour, offences relating to	8	18	18							
Threats and abusive language	169	613	510	103	14	8	26	26		
Trespass	486	1,125	796	329	64	11	44	35	9	3
Vagrancy	a447	2,221	284	1,937	338	2	37		37	2
Drunkenness	3,693	12,255	6,036	6,219	920	735	2,134	1,593	541	113
Indecent exposure	a58	632	266	366	17	3	19	19		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.	405	1,125	944	181	36	1	7	7		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.	b360	5,518	4,359	1,159	44	57	1,284	1,060	224	12
Loose, idle, disorderly	1,395	3,663	2,396	1,267	225	77	438	363	75	8
Weights & Meas. Acts, offenc. ag'st	17	76	76							
Totals	13,788	74,617	57,384	17,233	2,006	1,736	12,179	10,820	1,359	189

a 1, *b* 10, Sentenced both jail and fine—Condamnés à la prison et à l'amende. * 5, Ordered to pay $2 per week; 1, $3, and 1, $1 50—Ordre de payer, 3, $2 per semaine, 1, $3 et 1, $1 50

TABLEAU IV.—NOMBRE DE PERSONNES MISES À L'AMENDE ET MONTANTS DES AMENDES.

British Columbia. — Colombie-Britannique.					North-West Territories. — Territoires du Nord-Ouest.					OFFENSES.
No. of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Am't of fines, costs or damage. — Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages. Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.	No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fine. — Nomb. de personnes en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	No. of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende	Am't of fines, costs or damage. — Montants des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages. Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.	No. of pers. com. to jail in defa'lt to pay fine. — Nomb. de personnes en prison à défaut de payer l'am.	
	$	$	$			$	$	$		
					1	27	25			Falsificat. des subst. alimentaires.
55	602	562	10	3	145	1,139	1,119	20	2	Voies de fait.
15	138	138			87	589	589			Perturbation de la paix.
6	86	71	15	1						Port d'armes illegal.
										Mepris de cour.
7	160	120	40		12	218	218			Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	20	20			2	13	13			Perturb. de réunions relig. et autres.
1	6	6			1	20	20			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
198	4,108	3,836	272	12	125	1,732	1,732			" defendant le jeu.
2	29	29			13	67	67			" de chasse.
										Incorrigible.
4	28	28			4	49	49			Larcin.
										Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
					1	4	4			" bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
43	1,262	847	415	16	32	1,675	1,675			Infrac aux lois des lic. de boissons.
										Contravention aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
					14	950	950			Vente de boiss. dur. les heures def.
1	50	50			13	750	750			" sans licence.
61	3,320	1,655	1,665	17	43	2,985	1,810	1,175	6	Contravention à la loi relative à la vente de boisson aux Sauvages.
3	83		83	3	1	200		200		Dommages malicieux à la propriete.
23	124	119	5	1	39	129	109	20	1	Autres dommages a la propriété.
					b292	34,507	34,475	32	1	Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serviteurs.
1	27	27			2	77	75			Inf. aux lois conc. la med. et les dent.
1	5	5								" milice.
										Divers petits délits.
294	1,542	1,516	26	1	91	656	581	75	1	Contravent. aux lois municipales.
47	269	269			5	62	62			Pratiq. divers états sans licence.
27	135	135			65	1,111	1,111			Inf. aux lois sur l'hygiene publ.
9	97	97			4	67	67			Delits ayant rap. aux chem. pub.
										Negligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
										Inf. aux lois conc. les pharmaciens.
					45	264	264			Profanation du dimanche.
					10	26	18	8	2	Infrac. aux lois des chemins de fer.
3	114	14	100	1	7	700	700			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
										Infractions aux lois maritimes.
3	28	8	20	1	10	165	165			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1	10	10								Menaces et langage injurieux.
37	617	322	295	19	a17	171	15	156	8	Empietement.
985	5,842	5,125	717	103	678	3,906	3,725	178	12	Vagabondage
10	205	145	60	2	2	75	75			Ivresse.
11	115	115	10	1	6	40	40			Exposition indecente.
										Langage insultant, obscene et profane.
191	1,349	4,029	320	4	a75	1,438	1,358	80	5	Tenant, habitant et frequentant des maisons de desordre.
12	97	97			12	114	111			Conduite dereglée.
										Inf. aux lois des poids et mesures.
2,053	23,468	19,385	4,083	185	1,854	53,919	51,975	1,944	38	Totaux.

a 1, Sentenced both jail and fine—Condamné à la prison et à l'amende.
b 65, Ordered to pay, but no amount given—Ordre de payer, mais le montant n'est pas donné.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS FINED AND AMOUNTS OF FINES.

OFFENCES.	CANADA.				
	Number of persons fined. — Nombre de personnes mises à l'amende.	Total amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant total des amendes, frais ou dommages.	Amount of fines, costs or damages. — Montant des amendes, frais ou dommages.		Number of persons committed to jail in default to pay fines. — Nombre de personnes mises en prison à défaut de payer l'amende.
			Paid. — Payé.	Not paid. — Non payé.	
		$	$	$	
Adulteration of food	14	150	150	...	
Assaults	2,767	14,625	11,094	3,531	294
Breach of peace	a650	4,029	2,621	1,408	94
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons	70	881	543	338	20
Contempt of court	12	44	44	...	...
Cruelty to animals	262	1,586	1,415	171	11
Disturbing religious and like meetings	69	285	252	33	6
Fishery Acts, offences against	117	1,810	1,791	19	1
Gambling Acts "	410	7,358	7,066	292	12
Game Laws "	111	2,524	2,157	367	9
Incorrigible	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny	96	477	436	41	5
" of dogs, birds, &c.	19	69	69	...	...
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.	45	145	108	37	4
Liquor License Acts, offences against	1,011	28,364	25,680	2,684	58
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	340	17,545	15,629	1,916	18
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	254	9,060	8,913	147	4
" without license	307	16,288	15,196	1,092	11
Violation of Indian liquor law	128	7,459	4,460	2,999	24
Malicious injury to property	66	613	203	410	19
Other damage to property	464	3,315	2,761	554	54
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against	698	40,254	39,922	332	4
Medical and Dentistry Acts, offences against	43	1,389	1,181	205	3
Militia Acts, offences against	5	38	37	1	1
Miscellaneous minor offences	15	18	18	...	...
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of	4,213	10,523	9,768	755	72
Exercising various callings without license	135	2,521	2,382	139	9
Health By-laws, offences against	252	2,329	2,177	152	2
Highways, offences relating to	179	676	665	11	2
Neglecting to support family	34	555	211	341	8
Pharmacy Acts, offences against	1	20	...	20	1
Profanation of the Lord's Day	169	853	791	62	2
Railway Acts, offences against	171	545	368	177	54
Revenue Laws "	19	1,370	1,370	...	...
Seamen Acts "	4	116	16	100	1
Statute Labour, offences relating to	8	18	18	...	...
Threats and abusive language	279	1,127	949	178	22
Trespass	526	1,267	911	356	74
Vagrancy	b1,686	10,180	3,009	7,171	934
Drunkenness	11,541	47,622	28,677	18,945	3,118
Indecent exposure	a109	1,880	1,023	857	32
Insulting, obscene and profane language	576	1,813	1,402	411	90
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	c997	22,268	14,059	8,209	121
Loose, idle, disorderly	1,815	6,068	4,129	1,939	308
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	17	76	76	...	...
Totals	d31,007	270,153	213,753	56,400	5,502

a 1, *b* 8, *c* 130, *d* 140, both jail and fine—La prison et l'amende.

TABLE V.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

TABLEAU V.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions. — Condamnations sommaires.			CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT DE CONSENTEMENT.											
				By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.						Under the Speedy Trials Act. — En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.					
				Convictions — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		Convictions — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.	
	M.	F.	Totals. — Totaux.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
King's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	49	1	50	...						...	..	..			
Prince, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E	..	...	.....	....	...	....	..	....	..	..	...	....	..	...	..
Queen's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E	261	10	271	12	1	5	....	17	1	..	..	....	...	....	..
Totals of P.E. Island.. \ Totaux de l'I. du P.-E. /	310	11	321	12	1	5	....	17	1	....	....	....	..	....	..
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.															
Algoma and Manitoulin	203	6	209	10	..	...	....	10	..	26	....	4	..	30	..
Brant	552	38	590	150	10	32	2	182	12	10	...	11	2	21	2
Bruce	307	11	318	1	....	...	....	1	....	11	..	9	2	20	2
Carleton	1073	187	1260	125	9	100	13	225	22	20	....	12	1	32	1
Dufferin	64	6	70	2	1	....	..	2	1	...	....	....	....	....	..
Elgin	230	10	240	39	1	10	1	49	2	21	2	2	1	23	3
Essex	372	20	392	47	2	2	....	49	2	4	...	13	....	17	..
Frontenac	181	9	190	28	2	13	1	41	3	4	...	5	....	9	..
Grey	105	5	110	35	1	8	1	43	2	2	....	1	1	3	1
Haldimand	86	7	93	4	1	...	....	4	1	24	1	4	....	28	1
Halton	48	5	53	1	....	....	....	1	..	8	1	2	....	10	1
Hastings	414	34	448	51	4	30	7	81	11	46	1	18	....	64	1
Huron	109	3	112	2	....	....	....	2	..	18	....	11	....	29	..
Kent	195	11	206	51	8	36	3	87	11	16	1	10	1	26	2
Lambton	328	16	344	14	....	....	....	14	...	16	....	8	....	24	..
Lanark	330	29	359	..	..	....	....	....	..	6	..	7	....	13	..
Leeds and Grenville	410	38	448	29	2	2	..	31	2	8	....	5	....	13	..
Lennox and Addington	103	9	112	9	2	....	....	9	2	....	....	1	....	1	..
Lincoln	211	16	227	15	1	4	1	19	2	6	1	....	....	6	1
Middlesex	692	38	730	111	7	34	4	145	11	24	1	5	....	29	1
Muskoka and Parry Sound	201	10	211	25	1	...	....	25	1	4	...	2	....	6	..
Nipissing	482	21	503	12	....	....	....	12	....	11	...	5	....	16	..
Norfolk	96	3	99	18	3	4	..	22	3	2	....	3	....	5	..
Northumberland & Durham	296	20	316	17	1	1	1	18	2	15	1	13	....	28	1
Ontario	170	9	179	11	1	7	...	18	1	9	....	3	....	12	..
Oxford	353	20	373	20	2	1	....	21	2	9	....	3	....	12	..
Peel	72	5	77	..	....	....	....	....	....	19	..	4	2	23	2
Perth	210	12	222	47	3	19	5	66	8	5	...	1	....	6	..
Peterborough	232	12	244	37	1	22	1	59	2	6	1	2	...	8	1
Prescott and Russell	48	1	49	2	....	2	....	4	....	7	....	3	....	10	..
Prince Edward	43	.....	43	4	....	1	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	..
Renfrew	245	20	265	16	1	....	....	16	1	5	1	1	....	6	1
Simcoe	195	7	202	10	....	6	....	16	....	21	..	....	....	21	..
Storm't, D'das and Gleng'ry	159	11	170	17	....	1	....	18	....	8	..	4	....	12	..
Thunder Bay & Rainy River	556	155	711	33	..	9	....	42	....	6	....	....	....	6	..
Victoria	296	14	310	22	..	9	....	31	....	9	....	3	....	12	..
Waterloo	254	4	258	4	....	....	....	4	....	12	....	2	....	14	..
Welland	394	24	418	41	3	6	....	47	3	4	....	1	....	5	..
Wellington	192	7	199	24	2	12	....	36	2	19	....	5	....	24	..
Wentworth	793	57	850	160	12	160	16	320	28	36	....	8	1	44	1
York	3472	586	4058	737	62	464	67	1201	129	20	4	11	6	34	10
Totals of Ontario.... \ Totaux d'Ontario.... /	14772	1496	16268	1981	143	995	123	2976	266	502	15	205	17	707	32

TABLEAU V.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

CASES TRIED BY JURY. CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.						TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. TOTAUX DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.						GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. GRANDS TOTAUX DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES						Grand Totals of all offences. Grands Totaux de toutes les offences.
Convictions. Condamnations.		Acquittals. Acquittements.		Totals. Totaux.		Convictions. Condamnations.		Acquittals. Acquittements.		Totals. Totaux.		Convictions. Condamnations.		Acquittals. Acquittements.		Totals. Totaux.		
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
1	....	1	...	2	....	1	...	1	...	2	...	50	1	1	....	51	1	52
1	...	...	...	1	....	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	...	4	1	6	1	14	1	9	1	23	2	275	11	9	1	284	12	296
4	....	5	1	9	1	16	1	10	1	26	2	326	12	10	1	336	13	349
PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.																		
2	...	...	....	2	...	38	...	4	...	42	...	241	6	4	...	245	6	251
...	....	...	...	...	...	160	10	43	4	203	14	712	48	43	4	755	52	807
4	1	3	....	7	1	16	1	12	2	28	3	323	12	12	2	335	14	349
17	1	13	....	30	1	162	10	125	14	287	24	1235	197	125	14	1360	211	1571
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	66	7	...	...	66	7	73
1	....	4	...	5	....	61	3	16	2	77	5	291	13	16	2	307	15	322
5	1	3	..	8	1	56	3	18	...	74	3	428	23	18	...	446	23	469
1	....	1	....	2	..	33	2	19	1	52	3	214	11	19	1	233	12	245
2	...	7	....	9	....	39	1	16	2	55	3	144	6	16	2	160	8	168
...	...	2	....	2	..	28	2	6	..	34	2	114	9	6	....	120	9	129
2	...	...	....	2	...	11	1	2	...	13	1	59	6	2	....	61	6	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	97	5	48	7	145	12	511	39	48	7	559	46	605
1	....	1	....	2	..	21	...	12	..	33	...	130	3	12	...	142	3	145
9	4	3	2	12	6	76	13	49	6	125	19	271	24	49	6	320	30	350
...	....	4	....	4	...	30	...	12	...	42	...	358	16	12	....	370	16	386
...	....	3	....	3	....	6	...	10	..	16	...	336	29	10	....	346	29	375
...	....	5	....	5	....	37	2	12	....	49	2	447	40	12	....	459	40	499
...	....	7	....	7	....	9	2	8	....	17	2	112	11	8	....	120	11	131
3	....	1	....	4	....	24	2	5	1	29	3	235	18	5	1	240	19	259
4	....	3	....	7	....	139	8	42	4	181	12	831	46	42	4	873	50	923
1	....	6	....	7	...	30	1	8	...	38	1	231	11	8	...	239	11	250
...	....	...	....	...	....	23	...	5	...	28	...	505	21	5	...	510	21	531
1	....	3	....	4	...	21	3	10	...	31	3	117	6	10	....	127	6	133
...	....	2	1	2	1	32	2	16	2	48	4	328	22	16	2	344	24	368
...	....	...	....	...	....	20	1	10	...	30	1	190	10	10	....	200	10	210
5	....	1	...	6	...	34	2	5	...	39	2	387	22	5	...	392	22	414
...	....	2	...	2	...	19	...	6	2	25	2	91	5	6	2	97	7	104
2	...	...	...	2	...	54	3	20	5	74	8	264	15	20	5	284	20	304
2	....	1	1	3	1	45	2	25	2	70	4	277	14	25	2	302	16	318
..	....	2	...	2	...	9	...	7	...	16	..	57	1	7	...	64	1	65
1	....	...	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	11	...	53	...	1	....	54	..	54
...	....	...	...	...	...	21	2	1	...	22	2	266	22	1	....	267	22	289
3	....	1	...	4	...	34	...	7	....	41	..	229	7	7	....	236	7	243
..	....	2	....	2	...	25	...	7	....	32	...	184	11	7	...	191	11	202
...	....	2	..	2	...	39	...	11	....	50	.	595	155	11	....	606	155	761
1	....	2	....	3	....	32	....	14	...	46		328	14	14	...	342	14	356
...	....	...	...	...	...	16	....	2	....	18	...	270	4	2	....	272	4	276
...	....	4	...	4	...	45	3	11	....	56	3	439	27	11	....	450	27	477
1	...	...	....	1	....	44	2	17	...	61	2	236	9	17	....	253	9	262
3	....	3	....	6	...	199	12	171	17	370	29	992	69	171	17	1163	86	1249
43	7	52	3	95	10	800	73	530	76	1330	149	4272	659	530	76	4802	735	5537
114	14	143	7	257	21	2597	172	1343	147	3940	319	17369	1668	1343	147	18712	1815	20527

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions. — Condamnations sommaires.			CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT DE CONSENTEMENT.											
				By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.						Under the Speedy Trials Act. — En vertu de l'Acte des proces expéditifs.					
				Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.	
	M.	F.	Totals. — Totaux.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.															
Arthabaska	28	3	31							2				2	
Beauce	35	1	36												
Beauharnois	95	7	102	2		21	1	23	1	3				3	
Bedford	83	2	85	23		7		30		23	2	5	1	28	3
Chicoutimi	2		2												
Gaspé	7		7												
Iberville	9		9	9	1	7	1	16	2						
Joliette	16		16	17				17		3		2		5	
Kamouraska										3				3	
Montmagny	2		2	1				1		2		3		5	
Montreal	4,068	1,058	5,126	711	50	8	2	719	52	282	9	74	4	356	13
Ottawa	208	10	218	3				3		9		6		15	
Pontiac	1	1	2	10				10							
Quebec	1,533	59	1,592	112	3			112	3	14				14	
Richelieu	67	7	74	1				1		7				7	
Rimouski	75	1	76	13		2		15							
Saguenay	5		5	2		1		3							
St. Francis	334	18	352	40	1	17	2	57	3						
St. Hyacinthe	36	9	45	8				8		13	1			13	1
Terrebonne				3	1			3	1						
Three Rivers	97	17	114	17		12		29		3		2	1	5	1
Totals of Quebec / Totaux de Québec	6,701	1,193	7,894	972	56	75	6	1047	62	364	12	92	6	456	18
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Albert										1				1	
Carleton	100	6	106	7				7				3		3	
Charlotte	101	1	102												
Gloucester	13	4	17	1				1							
Kent	3	3	6												
King's	4	3	7	1		5		6		8				8	
Madawaska										2				2	
Northumberland	284	16	300	13	1	7		20	1			1		1	
Queen's															
Restigouche	1		1										1		1
St. John	801	80	881	48	2	20	1	68	3						
Sunbury															
Victoria										1				1	
Westmoreland	459	35	494	14		43	4	57	4	4		1		5	
York	242	9	251	8				8				1		1	
Totals of New Brunswick / Totaux du N.-Brunswick	2,008	157	2,165	92	3	75	5	167	8	16		6	1	22	1

TABLEAU V.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.						TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTAUX DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.						GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. — GRANDS TOTAUX DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.						Grand Totals of all offences. — Grands Totaux de toutes les offences.
Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		
M	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.																		
...	....	....	.	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	30	3	.	....	30	3	33
. .	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	.	35	1	....	..	35	1	36
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	21	1	26	1	100	7	21	1	121	8	129
...	....	....	....	....	....	46	2	12	1	58	3	129	4	12	1	141	5	146
..	....	.	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	....	2	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	7	1	16	2	18	1	7	1	25	2	27
...	....	....	....	....	....	20	..	2	....	22	....	36	....	2	..	38	..	38
4	....	4	....	8	....	7	....	4	....	11	....	7	....	4	....	11	..	11
...	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	6	....	5	....	3	....	8	....	8
57	5	32	1	89	6	1050	64	114	7	1164	71	5,118	1122	114	7	5,232	1129	6,361
...	....	....	....	....	....	12	...	6	....	18	..	220	10	6	....	226	10	236
....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	..	....	10	...	11	1	..	....	11	1	12
3	1	8	....	11	1	129	4	8	....	137	4	1,662	63	8	....	1,670	63	1,733
....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	75	7	....	....	75	7	82
....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	2	...	15	...	88	1	2	....	90	1	91
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	7	....	1	....	8	....	8
4	....	3	....	7	...	44	1	20	2	64	3	378	19	20	2	398	21	419
...	....	....	....	....	....	21	1	....	....	21	1	57	10	....	....	57	10	67
7	1	5	1	12	2	10	2	5	1	15	3	10	2	5	1	15	3	18
4	..	4	...	8	....	24	....	18	1	42	1	121	17	18	1	139	18	157
79	7	56	2	135	9	1415	75	223	14	1638	89	8,116	1268	223	14	8,339	1282	9,621
PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.																		
1	...	....	....	1	....	2	..	..	...	2	...	2	..	.	.	2	....	2
.	..	....	....	....	....	7	....	3	...	10	...	107	6	3	...	110	6	116
....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	101	1	...	....	101	1	102
..	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	14	4	...	...	14	4	18
1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	3	....	....	4	3	7
..	....	1	....	1	....	9	...	6	....	15	....	13	3	6	...	19	3	22
...	...	1	....	1	....	2	...	1	....	3	...	2	....	1	....	3	...	3
...	....	....	..	....	....	13	1	8	....	21	1	297	17	8	....	305	17	322
..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	....	....	....	6	....	6	..	....	1	6	1	7	....	....	1	7	1	8
2	....	1	....	3	....	50	2	21	1	71	3	851	82	21	1	872	83	955
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	...	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2
5	....	2	....	7	....	23	....	46	4	69	4	482	35	46	4	528	39	567
.	..	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	9	....	250	9	1	...	251	9	260
16	....	5	....	21	...	124	3	86	6	210	9	2,132	160	86	6	2,218	166	2,384

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Convictions. — Condamnations sommaires.			CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT DE CONSENTEMENT.											
				By Police or other Magistrate. Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.						Under the Speedy Trials Act. En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.					
				Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux	
	M.	F.	Totals. — Totaux.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.															
Annapolis	12	1	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Antigonish	46	2	48	3	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape Breton	127	....	127	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....
Colchester	146	14	160	5	....	7	2	12	2	2	....	1	....	3	....
Cumberland	122	12	134	7	....	1	....	8	....	20	....	6	2	26	2
Digby	44	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
Guysborough	7	....	7	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halifax	1307	214	1521	123	12	....	....	123	12	25	5	10	2	35	7
Hants	45	3	48	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Inverness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
King's	58	....	58	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Lunenberg	65	4	69	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pictou	153	3	156	20	....	....	....	20	....	2	....	3	....	5	....
Queen's	56	6	62	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	4	....
Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	3	....
Shelburne	5	....	5	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria	5	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yarmouth	180	11	191	27	4	8	....	35	4	1	....	....	....	1	....
Totals of Nova Scotia. / Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	2378	270	2648	191	16	26	2	217	18	73	5	24	4	97	9
Central Manitoba—Centre	162	7	169	18	1	4	....	22	1	20	1	4	....	24	1
Eastern Manitoba—Est	1605	198	1803	84	8	30	1	114	9	45	1	10	....	55	1
Western Manitoba—Ouest	45	1	46	5	....	1	....	6	....	6	....	4	....	10	....
Totals of Manitoba / Totaux de Manitoba	1812	206	2018	107	9	35	1	142	10	71	2	18	....	89	2
Cariboo, B.C.—C.-B.	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	3	....	7	2
Clinton, B.C. C.-B.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria, B.C.—C.-B.	579	79	658	87	1	8	....	95	1	24	....	5	....	29	....
Westminster and Yale, B.C.	1796	256	2052	275	2	177	9	452	11	34	....	10	1	44	1
Totals of B. Columbia / Totaux de la Col.-Brit.	2377	337	2714	362	3	185	9	547	12	62	2	18	1	80	3
Alberta N.—N., N.W.T.	379	13	392	43	....	69	2	112	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alberta S.—Sud, N.W.T.	567	24	591	43	3	45	....	88	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assiniboia E.—E., N.W.T	46	....	46	50	....	55	....	105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assiniboia W.—O., N.W.T	32	....	32	21	1	8	....	29	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.	158	4	162	15	....	17	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yukon	1174	85	1259	32	4	110	5	142	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals of the Territories / Totaux des Territoires	2356	126	2482	204	8	304	7	508	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals of Canada / Totaux du Canada	32714	3796	36510	3921	239	1700	153	5621	392	1088	36	363	29	1451	65

TABLEAU V.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉS.						TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTAUX DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.						GRAND TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. — GRANDS TOTAUX DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE ET DES CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.						Grand Totals of all offences. — Grands Totaux de toutes les offences.
Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		Convictions. — Condamnations.		Acquittals. — Acquittements.		Totals. — Totaux.		
M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.																		
4	..	2	....	6	..	6	.	2	..	8	..	18	1	2	....	20	1	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	.....	4	..	49	2	1	....	50	2	52
5	....	6	....	11	....	17	....	6	..	23	..	144	..	6	....	150	....	150
....	....	3	....	3	..	7	....	11	2	18	2	153	14	11	2	164	16	180
4	....	1	....	5	..	31	....	8	2	39	2	153	12	8	2	161	14	175
2	1	....	....	2	1	5	1	....	....	5	1	49	1	.....	..	49	1	50
4	....	2	....	6	..	5	..	2	....	7	..	12	....	2	....	14	..	14
8	....	6	1	14	1	156	17	16	3	172	20	1463	231	16	3	1479	234	1713
....	....	....	....	....	..	3	....	2	.....	5	..	48	3	2	....	50	3	53
2	....	1	....	3	..	2	....	1	.....	3	....	2	....	1	....	3	..	3
1	....	1	....	2	..	1	....	6	....	7	..	59	....	6	....	65	..	65
1	....	....	....	1	..	2	..	1	....	3	..	67	4	1	....	68	4	72
6	....	3	....	9	....	28	....	6	..	34	..	181	3	6	....	187	3	190
1	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	.....	6	..	62	6	....	....	62	6	68
..	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	.....	3	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
4	....	1	....	5	....	4	....	4	.....	8	....	9	....	4	..	13	..	13
..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	1	....	5	..	1	....	6	..	6
1	....	....	....	1	....	29	4	8	..	37	4	209	15	8	..	217	15	232
43	1	26	1	69	2	307	22	76	7	383	29	2685	292	76	7	2761	299	3060
2	..	4	.	6	.	40	2	12	....	52	2	202	9	12	....	214	9	223
9	..	6	2	15	2	138	9	46	3	184	12	1743	207	46	3	1789	210	1999
2	....	2	...	4	....	13	...	7	.....	20	..	58	1	7	....	65	1	66
13	...	12	2	25	2	191	11	65	3	256	14	2003	217	65	3	2068	220	2288
....	....	....	....	....	..	4	2	3	....	7	2	6	4	3	...	9	4	13
4	...	1	..	5	..	4	....	1	....	5	....	4	..	1	....	5	....	5
5	....	....	....	5	..	116	1	13	...	129	1	695	80	13	..	708	80	788
19	....	12	...	31	...	328	2	199	10	527	12	2124	258	199	10	2323	268	2591
28	....	13	...	41	..	452	5	216	10	668	15	2829	342	216	10	3045	352	3397
15	....	.	....	15	...	58	.	69	2	127	2	437	13	69	2	506	15	521
1	....	1	....	2	...	44	3	46	..	90	3	611	27	46	..	657	27	684
9	2	4	1	13	3	59	2	59	1	118	3	105	2	59	1	164	3	167
1	....	3	....	4	....	22	1	11	..	33	1	54	1	11	....	65	1	66
2	1	1	....	3	1	17	1	18	....	35	1	175	5	18	....	193	5	198
4	....	4	...	8	....	36	4	114	5	150	9	1210	89	114	5	1324	94	1418
32	3	13	1	45	4	236	11	317	8	553	19	2592	137	317	8	2909	145	3054
329	25	273	14	602	39	5338	300	2336	196	7674	496	38052	4096	2336	196	40388	4292	44680

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH CONVICTION BY GROUP, FROM 1890 TO 1901, FOR EACH PROVINCE AND CANADA.

TABLEAU VI.

INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS ET LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE CONDAMNATION, PAR GROUPES, DEPUIS 1890 À 1901, POUR CHAQUE PROVINCE ET LE CANADA.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH CONVICTION, FROM 1890 to 1901.

OFFENCES.		Ontario.		Québec.		Nova Scotia. — Nouv.-Ecosse.		New Brunswich. — Nouv.-Brunswick.	
		Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction	Nombre de condamnations.	Nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation	Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction	Nombre de condamnations.	Nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation
Murder, attempt at and manslaughter.	1890.	16	127,856	3	490,833	2	224,739	1	320,278
	1891.	7	302,040	4	372,134	2	225,198	...	...
	1892.	3	707,061	2	751,921	...	...	2	161,118
	1893.	12	177,337	4	379,826	2	226,115	2	191,606
	1894.	16	133,432	1	1,534,929	1	453,149	1	324,191
	1895.	10	214,177	...	1,550,713	...	...	...	...
	1896.	9	238,737	2	783,329	1	454,984	...	...
	1897.	6	359,249	6	263,795	...	...	1	327,146
	1898.	11	196,579	7	228,435	1	114,205	1	328,137
	1899.	10	216,923	6	269,248	...	...	2	164,565
	1900.	8	272,012	6	408,017	...	...	...	...
	1901.	5	436,589	4	412,224	2	229,787	...	...
Rape and other offences against females.	1890.	46	44,472	42	35,059	7	64,211	2	160,139
	1891.	44	48,053	47	31,671	6	75,066	2	160,631
	1892.	48	44,191	44	34,178	1	451,314	2	161,118
	1893.	56	38,001	33	46,039	4	113,058	3	107,737
	1894.	58	36,809	37	41,484	6	75,525	3	108,064
	1895.	69	31,010	43	36,063	7	64,866	3	108,391
	1896.	75	28,648	40	39,166	4	113,746	4	81,539
	1897.	56	38,491	77	20,555	7	65,129	3	109,048
	1898.	63	34,323	47	33,218	4	114,205	4	82,034
	1899.	65	33,372	48	32,513	4	114,434	3	109,710
	1900.	63	34,541	39	41,849	7	65,522	2	165,064
	1901.	58	37,637	49	33,651	7	65,653	...	...
Other offences against the person.	1890.	2,928	698	1,203	1,219	238	1,888	334	958
	1891.	2,564	824	1,266	117	232	1,941	285	1,127
	1892.	2,551	831	1,253	1,200	292	1,546	314	1,026
	1893.	2,336	911	1,250	1,215	246	1,838	251	1,287
	1894.	2,360	904	1,158	1,325	268	1,691	260	1,246
	1895.	2,478	864	982	1,579	347	1,308	265	1,227
	1896.	2,385	901	926	1,692	366	1,243	286	1,140
	1897.	2,345	919	975	1,623	283	1,611	225	1,454
	1898.	2,440	886	937	1,706	286	1,597	241	1,361
	1899.	2,201	985	930	1,737	259	1,767	208	1,582
	1900.	2,380	914	948	1,722	335	1,369	232	1,424
	1901.	2,348	924	1,049	1,572	364	1,262	236	1,403
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shopbreaking.	1890.	171	11,963	70	21,035	5	89,895	12	26,689
	1891.	154	13,729	79	18,842	14	32,171	3	107,088
	1892.	139	15,260	65	23,136	23	19,188	4	80,559
	1893.	204	10,431	81	18,757	29	15,594	3	107,737
	1894.	283	7,543	109	14,082	18	25,175	9	36,021
	1895.	294	7,284	100	15,507	13	34,928	12	27,097
	1896.	266	8,077	94	16,454	16	28,437	3	108,719
	1897.	274	7,866	111	14,259	11	41,446	1	327,146
	1898.	280	7,721	169	9,462	14	32,630	4	82,034
	1899.	210	10,328	157	10,289	9	106,415	8	41,141
	1900.	178	12,224	164	9,952	25	18,346	1	330,128
	1901.	202	10,806	148	11,141	37	12,421	7	47,302
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	1890.	20	102,284	5	294,499	1	449,478	...	...
	1891	29	72,907	9	165,393	...	...	...	...
	1892.	23	92,221	10	150,384	4	112,828	...	...
	1893.	32	66,496	9	198,812	1	452,231	1	323,212
	1894.	24	88,945	5	306,986	...	...	...	...
	1895.	41	48,670	10	155,071	...	...	...	...
	1896.	45	47,741	13	120,512	1	454,984	...	...
	1897	14	153,945	13	121,751	5	91,180	...	...
	1898.	32	67,566	11	145,368	...	...	...	...
	1899.	23	94,306	9	179,490	1	957,736	1	329,131
	1900.	25	87,039	10	163,210	...	...	...	...
	1901.	31	70,417	12	824,449	4	114,893	...	...

TABLEAU VI.—INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS ET LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE CONDAMNATION, DEPUIS 1890 A 1901.

Manitoba.		The Territories. — Les Territoires.		British Columbia. — Col.-Britannique		P. E. Island. — Ile du P. E.		Canada.		OFFENSES.
Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction.	Nombre de condamnations.	Nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation	Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction	Nombre de condamnations.	Nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation	Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction.	
...	...	...	...	6	15,020	..	. .	28	170,690	
..	..	1	66,799	5	19,634	.....	. .	19	254,381	
1	159,930	2	36,424	3	34,743	.....	....	13	375,211	
1	167,715	1	79,444	4	27,605	.....	.....	26	189,378	
2	87,939	6	14,439	6	19,581	.....	.....	33	150,653	
.	..... .	...	... ...	3	41,579	.....	. .	13	386,231	
...	. ....	.....	....	1	132,434	.. ....	.....	13	300,180	
1	204,407	3	37,456	1	140,605	.....	.....	18	284,845	
.	.....	6	20,424	8	18,660	.....	.....	37	140,118	
4	57,069	1	133,639	3	52,830	.....	.....	26	201,690	
4	60,310	8	18,217	...	... ...	.....	.....	26	204,081	
1	254,947	3	52,980	4	44,664	.....	.....	19	282,687	
	.....	5	13,612	2	45,063	1	108,563	105	45,519	
1	152,506	2	33,309	4	24,543	6	18,179	112	43,154	
4	39,982	3	24,282	5	20,846	8	13,559	115	42,415	
2	83,857	7	11,349	4	27,605	4	26,970	113	43,574	
7	25,125	3	28,879	.....	... ..	3	35,764	117	42,491	
4	46,110	5	18,896	3	41,579	5	21,341	139	36,122	
5	38,685	4	25,759	3	44 144	1	106,124	136	37,297	
10	20,440	5	22,473	3	46,868	2	52,772	163	31,455	
4	54,003	5	24,508	3	49,760	3	34,989	123	42,149	
1	228,278	10	13,364	7	22,641	2	52,198	130	40,338	
7	34,462	7	20,820	7	24,038	2	51,913	134	39,598	
5	50,989	5	31,788	8	22,332	..	....	132	40,690	
77	1,847	78	781	76	1,185	15	2,412	4,984	959	
94	1,622	86	776	108	909	48	2,272	4,683	1,032	
71	2,252	120	607	131	795	43	2,522	4,775	1,021	
71	2,362	120	662	148	748	28	3,853	4,550	1,106	
80	2,198	145	597	124	947	54	1,987	4,449	1,117	
72	2,561	157	601	146	854	53	2,013	4,500	1,116	
83	2,330	150	687	156	849	45	2,358	4,395	1,154	
70	2,920	121	928	167	842	51	2,069	4,237	1,210	
63	3,428	201	609	222	672	44	2,383	4,434	1,169	
89	2,564	137	975	198	800	49	2,130	4,071	1,288	
112	2,153	199	732	212	793	20	5,191	4,438	1,195	
118	2,160	223	712	174	1,026	35	2,950	4,547	1,181	
5	28,452	6	10,677	5	18,025	2	54,281	276	17,317	
6	25,417	7	9,542	16	6,136	4	27,269	283	17,079	
10	15,993	3	24,282	6	17,371	1	108,474	251	19,433	
11	15,246	1	79,444	33	3,353	.....	...	362	13,602	
10	17,587	3	28,879	14	8,392	4	26,823	450	11,048	
12	15,370	7	13,497	16	7,796	8	13,338	462	10,868	
7	27,632	4	25,759	12	11,036	6	17,687	408	12,432	
27	7,570	6	18,728	41	3,429	4	26,386	475	10,792	
25	8,640	6	20,424	37	4,034	5	20,994	540	9,601	
26	8,779	9	16,849	25	6,339	.....	..	444	11,811	
16	15,077	9	16,193	17	9,898	3	34,608	413	12,848	
16	15,934	17	9,349	23	7,767	1	103,259	451	11,909	
..	.....	6	10,677	1	90,125	...	.	33	144,832	
4	38,126	5	13,359	.....	..	...	.	47	102,835	
	....	11	6,623	.....	...	...	. ..	48	101,620	
.	.....	5	15,888	3	36,887	...	...	51	96,545	
	.....	6	14,439	2	58,744	... ..	....	37	134,366	
	.....	9	10,498	3	41,579	.....	.....	66	76,076	
3	64,475	12	8,586	5	26,487	.....	...	79	64,207	
1	204,407	12	9,364	1	140,605	1	105,545	47	109,090	
	.. ....	15	8,169	6	24,880	.... ..	..	64	81,006	
	.....	9	14,849	2	79,245	.....	...	45	116,530	
...	.....	6	24,290	1	168,269	5	25,956	46	115,350	
1	254,947	18	8,830	2	89,329	.....	.....	68	78,987	

Meurtre et homicide non prémédité.

Viol et autres outrages contre la femme.

Outrages divers contre la personne.

Vol avec violence et effraction, bris de maisons et de magasins.

Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH CONVICTION, FROM 1890 TO 1901.

OFFENCES.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia. — Nouv.-Ecosse.		New Brunswick. — Nouv.-Brunswick.	
		Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction	Nombre de condamnations.	Nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation	Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction	Nombre de condamnations.	Nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation
Other offences against property.	1890.	1,774	1,153	1,002	1,469	133	3,379	74	4,328
	1891.	1,802	1,173	1,071	1,390	109	4,132	91	3,530
	1892.	1,715	1,236	1,013	1,484	120	3,761	73	4,414
	1893.	1,907	1,116	973	1,561	118	3,832	81	3,990
	1894.	2,181	977	1,175	1,305	137	3,308	79	4,103
	1895.	2,232	959	1,176	1,319	125	3,632	75	4,335
	1896.	2,196	978	1,110	1,411	173	2,630	100	3,261
	1897.	2,309	933	1,288	1,229	155	2,941	86	3,804
	1898.	2,386	906	1,274	1,255	164	2,785	89	3,686
	1899.	2,219	977	1,356	1,191	186	5,149	105	3,134
	1900.	2,313	940	1,145	1,425	206	2,226	119	2,774
	1901.	2,230	974	1,139	1,447	207	2,220	99	3,344
Other felonies and misdemeanor.	1890.	61	33,533	55	26,773	14	32,105	.....	.....
	1891.	76	27,829	51	29,187	6	75,066	2	160,631
	1892.	70	30,301	61	24,653	9	50,146	4	80,559
	1893.	86	24,626	65	23,374	17	26,602	4	80,803
	1894.	138	15,468	61	25,162	4	113,287	3	108,063
	1895.	123	17,410	72	21,538	13	34,928	7	46,453
	1896.	140	15,345	84	18,651	14	32,499	2	163,079
	1897.	151	14,339	128	12,365	10	45,590	2	163,573
	1898.	149	14,516	97	16,485	9	50,758	5	65,627
	1899.	141	15,382	90	17,950	16	59,859	8	41,141
	1900.	130	16,738	83	19,664	25	18,346	2	165,064
	1901.	121	18,040	68	24,248	14	32,827	10	33,112
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.	1890.	9,732	210	3,917	376	437	1,028	613	522
	1891.	9,740	217	4,017	371	474	959	529	607
	1892.	8,565	247	4,213	358	494	914	577	558
	1893.	8,942	237	3,569	426	599	755	713	453
	1894.	8,385	254	4,029	381	756	599	623	520
	1895.	8,299	258	4,659	333	1,105	411	663	490
	1896.	9,154	234	4,193	373	1,095	416	664	491
	1897.	9,386	229	4,141	382	1,006	453	728	449
	1898.	8,930	242	3,721	429	931	491	720	455
	1899.	9,151	237	4,208	384	762	1,257	656	501
	1900.	9,953	218	4,313	378	742	618	667	494
	1901.	10,142	213	3,942	419	955	481	641	516
Drunkenness.	1890.	6,553	312	3,999	368	642	700	1,561	205
	1891.	4,973	423	4,199	354	635	709	1,628	197
	1892.	3,967	534	3,832	392	676	668	1,291	249
	1893.	3,787	561	3,778	402	938	482	1,365	236
	1894.	3,267	653	4,272	359	1,258	360	1,227	264
	1895.	3,132	683	4,307	360	1,567	290	1,205	269
	1896.	2,624	818	4,275	366	1,651	276	1,238	263
	1897.	2,465	874	3,869	409	1,199	381	1,228	266
	1898.	2,520	857	3,773	429	1,268	360	1,200	254
	1899.	2,764	784	3,481	464	1,022	937	1,270	259
	1900.	3,370	645	3,209	509	1,255	365	1,288	256
	1901.	3,900	566	2,973	555	1,387	331	1,299	254
Total convictions.	1890.	21,301	224	10,301	462	1,479	3,231	2,597	1,840
	1891.	19,389	249	10,743	450	1,478	3,270	2,540	1,903
	1892.	17,081	285	10,493	465	1,619	3,013	2,267	2,151
	1893.	17,362	284	9,762	504	1,954	2,529	2,423	2,032
	1894.	16,715	298	10,847	458	2,448	2,031	2,205	2,255
	1895.	16,681	301	11,349	442	3,177	1,580	2,230	2,251
	1896.	16,892	300	10,737	472	3,321	1,527	2,297	2,208
	1897.	17,006	301	10,608	483	2,676	1,916	2,274	2,255
	1898.	16,811	309	10,026	517	2,680	1,934	2,354	2,202
	1899.	16,784	312	10,275	510	2,259	2,321	2,261	2,319
	1900.	18,420	288	9,917	535	2,595	2,045	2,311	2,296
	1901.	19,037	282	9,384	572	2,977	1,804	2,292	2,343

TABLEAU VI.—INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS ET LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE CONDAMNATION, DEPUIS 1890 A 1901.

Manitoba.		The Territories. — Les Territoires.		British Columbia. — Col.-Britannique.		P. E. Island. — Ile du P.-E.		Canada.		Offenses.
Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction.	Nombre de condamnations.	Nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation	Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction	Nombre de condamnations.	Nombre de personnes pour chaque condamnation	Number of convictions.	Number of persons to each conviction.	
91	1,563	90	723	60	1,502	17	6,386	3,241	1,475	Offenses diverses contre la propriété.
68	2,242	82	814	81	1,212	14	7,791	3,318	1,457	
61	2,621	62	1,175	103	1,011	25	4,339	3,172	1,538	
154	1,089	110	722	153	723	24	4,495	3,520	1,309	
146	1,204	149	581	201	584	33	3,251	4,104	1,211	
141	1,308	120	787	236	528	21	5,081	4,126	1,217	
128	1,511	120	858	164	807	27	3,930	4,018	1,262	
202	1,011	138	814	164	857	42	2,513	4,384	1,169	
159	1,358	209	586	287	520	26	4,037	4,594	1,128	
198	1,152	214	624	251	631	12	8,700	4,541	1,155	
234	1,030	221	659	263	639	24	4,326	4,525	1,173	
168	1,517	192	827	327	546	11	9,387	4,373	1,228	
6	23,710	6	11,010	34	2,650	.....	.....	176	27,156	Autres crimes et délits.
3	50,835	23	2,904	4	24,543	1	109,078	166	29,128	
3	53,310	8	9,106	16	6,514	4	27,118	175	27,873	
11	15,246	8	9,936	46	2,405	.....	.....	237	20,776	
10	17,588	10	8,664	16	7,343	3	35,764	245	20,292	
6	30,740	11	8,589	39	3,198	.....	.....	271	18,528	
7	27,632	14	7,359	21	6,306	.....	.....	282	17,987	
14	14,600	6	18,728	20	7,030	11	9,595	342	14,992	
13	16,616	21	5,835	49	3,046	.....	.....	343	15,115	
7	32,611	24	5,568	17	9,323	3	34,798	306	17,137	
11	21,931	20	7,287	16	10,516	2	51,913	289	18,360	
12	21,245	22	7,224	26	6,871	.....	.....	273	19,674	
328	433	203	327	428	210	125	869	15,783	303	Contraventions aux lois municipales et divers autres petits délits.
303	503	238	281	491	200	171	638	15,963	303	
445	359	313	233	451	231	194	559	15,252	220	
458	366	264	301	628	176	70	1,540	15,243	323	
336	523	360	241	493	238	190	565	15,172	328	
483	381	499	189	617	202	125	853	16,450	305	
523	369	506	204	420	315	97	1,094	16,652	305	
543	376	992	113	772	182	158	668	17,726	289	
491	439	1,029	119	896	167	94	1,117	16,812	308	
528	432	1,662	80	1,024	155	66	1,582	18,057	290	
532	453	2,063	70	1,251	134	47	2,209	19,568	271	
1,065	239	1,388	114	1,375	130	59	2,065	19,558	275	
486	292	83	796	469	192	287	378	14,080	339	Ivresse.
518	294	111	601	651	151	311	351	13,026	371	
633	253	186	391	606	172	301	360	11,492	424	
592	283	233	341	725	153	233	463	11,651	423	
585	300	194	446	581	202	174	617	11,558	430	
467	394	220	429	498	250	162	659	11,558	434	
573	337	225	458	580	228	129	823	11,295	449	
609	335	294	382	630	223	202	361	10,586	484	
573	376	582	210	965	155	288	364	11,259	460	
636	358	762	175	835	190	320	326	11,090	473	
776	311	763	191	1,227	137	327	317	12,215	434	
834	305	861	184	1,232	145	241	428	12,727	422	
993	4,813	477	10,020	1,081	4,421	477	10,020	38,706	124	Total des condamnations.
997	4,848	555	8,709	1,360	3,554	555	8,709	37,617	128	
1,228	3,972	708	6,890	1,321	3,692	576	8,469	35,293	138	
1,300	3,787	749	6,574	1,744	2,823	359	13,715	35,653	138	
1,176	4,227	876	5,675	1,437	3,460	461	10,784	36,165	138	
1,185	4,237	1,028	4,884	1,561	3,216	374	13,425	37,585	134	
1,329	3,813	1,035	4,901	1,362	3,724	305	16,630	37,278	136	
1,477	3,471	1,577	3,251	1,799	2,850	561	9,139	37,978	135	
1,328	3,904	2,074	2,500	2,473	2,096	460	11,488	38,206	136	
1,489	3,522	2,828	1,854	2,362	2,220	452	11,601	38,710	135	
1,692	3,136	3,206	1,690	2,994	1,772	429	12,368	41,654	127	
2,220	2,419	2,729	1,968	3,171	1,694	338	15,890	42,148	127	

TABLE VII.

NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS WITH RATIOS FOR CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLEAU VII.

NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES AVEC PROPORTION POUR LES VILLES.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS WITH RATIOS FOR CITIES AND TOWNS.

CITIES AND TOWNS. — VILLES.	Municipal Population — Municipale.	Summary Convictions. — Jugements sommaires.		Convictions under the "Summary Trial and Juvenile Offenders' Acts." — Condamnations en vertu des "Actes des procès sommaires et des jeunes délinquants."		Offences Total — Délits.		Ratio of females to 100 of the males. — Proportion des femmes par 100 des hommes	Ratio of the total offences to 1,000 of the population — Proportion du total des délits par 1,000 de la population
		M.-H	F.	M.-H	F.	M.-H	F.		
Amherst, N.S.—N.-E.	4,963	44	4	....	...	44	4	9·09	9·67
Arnprior, Ont	4,152	82	4	1	1	83	5	6·02	21·19
Barrie, Ont	5,949	52	3	7	....	59	3	5·08	10·42
Belleville, Ont.	9,117	229	23	42	3	271	26	9·59	32·57
Brandon, Man	5,380	45	1	5	...	50	1	2·00	0·94
Brantford, Ont	16,619	457	33	143	12	600	45	7·50	38·81
Brockville, Ont.	8,940	221	31	24	2	245	33	13·47	31·10
Calgary, N.W.T.—T. du N.-O	4,152	89	4	4	....	93	4	4·30	23·36
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	12,080	261	10	12	1	273	11	4·03	23·51
Chatham, N.B	4,868	225	5	2	1	227	6	2·64	47·86
Chatham, Ont	9,068	91	7	41	8	132	15	11·36	16·21
Colbourg, Ont.	4,239	158	19	9	....	167	19	11·38	43·88
Collingwood, Ont.	5,755	35	3	4	....	39	3	7·69	7·29
Cornwall, Ont.	6,704	98	8	17	....	115	8	6·96	18·34
Dartmouth, N.S.—N.-E	4,808	53	8	2	....	55	8	14·55	13·10
Dawson, Yukon	9,142	883	58	22	2	905	60	6·63	105·55
Fredericton, N.B.	7,117	242	9	8	....	250	9	3·60	36·39
Galt, Ont.	7,866	177	3	4	....	181	3	1·66	23·39
Goderich, Ont	4,158	62	2	2	...	64	2	3·12	15·87
Guelph, Ont.	11,496	44	3	24	2	68	5	7·35	6·35
Halifax, N.S.—N.-E	40,832	1,254	206	114	14	1,368	220	16·08	38·89
Hamilton, Ont.	52,634	657	53	149	13	806	66	8·19	16·57
Hull, Que.	13,993	208	10	3	....	211	10	4·74	15·80
Ingersoll, Ont.	4,573	112	...	9	...	121	...	.....	26·46
Joliette, Que	4,220	12	....	12	....	24	...	.....	5·68
Kingston, Ont.	17,961	148	6	30	2	178	8	4·49	10·35
Lévis, Que.	7,783	66	1	...	....	66	1	1·51	8·61
Lindsay, Ont.	7,003	138	4	14	...	152	4	2·63	22·27
London, Ont	37,981	571	41	110	7	681	48	7·05	19·19
Moncton, N.B.	9,026	374	35	13	...	387	35	9·04	46·75
Montreal, Que.	267,730	3,454	1017	673	47	4,127	1064	25·78	19·38
Nelson, B.C.—Col.-B.	5,273	180	6	16	1	196	7	3·57	38·49
New Glasgow, N.S.—N.-E.	4,447	41	....	18	....	59	..	.....	13·26
New Westminster, B.C.—Col.-B.	6,499	135	26	44	1	179	27	15·09	31·69
Niagara Falls, Ont	4,244	160	16	32	3	192	19	9·89	49·71
North Sydney, N.S.—N.-E.	4,646	127	....	....	...	127	...	.....	27·33

TABLEAU VII—NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES AVEC PROPORTIONS POUR LES VILLES.

CITIES AND TOWNS. — VILLES.	Municipal Population — Municipale.	Summary convictions. — Jugements sommaires.		Convictions under the "Summary Trial and Juvenile Offenders' Acts." — Condamnations en vertu des "Actes des procès sommaires et des jeunes délinquants."		Offences Total — Délits.		Ratio of females to 100 of the males. — Proportion des femmes par 100 des hommes	Ratio of the total offences to 1,000 of the population — Proportion du total des délits par 1,000 de la population
		M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M. H.	F.		
Oshawa, Ont	4,394	80	2	5		85	2	2 35	19 80
Ottawa, Ont	59,928	923	183	124	9	1,047	192	18 34	20 67
Owen Sound, Ont	8,776	67	5	37	1	104	6	5 77	12 53
Pembroke, Ont	5,156	42	1	14		56	1	1 78	11 05
Peterborough, Ont	11,239	171	12	33	1	204	13	6 37	19 30
Port Hope, Ont	4,188	37		7	1	44	1	2 27	10 74
Quebec, Que	68,840	1,450	55	100	3	1,550	58	3 74	23 36
Rat Portage, Ont	5,202	265	42	10		275	42	15 27	60 93
Rossland, B.C.—Col.-B	6,159	228	131	7		235	131	55 74	59 42
St. Catharines, Ont	9,946	150	14	15		165	14	8 49	18 00
St. Cunegonde, Ont	10,912	120	12	1		121	12	9 81	12 19
St. Henri, Que	21,192	123	13	3		126	13	10 31	6 56
St. Hyacinthe, Que	9,210	35	10	4		39	10	25 61	5 32
St. John, N.B	40,711	869	79	19		888	79	8 89	23 09
St. Louis de Mile End, Que	10,933	168	17	1	1	169	18	10 65	17 10
St. Thomas, Ont	11,485	125	7	36		161	7	4 35	14 62
Sarnia, Ont	8,176	285	16	14		299	16	5 35	38 52
Sault Ste Marie, Ont	7,169	13		7		20			2 79
Sherbrooke, Que	11,765	151	12	23	1	174	13	7 47	15 98
Sorel, Que	7,057	62	7	3		65	7	10 74	10 20
Springhill, N.S.—N.-E	5,178	76	8	7		83	8	9 64	17 57
Stratford, Ont	9,959	169	10	41	3	210	13	6 19	22 39
Toronto, Ont	208,040	3,251	594	738	64	3,989	658	16 49	22 33
Trenton, Ont	4,217	11	2	1		12	2	16 66	3 32
Trois-Rivières, Que	9,981	92	12	11		103	12	11 65	11 52
Truro, N.S.—N. E	5,993	143	14	11	3	154	17	11 04	28 53
Valleyfield, Que	11,055	83	7	2		85	7	8 23	8 32
Vancouver, B.C	26,133	1,074	59	210	3	1,284	62	4 83	51 50
Victoria, B.C.—Col.-B	20,816	579	79	87	2	666	81	12 16	35 88
Westmount, Que	8,856	181	10	35	2	216	12	5 55	25 75
Windsor, Ont	12,153	149	12	26		175	12	6 86	15 38
Winnipeg, Man	42,340	1,607	196	83	7	1,690	203	12 01	44 71
Woodstock, N.B	8,833	156	8	6	2	162	10	6 17	19 47
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.-E	6,430	140	11	28	2	168	13	7 74	28 15

TABLE VIII.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU VIII.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons

(*Province of Ontario.*) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON.

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex M	Age and Sex F	By what Court tried.
Abduction of girl under 16 years and perjury.	3 yrs.	Feb. 3,'00	Dec. 23,'00 *		22		County, Bracebridge, Ont
Administering poison with intent to commit murder.	10 "	May 14,'94	" 23,'00 *		32		Assizes, Toronto.
Arson	7 "	Aug. 31,'98	Feb. 14,'01 *		20		County, Hamilton.
"	5 "	Oct. 10,'98	Dec. 15,'00 *		37		" Brockville.
"	5 "	" 25,'98	May 13,'01 *		19		Police, Toronto.
"	5 "	May 26,'99	" 27,'01 *		37		County, Perth.
Assault and robbery.	7 "	June 12,'97	Apr. 3,01 *		30		Sessions, Brockville.
Breaking, entering and stealing.	4 "	Aug. 15,'98	May, 7,'01 *		22		Police, Pembroke.
Breaking and stealing	5 "	" 24,'99	Mar. 18,'01 *		30		" Owen Sound.
Buggery	15 "	Apr. 10,'90	Dec. 6,'00	To be released on the 17th Dec.	33		Assizes, Sarnia.
"	5 "	July 3,'97	Nov. 6,'00		66		County, Brockville.
Burglary	7 "	Dec. 10,'96	Dec. 12,'00 *		34		Sessions, Sarnia.
"	3½ "	Oct. 28,'99	Sept. 30,'01 *		20		County, Welland.
"	2½ "	Feb. 27,'99	Dec. 15,'00 *		31		Police, Chatham.
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.	10 "	Mar. 3,'94	" 12,'00 *		34		Assizes, Stratford.
" "	4 "	Nov. 8,'98	Mar. 28,'01		17		County, Ottawa.
Conspiracy	4 "	Mar. 28,'98	Jan. 8,'01 *		32		Sessions, Toronto.
Damage to property.	2 "	Jan. 31,'00	" 18,'01		23		" London.
Forgery (2 indictments)	3 "	Nov. 23,'98	Dec. 13,'00		78		" Toronto.
Having counterf. tools in his possession.	5 "	Mar. 26,'98	Oct. 16,'00 *		51		Assizes, Barrie.
Highway robbery	8 "	Dec. 14,'95	Mar. 26,'01 *		40		Sessions, Hamilton.
Horse stealing	5 "	Nov. 4,'97	Oct. 30,'00		23		County, Ottawa.
Housebreaking and larceny.	14 "	Dec. 14,'92	Dec. 6,'00 *		27		Sessions, Kingston.
" "	26 mos	Jan. 5,'97	Oct. 26,'00		23		County, Barrie.
" "	2 yrs.	Sept. 5,'99	Dec. 15,'00		44		Police, London.
" "	5 "	July 3,'97	" 6,'00		19		" Ottawa.
Incest	14 "	June 14,'93	Mar. 29,'01 *		65		Sessions, Cornwall.
"	7 "	Dec. 31,'95	Dec. 12,'00		30		County, Barrie.
Indecent assault on a boy.	5 "	July 19,'99	" 12,'00		44		Police, Amherstburg.
Larceny	7 "	Oct. 25,'95	Oct. 30,'00 *		29		Assizes, Brockville.
"	5 "	Nov. 18,'97	Dec. 23,'00		33		Police, Ottawa.
"	5 "	May 25,'98	" 23,'00		25		County, Chatham.
"	4 "	Apr. 23,'98	" 27,'00		26		Police, Barrie.
"	3 "	June 16,'99	Feb. 12,'01		55		" Ottawa.
"	3 "	Aug. 30,'99	Dec. 12,'00		29		" Toronto.
"	3 "	Mar. 23,'00	Sept. 10,'01		32		County, Brantford.
"	2 "	May 27,'99	Dec. 15,'00		19		Police, Sudbury.
"	2 "	June 2,'99	Feb. 8,01		31		County, St. Catharines.
"	2 "	Feb. 5,'00	May 13,'01 *		28		
"	"	" 23,'98	Dec. 6,00		18		Police, Windsor.
and picking lock.	6 "	Aug. 30,'99	Apr. 15,'01		40		" Amherstburg.
and forgery	3 "	Mar. 31,'98	Oct. 4,'00		45		County, St. Catharines.
Manslaughter	Life.	Oct. 7,'93	Dec. 23,'00		37		Assizes, London.
"	"	" 7,'93	" 23,'00		35		" "
"	20 yrs.	May 14,'91	Nov. 17,'00		40		Supreme, Battleford, N.W.T.
"	5 "	Dec. 18,'97	June 15,'01		24		Sessions, Goderich

a. After expiration of sentence of 2 years less 1 day in Central Prison, Toronto.
b. And 48 lashes. c. Three months to 5 years. * Released on ticket of leave.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(*Province d'Ontario.*) PENITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON.

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de Pardon ou commutation.	Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe H	Age et sexe F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
Enlèvement d'une fille au-dessous de 16 ans et parjure.	3 ans.	3 fév. '00	23 déc. '00 *		22		Comté, Bracebridge, Ont
Administrant du poison avec intention de com. un meurtre.	10 "	14 mai '94	23 " '00 *		32		Assises, Toronto.
Incendie	7 "	31 août '98	14 fév. '01 *		20		Comté, Hamilton.
"	5 "	10 oct. '98	15 déc. '00 *		37		" Brockville.
"	5 "	25 " '98	13 mai '01 *		19		Police, Toronto.
"	5 "	26 mai '99	27 " '01 *		37		Comté, Perth.
Voies de fait et vol	7 "	12 juin '97	3 avril '01 *		30		Sessions, Brockville.
Effraction, entrée et larcin.	4 "	15 août '98	7 mai '01 *		22		Police, Pembroke.
Effraction et larcin	3 "	24 " '99	18 mars '01 *		30		" Owen-Sound.
Bestialité	15 "	10 avril '90	6 déc. '00	A être libéré le 17 déc.	33		Assises, Sarnia.
"	5 "	3 juil. '97	6 nov. '00		66		Comté, Brockville.
Vol de nuit	7 "	10 déc. '96	12 déc. '00 *		34		Sessions, Sarnia.
"	3½ "	28 oct. '99	30 sept. '01 *		20		Comté, Welland.
"	2½ "	27 fév. '99	15 déc. '00 *		31		Police, Chatham.
Com. charnel avec une fille au-dessous de 14 ans.	10 "	3 mars '94	12 " '00 *		4		Assises, Stratford.
" "	4 "	8 nov. '99	28 mars '01		17		Comté, Ottawa.
Conspiration	4 "	28 mars '98	8 janv. '01 *		32		Sessions, Toronto.
Dom. à la propriété	2 "	31 janv. '00	18 " '01		23		" London.
Faux (2 indictements)	3 "	23 nov. '98	13 déc. '00		78		" Toronto.
Ayant en sa poss. des outils pour contref.	5 "	26 mars '98	16 oct. '00 *		51		Assises, Barrie.
Vol de grands chemins	8 "	14 déc. '95	26 mars '01 *		40		Sessions, Hamilton.
Vol de chevaux	5 "	4 nov. '97	30 oct. '00 *		23		Comté, Ottawa.
Bris de maison et larcin.	14 "	14 déc. '92	6 déc. '00 *		27		Sessions, Kingston.
" "	26 mois	5 janv. '97	26 oct. '00		23		Comté, Barrie.
" "	2 ans	5 sept. '99	15 déc. '00 *		44		Police, London.
" "	5 "	3 juil. '97	6 " '00		19		" Ottawa.
Inceste	14 "	14 juin '93	29 mars '01 *		65		Sessions Cornwall.
"	7 "	31 déc. '95	12 déc. '00 *		30		Comté, Barrie.
Attentat à la pudeur d'un garçon.	5 "	19 juil. '99	12 " '00		44		Police, Amherstburg.
Larcin	7 "	25 oct. '95	30 oct. '00 *		29		Assises, Brockville.
"	5 "	18 nov. '97	23 déc. '00 *		33		Police, Ottawa.
"	5 "	25 mai '98	23 " '00 *		25		Comté, Chatham.
"	4 "	23 avril '98	27 " '00 *		26		Police, Barrie.
"	3 "	16 juin '99	12 fév. '01 *		55		" Ottawa.
"	3 "	30 août '99	12 déc. '00 *		29		" Toronto.
"	3 "	23 mars '00	10 sept. '01 *		32		Comté, Brantford.
"	2 "	27 mai '99	15 déc. '00 *		19		Police, Sudbury.
"	2 "	2 juin '99	8 fév. '01		31		Comté, Ste-Catherine.
"	2 "	5 fév. '99	13 mai '01 *		28		" "
"	c "	23 " '98	6 déc. '00		18		Police, Windsor.
" et crochetant une serrure.	6 "	30 août '99	15 avril '01 *		40		" Amherstburg.
" et faux	3 "	31 mars '98	4 oct. '00 *		45		Comté, Ste-Catherine.
Homicide non-prémed.	A vie.	7 oct. '93	23 déc. '00		37		Assises, London.
" "	"	7 " '93	23 " '00		35		" "
" "	20 ans.	14 mai '91	17 nov. '00		40		Suprême, Battleford, T.
"	5 "	18 déc. '97	15 juin '01		24		Sessions, Goderich, [N.-O

a. Après l'expiration de la sentence de 2 ans moins un jour dans la prison centrale de Toronto.
b. Et 48 coups de fouet. *c.* Trois mois à 5 ans. * Remis en liberté conditionnellement.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

(*Province of Ontario.*) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex. M	Age and Sex. F	By what Court tried.
Perjury and false pretences.	3 yrs.	Dec. 15,'99	Dec. 24,'00 *		39		Sessions, Chatham.
Rape	14 "	Oct. 22,'92	May 8,'01 *		30		Assizes, Belleville.
Rape on the person of his daughter.	5 "	Nov. 20,'97	Sept. 30,'01 *		46		" Perth.
Receiving stolen goods	2 "	Jan. 23,'00	Apr. 17,'01 *		20		County, Hamilton.
Robbery	8 "	June 18,'99	Mar. 28,'01 *		44		Sessions, Sandwich.
Shooting with intent to do grievious bodily harm.	10 "	Apr. 18,'96	Nov. 5,'09 *		59		Assizes, Ottawa.
Shopbreaking	5 "	Jan. 9,'97	Dec. 24,'00		39		County, Welland.
" & stealing	3 "	Oct. 31,'99	" 27,'00 *		20		" Hamilton.
Stealing post letters	6 "	Apr. 19,'98	July 19,'01 *		29		" Pembroke.
" "	3 "	Feb. 22,'99	Dec. 22,'00 *		29		Police, London.
Wounding with intent	2 "	May 11,'00	June 3,'01 *		34		County, Sandwich.

(*Province of Ontario.*) PENETANGUISHENE REFORMATORY.

Arson	*a* 2 yrs.	May 26,'99	June 26,'01		17		County, Perth.
Assault, aggravated	*a* 1 "	Oct. 5,'99	Dec. 12,'00		17		Police, Guelph.
" "	*a* 1 "	Apr. 27,'00	Apr. 17,'01		16		" London.
Forgery	*b*	June 18,'00	Oct. 30,'0		15		" Brantford.
Housebreaking and larceny.	4 yrs.	May 8,'01	June 18,'01		13		" Hamilton.
" "	2 "	Mar. 28,'00	Dec. 6,'00		17		County, "
" "	*b*	Nov. 30,'99	" 6,'00		17		" Woodstock.
Incorrigible conduct	*b*	Sept. 7,'01	Sept. 11,'01		16		Police, Ottawa.
Larceny	*a* 1 yrs.	Nov. 18,'98	" 28,'01		17		County, Guelph.
"	*a* 1 "	June 27,'00	July 4,'01		16		" "
"	4 "	Sept. 26,'98	Dec. 15,'00		14		" Bracebridge.
"	3 "	Nov. 21,'98	Oct. 16,'00		18		Police, Toronto.
"	3 "	" 29,'97	Nov. 6,'01		17		" "
"	3 "	May 12,'99	May 8,'01		17		" "
"	3 "	June 19,'00	June 26,'01		16		" "
"	2 "	May 15,'01	" 18,'01		16		County, Sault St. Marie.
"	2 "	Oct. 16,'99	May 15,'01		17		Police, Toronto.
"	*a* 2 "	July 15,'00	Dec. 6,'00		17		" Kingston.
"	*a* 2 "	" 4,'98	" 23,'0		19		" Victoria.
"	*a* 2 "	Dec. 30,'97	Apr. 15,'01		16		County, Sarnia.
"	*a* 2 "	June 3,'98	May 8,'01		18		" "
"	*a* 2 "	May 1,'99	" 8,'01		16		Police, Port Dalhousie.
"	*a* 2 "	Apr. 6,'01	June 25,'01		15		" Ottawa.
"	*a* 1 "	Sept. 25,'99	Oct. 4,'00		17		" London.
"	*a* 6 m's	Apr. 22,'97	Dec. 6,'00		17		" "
"	*b*	June 26,'99	June 18,'01		17		" Belleville.
"	*b*	Feb. 3,'00	Sept. 14,'01		16		" Simcoe.
Obstructing railway	*a* 6 m's	Jan. 23,'97	Dec. 23,'00		19		County "
Receiving stolen goods	*b*	Apr. 17,'00	Aug. 5,'01		17		Police, Belleville.
Shopbreaking and larceny.	*a* 6 m's	Mar. 9,'01	Sept. 27,'01		13		" Guelph.
Vagrancy	*a* 1 yr.	Feb. 6,'00	June 22,'01		17		" London.
"	*a* 6 m's	Nov. 9,'98	" 18,'01		18		" "
"	*a* 6 "	Aug. 25,'99	Oct. 1,'00		17		" "
Wounding	2 yrs.	Dec. 27,'00	Mar. 28,'01		15		" Toronto.
"	*a* 1 "	Mar. 13,'00	May 8,'01		14		" London.

a And an indefinite period not to exceed 5 years. *b* Indefinite period. *c* And an indefinite period not to exceed 3 years. * Released on ticket of leave.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(*Province d'Ontario.*) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON—*Fin.*

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de Pardon ou commutation.	Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe. H	F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
Parjure et faux prétextes.	3 ans	15 dec. '99	24 déc. '00	*	39		Sessions, Chatham.
Viol	14 "	22 oct. '92	8 mai '01	*	30		Assises, Belleville.
Viol sur la personne de sa fille	5 "	20 nov. '97	30 sept. '01	*	46		" Perth.
Recel	2 "	23 janv. '00	17 avril '01	*	20		Comté, Hamilton.
Vol	8 "	18 juin '99	28 mars '01	*	44		Sessions, Sandwich.
Usage d'armes à feu avec inten. d'infliger des blessures graves.	10 "	18 avril '96	5 nov. '00	*	59		Assises, Ottawa.
Bris de magasin	5 "	9 janv. '97	24 déc. '00		39		Comté, Welland.
" et larcin.	3 "	31 oct. '99	27 " '00		20		" Hamilton.
Vol de lettres	6 "	19 avril '98	19 juil. '01	*	29		" Pembroke.
"	3 "	22 fév. '99	22 déc. '00		29		Police, London.
Blessures avec intent	2 "	11 mai '00	3 juin '01	*	34		Comté, Sandwich.

(*Province d'Ontario.*) PRISON DE RÉFORME—PÉNÉTANGUISHENE.

Incendie	*a*2 ans	26 mai '99	26 juin '01		17		Comté, Perth.
Voies de fait graves	*a*1 "	5 oct. '99	12 dec. '00		17		Police, Guelph.
"	*a*1 "	27 avril '00	17 avril '01		16		" London.
Faux	*b*	18 juin '00	30 oct. '00		15		" Brantford.
Bris de maison et larcin.	4 ans	8 mai '01	18 juin '01		13		" Hamilton.
" "	2 "	28 mars '00	6 déc. '00		17		Comté, "
" "	*b*	30 nov. '99	6 " '00		17		" Woodstock.
Conduite incorrigible	*b*	7 sept. '01	14 sept. '01		16		Police, Ottawa.
Larcin	*a*1 an.	18 nov. '98	28 " '01		17		Comté, Guelph.
"	*a*1 "	27 juin '00	4 juil. '01		16		" "
"	4 "	26 sept '98	15 déc. '99		14		" Bracebridge.
"	3 "	21 nov. '98	16 oct. '00		18		Police, Toronto.
"	3 "	29 " '97	6 nov. '01		17		" "
"	3 "	12 mai '99	8 mai '01		17		" "
"	3 "	19 juin '00	26 juin '01		16		" "
"	2 "	15 mai '01	18 " '01		16		Comté, Sault Ste-Marie.
"	2 "	16 oct. '99	15 mai '01		17		Police, Toronto.
"	*a*2 "	15 juil. '00	6 déc. '00		17		" Kingston.
"	*a*2 "	4 " '98	23 " '00		19		" Victoria.
"	*a*2 "	30 déc. '97	15 avril '01		16		Comté, Sarnia.
"	*a*2 "	3 juin '98	8 mai '01		18		" "
"	*a*2 "	1 mai '99	8 " '01		16		Police, Port Dalhousie.
"	*a*2 "	6 avril '01	25 juin '01		15		" Ottawa.
"	*a*1 "	25 sept '99	4 oct. '00		17		" London.
"	*a*6 m's	22 avril '97	6 déc. '00		17		" "
"	*b*	26 juin '99	18 juin '01		17		" Belleville.
"	*b*	3 fév. '00	14 sept. '01		16		" Simcoe.
Obstruant la voie ferrée	*a*6 m's	23 janv. '97	23 déc. '00		19		Comté, "
Recel	*b*	17 avril '00	5 août '01		17		Police, Belleville.
Bris de magasin et larcin.	*a*6 m's	9 mars '00	27 sept '01		13		" Guelph.
Vagabondage	*a*1 an	6 fév. '00	22 juin '01		17		" London.
"	*a*6 m's	9 nov. '98	18 " '01		18		" "
"	*a*6 "	25 août '99	4 oct. '00		17		" "
Blessures	2 ans	27 dec. '00	28 mars '01		15		" Toronto.
"	*a*1 "	13 mars '00	8 mai '01		14		" London.

a Et une période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 5 ans. *b* Période indefinie. *c* Et une période indefinie ne devant pas excéder 3 ans. * Remis en liberté conditionellement.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex. M	Age and Sex. F	By what Court tried.
(Province of Ontario.)		MERCER REFORMATORY—TORONTO.					
Disorderly conduct..	1 year	Oct. 5'00	June25,'01 *	..	29		Police, Kingston.
Larceny	*a*	Sept.16,'98	Dec. 24,'00 *	... .	17		" Barrie.
" (3 indictm'ts).	9 mos	Dec. 10,'00	Mar.28,'01 *	....	18		" Toronto.
Loose, idle and disorderly.	*c*	Apr. 20,'97	Oct. 16,'00	....	17		" "
(Province of Ontario.)		ONTARIO BOY'S REFORMATORY.					
Larceny	3 yrs..	Aug. 6,'98	Oct. 16,'00 *	But refused by prisoner.	18		County, St. Thomas.
(Province of Ontario.)		INUSTRIAL SCHOOL—MIMICO.					
Larceny	2 yrs..	June 2,'01	Sept.14,'01	....	14		Police, Lindsay.
(Province of Ontario.)		CENTRAL PRISON—TORONTO.					
Assault doing actual bodily harm.	23 m's	Dec. 13,'99	May 8,'01 *	.....	56		Sessions, Chatham.
Assaulting his wife & assault on constable	1 yr..	Apr. 9,'01	June26,'01 *	.. ..	44		Police, Parry Sound.
Assaulting police.. .	3 m's	Aug. 6,'01	Sept.30,'01	....	24		" Toronto.
Attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years.	*c* 2 yrs.	Nov.17,'99	Nov.29,'00 *	.. ..	25		Assizes, Ottawa.
Bringing stolen property into Canada.	23 m's	Mar. 9,'00	Aug. 2,'01 *	. . ..	23		Police, Windsor.
" "	1 yr.	June16,'00	Apr. 15,'01	.. ..	50		Sessions, Sandwich.
Burglary	1 "	Feb. 2,'00	Dec. 12,'00 *	....	19		Police, Peterborough.
"	6 m's	Dec. 26,'00	Apr. 27,'01 *	....	24		County, Ottawa.
Cattle stealing . ..	18 "	Feb. 28,'00	Oct. 30,'00 *	. .. .	12		" Barrie.
Counterfeiting	15 "	Mar.16,'00	Jan. 18,'01 *	....	11		" Woodstock.
Damage to property.	1 yr.	Oct. 27,'00	Apr. 27,'01 *	... .	24		Police, Cornwall.
Destroying railway property.	*c* 2 yrs.	Sept. 6,'99	" 13,'01 *	... .	19		" Peterborough.
Escaping from custody	1 yr.	June 7,'00	Oct. 30,'00	....	26		" Parry Sound.
False pretences	1 "	Dec. 22,'00	Sept.27,'01	....	25		Sessions, Toronto.
" and larceny	9 m's	June14,'00	Dec. 12,'00 *	... .	55		" Owen Sound.
Forgery and uttering forged document.	1 yr.	Dec. 20,'00	Sept.14,'01	... .	40		Police, Ottawa.
Forgery	1½ "	Aug.14,'00	June18,'01 *	....	16		County, Barrie.
"	1 "	Feb. 26,'00	Oct. 20,'00 *	But forfeited his his ticket of leave	25		Police, Ottawa.
"	6 m's	Jan. 8,'01	June26,'01	.. ..	32		" Toronto.
"	6 "	June18,'01	Sept.26,'01 *	... .	33		" "
Fraud and larceny....	*c* 2 yrs	Dec. 23,'99	Dec. 15,'00 *	....	29		" Ingersoll.
Frequent'g disorderly houses.	2 m's	May 31,'01	June26,'01	....	25		" Toronto.
Housebreaking and larceny.	*d* ..	July 11,'99	Dec. 12,'00 *	.. ..	18		" Brantford.
Indecent assault.. ...	1 yr.	May 14,'00	Oct. 20,'00 *	.. ..	28		Assizes, Toronto.
Larceny	*c* 2 yrs	Nov. 9,'98	" 16,'00 *	... ...	23		Police, Peterborough.
"	23 m's	May 11,'99	Dec. 12,'00 *	....	31		County, Welland.
" ...." ...	20 "	Apr. 6,'01	Sept.24,'01	....	20		Police, Ottawa.
"	18 "	Mar.17,'00	June18,'01 *	....	33		County, Cornwall.
"	18 "	" 17,'00	" 18,'01 *	.. ..	42		" "
. .	18 "	Oct. 16,'99	Mar.25,'01 *	.. .. ..	21		Police, Toronto.
.	18 "	Dec. 30,'99	Apr. 13,'01 *	.. ..	30		Sessions "

a. Indefinite period. *b.* Each indictment, but to run concurrently. *c.* Less 1 day.
d. Indefinite period not to exceed 3 years. * Released on ticket of leave.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de — Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de — Pardon ou commutation.	Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe — H	Age et sexe — F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
(Province d'Ontario.)		MAISON DE RÉFORME MERCER—TORONTO.					
Conduite déréglée.	1 an.	5 oct. '00	25 juin '01	*	29		Police, Kingston.
Larcin	*a*	16 sept. '98	24 déc. '00	*	17		" Barrie.
" (3 indictem.).	*b* 9 m's	10 déc. '00	28 mars '01	*	18		" Toronto.
Conduite déréglée	*a*	20 avril '97	16 oct. '00		17		" "
(Province d'Ontario.)		MAISON DE RÉFORME D'ONTARIO POUR LES GARÇONS.					
Larcin	3 ans.	6 août '98	16 oct. '00	* Mais refusé par le prisonnier.	18		Comté, St. Thomas.
(Province d'Ontario.)		ÉCOLE INDUSTRIELLE—MIMICO.					
Larcin	2 ans.	2 juin '01	14 sept. '01		14		Police, Lindsay.
(Province d'Ontario.)		PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO.					
Voies de fait infligeant des blessures corpor.	23 m's	13 déc. '99	8 mai '01	*	56		Sessions, Chatham.
Voies de fait sur sa femme et sur un officier de la paix.	1 an.	9 avril '01	26 juin '01	*	44		Police, Parry-Sound.
Voies de fait sur un officier de la paix.	3 m's	6 août '01	30 sept. '01		24		" Toronto.
Tentative de commerce charnel avec une fille au-d. de 14 ans.	2 ans	17 nov. '99	29 nov. '00	*	25		Assises, Ottawa.
Effets volés apportés au Canada.	23 m's	9 mars '00	2 août '01	*	23		Police, Windsor.
" "	1 an.	16 juin '00	15 avril '01		50		Sessions, Sandwich.
Vol de nuit	1 "	2 fév. '00	12 déc. '00	*	19		Police, Peterborough.
"	6 m's	26 déc. '00	27 avril '01	*	24		Comté, Ottawa.
Vol de détail	18 "	28 fév. '00	30 oct. '00	*	42		" Barrie.
Contrefaçon	15 "	16 mars '00	18 janv. '01	*	41		" Woodstock.
Domm. à la propriété.	1 an.	27 oct. '00	27 avril '01	*	24		Police, Cornwall.
Détruisant la prop. de chemin de fer.	2 ans.	6 sept. '99	13 " '01	*	19		" Peterborough.
Evasion	1 an.	7 juin '00	30 oct. '00		26		" Parry-Sound.
Faux prétextes.	1 "	22 déc. '00	27 sept. '01		25		Sessions, Toronto.
" et larcin	9 m's	14 juin '00	12 déc. '00	*	53		" Owen-Sound.
Faux et circulation de faux documents.	1 an.	20 déc. '00	14 sept. '01		40		Police, Ottawa.
Faux	1½ "	14 août '00	18 juin '01	*	46		Comté, Barrie.
"	1 "	26 fév. '00	20 oct. '00	* Mais forf. son caut.	25		Police, Ottawa.
"	6 m's	8 janv. '01	26 juin '01		32		" Toronto.
"	6 "	18 juin '01	26 sept. '01	*	35		" "
Fraude et larcin	2 ans.	23 déc. '99	15 déc. '00	*	29		" Ingersoll.
Fréquentant des maisons de désordre.	2 m's	31 mai '01	26 juin '01		25		" Toronto.
Bris de mais. et larcin	*d*	11 juil. '99	12 déc. '00	*	18		" Brantford.
Attentat à la pudeur.	1 an.	14 mai '00	20 oct. '00	*	28		Assises, Toronto.
Larcin	2 ans.	9 nov. '98	16 " '00	*	23		Police, Peterborough.
"	23 m's	11 mai '99	12 déc. '00	*	31		Comté, Welland.
"	20 "	6 avril '01	24 sept. '01		20		Police, Ottawa.
"	18 "	17 mars '00	18 juin '01	*	33		Comté, Cornwall.
"	18 "	17 " '00	18 " '01	*	42		" "
"	18 "	16 oct. '99	25 mars '01	*	21		Police, Toronto.
"	18 "	30 déc. '99	13 avril '01	*	30		Sessions "

a. Période indéfinie. *b.* Chaque indictement mais courant e meurrenment. *c.* Moins un jour.
d. Perio le in lefinie, ne devant pas excéder 3 ans. * Remis en liberté conditionnellement.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

(*Province of Ontario.*) CENTRAL PRISON—TORONTO—*Concluded.*

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex. M	Age and Sex. F	By what Court tried.
Larceny	1 yr	July 31,'00	July 8,'01 *		35		Police, Toronto.
"	1 "	" 6,'00	June 18,'01		34		County, Sarnia.
"	1 "	Oct. 5,'00	Apr. 27,'01 *		34		" Cornwall.
"	1 "	Jan. 8,'00	Dec. 6,'00 *		35		Police, Brantford.
"	1 "	" 19,'00	" 12,'00 *		18		" St. Thomas.
"	1 "	" 19,'00	" 12,'00 *		18		" "
"	1 "	" 6,'00	" 15,'00 *		18		County, Goderich.
"	1 "	Oct. 16,'00	Mar. 28,'01 *		26		Police, London.
"	1 "	June 13,'00	Apr. 2,'01 *		40		" Toronto.
"	1 "	Sept. 20,'00	June 26,'01 *		30		" Parry Sound.
"	9 m's	Aug. 16,'00	Apr. 15,'01 *		32		County, Brockville.
"	9 "	" 17,'00	Dec. 6,'00		35		Police, Napanee.
" of a bicycle	18 "	Oct. 22,'00	Apr. 27,'01 *		17		" Toronto.
" of 2 watches	9 "	July 6,'00	Oct. 5,'00		16 15		" Merritton.
" "					15		
"	6 "	" 4,'01	Sept. 27,'01	Sentence reduced to 3 months.	21		" Ridgetown.
"	6 "	Apr. 6,'01	June 18,'01 *		16		" Ottawa.
"	6 "	Jan. 17,'01	May 13,'01 *		32		" Toronto.
"	6 "	Nov. 8,'00	Apr. 15,'01		36		" "
"	6 "	" 22,'00	" 6,'01 *		40		" Lindsay.
"	6 "	" 1,'00	Mar. 5,'01 *		30		" Toronto.
"	3 "	Jan. 14,'01	" 25,'01 *		37		" "
Seduction and indecent assault.	1 yr	Oct. 6,'00	June 18,'01		27		Sessions "
Throwing missile at street car.	18 m's	June 16,'00	Dec. 6,'00		28		" London.
Vagrancy	6 "	" 6,'00	Oct. 16,'00		32		Police, Brockville.
"	5 "	Nov. 16,'00	Jan. 25,'01 *		45		" Ingersoll.

(*Province of Ontario.*) COMMON JAILS.

Berlin Jail—							
Vagrancy	6 m's	June 23,'00	Oct. 4,'00		73		Police, Galt.
Bracebridge Jail—							
Larceny	1 yr	Nov. 23,'00	June 5,'01 *		20		" Bracebridge.
"	30 d. *a*	" 17,'00	Nov. 28,'00		7		J. P., Gravenhurst.
"	*b* "	" 17,'00	" 28,'00		8		" "
Goderich Jail—							
Vagrancy	6 m's	" 21,'00	Apr. 13,'01		56		Police, Goderich.
Lindsay Jail							
Vagrancy	6 "	Oct. 17,'00	Oct. 26,'00		65		" Lindsay.
Ottawa Jail							
False pretences	2 "	Sept. 22,'00	" 26,'00		39		Assizes, Ottawa.
Keep'g bawdy house	*c* 1 "	June 18,'01	Aug. 3,'01		30		Police "
Larceny	6 "	Apr. 6,'01	June 22,'01		19		" "
"	1 "	Jan. 14,'01	Jan. 24,'01 *		53		" "
Rec'ng stolen goods	3 "	" 14,'01	Mar. 21,'01		49		" "
Wounding	3 "	May 23,'01	June 18,'01 *		40		" "
Perth Jail							
Vagrancy	6 "	Dec. 3,'00	Dec. 7,'00		20		" Perth.
"	6 "	" 3,'00	" 7,'00		17		" "
"	6 "	Feb. 16,'01	Feb. 27,'01			23	J. P. "
"	5 "	Nov. 10,'00	Dec. 15,'00		61		" Almonte.
"	3 "	Jan. 25,'01	Feb. 16,'01		75		Police, Perth.

a Less one week. *b* In default of payment of fine. *c* And $20, in default of payment two additional months. * Release on ticket of leave.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(*Province d'Ontario.*) PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO—*Fin.*								
CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de Pardon ou commutation.	Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe. H	F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
Larcin	1 an	31 juil. '00	8 juil. '01		35		Police, Toronto.
"	1 "	6 " '00	18 juin '01		34		Comté, Sarnia.
"	1 "	5 oct. '00	27 avril '01		34		" Cornwall.
"	1 "	8 janv. '00	6 déc. '00		35		Police, Brantford.
"	1 "	19 " '00	12 " '00		18		" St. Thomas.
"	1 "	19 " '00	12 " '00		18		" "
"	1 "	6 " '00	15 " '00		18		Comté, Goderich.
"	1 "	16 oct. '00	28 mars '01		26		Police, London.
"	1 "	13 juin '00	2 avril '01		40		" Toronto.
"	1 "	20 sept '00	26 juin '01		30		" Parry Sound.
"	9 m's	16 août '00	15 avril '01		32		Comté, Brockville.
"	9 "	17 " '00	6 déc. '00		35		Police, Napanee.
" d'un bicycle	18 "	22 oct. '00	27 avril '01		17		" Toronto.
" de 2 montres	9 "	6 juil. '00	5 oct. '00		16 15		" Merritton.
" "					15		
"	6 "	4 " '01	27 sept. '01	Sentence reduite à 3 mois.	21		" Ridgetown.
"	6 "	6 avril '01	18 juin '01		16		" Ottawa.
"	6 "	17 janv. '01	13 mai '01		32		" Toronto.
"	6 "	8 nov. '00	15 avril '01		36		" "
"	6 "	22 " '00	6 " '01		40		" Lindsay.
"	6 "	1 " '00	5 mars '01		30		" Toronto.
"	3 "	14 janv. '01	25 " '01		37		" "
Séduction et attentat à la pudeur	1 an	6 oct. '00	18 juin '01		27		Sessions "
Jetant des projectiles sur les tramways.	18 m's	16 juin '00	6 déc. '00		28		" London.
Vagabondage	6 "	6 " '00	16 oct. '00		32		Police, Brockville.
"	5 "	16 nov. '00	25 janv. '01		45		" Ingersoll.
(*Province d'Ontario.*) PRISONS COMMUNES							
Prison de Berlin—							
Vagabondage	6 m's	23 juin '00	4 oct. '00		73		Police, Galt.
Pris. de Bracebridge—							
Larcin	1 an.	23 nov '00	5 juin '01		20		" Bracebridge.
"	30 jrs	17 " '00	28 nov. '00		7		J. de P., Gravenhurst.
"	½ "	17 " '00	28 " '00		8		" "
Prison de Goderich—							
Vagabondage	6 m's	21 " '00	13 avril '01		56		Police, Goderich.
Prison de Lindsay—							
Vagabondage	6 "	17 oct. '00	26 oct. '00		65		" Lindsay.
Prison d'Ottawa—							
Faux prétextes	2 "	22 sept '00	26 " '00		69		Assises, Ottawa.
Tenant une maison de débauche.	1 "	18 juin '01	3 août '01		30		Police, "
Larcin	6 "	6 avril '01	22 juin '01		19		" "
"	1 "	14 janv. '01	24 janv. '01		53		" "
Recel	3 "	14 " '01	21 mars '01		49		" "
Blessures	3 "	23 mai '01	18 juin '01		40		" "
Prison de Perth—							
Vagabondage	6 "	3 déc. '00	7 déc. '00		20		" Perth.
"	6 "	3 " '00	7 " '00		17		" "
"	6 "	16 fév. '01	27 fév. '01			23	J. de P., "
"	5 "	10 nov. '00	15 déc. '00		61		" Almonte.
"	3 "	25 janv. '01	16 fév. '01		75		Police, Perth.

a Moins une semaine. *b* A défaut du paiement de l'amende. *c* Et $20, à défaut de paiement 2 mois additionnel. * Remis en liberté conditionnement.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

(*Province of Ontario.*) COMMON JAILS—*Concluded.*							
CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex M	Age and Sex F	By what Court tried.
Peterborough Jail—							
Exposing his person	6 m's	Sept. 12,'00	Oct. 4,'00		65		Police, Peterborough.
Vagrancy	5 "	May 28,'01	June 25,'01		72		" "
Port Arthur Jail—							
Vagrancy	6 "	Nov. 28,'00	Jan. 25,'01		29		" Port Arthur.
"	6 "	" 28,'00	" 25,'01		19		" "
St. Catharines Jail—							
Drunk & disorderly	a3	Sept. 5,'00	Oct. 4,'00		32		" Port Dalhousie.
" "	a3	" 5,'00	" 4,'00		29		" "
Whitby Jail							
Vagrancy	3 "	June 12,'01	July 1,'01			25	" Whitby.
Not imprisoned—							
Larceny	b	Jan. 17,'01	Feb. 28,'01	Both received a free pardon.	34		" Chatham.
"	b	" 17,'01	" 28,'01		28		" "

(*Province of Quebec.*) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.							
Aggravated assault & robbery.	7 yrs	June 11,'96	Dec. 6,'00	*	52		Q. Bench, Montreal.
Arson	10 "	Apr. 4,'95	Nov. 22,'00	*	47		" "
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm and damage to property.	2 "	" 4,'00	Oct. 4,'00	*	24		" Hull.
Attempt to shoot with intent to murder.	3 "	Nov. 29,'99	Dec. 24,'00	*	45		" Montreal.
Burglary	3 "	Sept. 6,'99	" 24,'00	*	17		Dist. Mag., Aylmer.
"	17 m's	Jan. 10,'01	May 27,'01		20		Police, Montreal.
Causing grievous bodily harm with intent.	10 yrs	June 29,'95	Apr. 27,'01	*	55		Dist. Mag., Chicoutimi.
Conspiring to defraud	5 "	Mar. 31,'00	Dec. 24,'00	*	69		Q. Bench, Montreal.
" "	3 "	Dec. 13,'00	May 27,'01	*	55		" "
Embezzlement	2½ "	Nov. 28,'99	Dec. 6,'00	*	23		J.P.'s "
Forgery	7 "	Apr. 18,'99	May 2,'01	*	35		Sessions "
"	3 "	" 28,'00	Apr. 27,'01	*	21		" "
"	3 "	May 9,'99	Dec. 28,'00	*	22		" "
"	2 "	Sept. 23,'99	Dec. 23,'00	*	17		Q. Bench "
Horse-steal'g (2 ind.) 1st	2 "	Nov. 12,'96	" 23,'00	*	30		Sessions, Quebec.
2nd	5 "	Dec. 12,'96					
"	4 "	Mar. 23,'00	Sept. 10,'01	*	34		Dist. Mag., Sweetsburg.
"	2 "	June 5,'00	Mar. 16,'01	*	67		" "
Larceny	7 "	Oct. 24,'96	Dec. 15,'00	*	42		" "
"	4 "	June 13,'99	Sept. 14,'01	*	34		J.P.'s, Montreal.
"	3 "	May 20,'98	Oct. 16,'00	*	33		Dist. Mag., Rimouski.
"	3 "	Aug. 3,'99	Dec. 12,'00	*	33		Sessions, Quebec.
"	3 "	Nov. 15,'99	May 2,'01	*	29		" Montreal.
"	3 "	Feb. 21,'99	Apr. 27,'01	*	21		" "
"	3 "	June 20,'99	" 15,'01	*	36		Q. Bench "
"	2 "	" 24,'99	Oct. 4,'00	*	21		Dist. Mag., Sorel.
"	2 "	" 6,'00	Dec. 6,'00	*	22		J.P.'s, Montreal.
"	2 "	Dec. 20,'00	July 29,'01	*	18		Sessions, Quebec.
"	2 "	Feb. 19,'00	Dec. 15,'00	*	16		Dist. Mag. Richelieu.
" from the person	3 "	May 21,'00	May 27,'01	*	28		Sessions, Montreal.
" "	2 "	Apr. 19,'00	Apr 13,'01	*	29		Dist. Mag., Rimouski.
Manslaughter	6 "	Mar. 26,'97	" 25,'01	*	27		Q. Bench "

a. In default of payment of fine and cost. *b.* Sentence suspended.
* Released on ticket of leave.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 Septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de Pardon ou commutation.	Condition sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe. H	Age et sexe. F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
(Province d'Ontario.)		PRISONS COMMUNES—*Fin.*					
Pris. de Peterborough							
Expos. sa personne.	6 m's	12 sept. '00	4 oct. '00	.....	65		Police, Peterborough.
Vagabondage. . .	5 "	28 mai '01	25 juin '01	. . . . .	72		" "
Prison de Port Arthur							
Vagabondage. .	6 "	28 nov. '00	25 janv. '01	. . . . .	29		" Port-Arthur.
" . . .	6 "	28 " '00	25 " '01	. . . . .	19		" "
Pris. de Ste-Catherine							
Ivresse et désordre. .	3	5 sept. '00	4 oct. '00	. . . . .	32		" Port-Dalhousie.
" " .	3	5 " '00	4 " '00	. . . . .	29		" "
Prison de Whitby—							
Vagabondage.	3 "	12 juin '01	1 juil. '01	. . . . .		25	" Whitby.
Non emprisonnés—							
Larcin	b . . .	17 janv. '01	28 fév. '01	(Chacun ayant été)	34		" Chatham.
"	b	17 " '01	28 " '01	(pardonné.)	28		" "
(Province de Québec.)		PENITENCIER PROVINCIAL—SAINT-VINCENT DE PAUL.					
Voies de fait graves et vol.	7 ans	11 juin '96	6 déc. '00	*	52		Banc-Reine, Montréal.
Incendie	10 "	4 avril '95	22 nov. '00	* . .	47		" "
Voies de fait infligeant des blessures corporelles et dommages à la propriété.	2 "	4 " '00	4 oct. '00	* . . .	24		" Hull.
Intention de tuer par l'usage d'arme à feu.	3 "	29 nov. '99	24 déc. '00	* . . .	45		" Montréal.
Vol de nuit.	3 "	6 sept. '99	24 " '00	. . . . .	17		Mag. de dist., Aylmer.
"	17 m's	10 janv. '01	27 mai '01	. . . .	20		Police, Montréal.
Infligeant des bessures corp. avec intention	10 yrs	29 juin '95	27 avril '01	* . .	55		M. de dist., Chicoutimi.
Conspirat. de fraude.	5 "	31 mars '00	24 déc. '00	*	69		Banc-Reine, Montréal.
"	3 "	13 dec. '00	27 mai '01	*	55		" "
Detournement .	2½ "	28 nov. '99	6 déc. '00	*	23		J. de P. "
Faux.	7 "	18 avril '99	2 mai '01	*	35		Sessions "
"	3 "	28 " '00	27 avril '01	*	21		" "
"	3 "	9 mai '99	28 déc. '00	*	22		" "
"	2 "	23 sept. '99	23 " '00	*	17		Banc-Reine "
Vol de chev. (2nd. 1er 2me	2 "	12 nov. '96	23 " '00	*	30		Sessions, Québec.
"	4 "	23 mars '00	10 sept. '01	*	34		M. de dist., Sweetsburg.
" . .	2 "	5 juin '00	16 mars '01	*	67		" "
Larcin . .	7 "	24 oct. '96	15 déc. '00	*	42		" "
" . .	4 "	13 juin '99	14 sept. '01	*	34		J. de P., Montréal.
"	3 "	20 mai '98	16 oct. '00	*	33		Mag. de dist., Rimouski
" . . .	3 "	3 août '99	12 dec. '00	. . . . .	33		Sessions, Québec.
"	3 "	15 nov. '99	2 mai '01	. . . . .	29		" Montréal.
" . . .	3 "	21 fév. '99	27 avril '01	*	21		" "
"	3 "	20 juin '99	15 " '01	*	36		Banc-Reine "
"	2 "	24 " '99	4 oct. '00	*	20		Mag. de dist., Sorel.
"	2 "	6 " '00	6 déc. '00	*	22		J. de P., Montréal.
"	2 "	20 dec. '00	29 juil. '01	. . . .	18		Sessions, Québec.
" . . .	2 "	19 fév. '00	15 dec. '00	* . . .	16		Mag. de dist., Richelieu
" sur la personne	3 "	21 mai '00	27 mai '01	* . . .	28		Sessions, Montréal.
" "	2 "	19 avril '00	13 avril '01	. . . .	29		Mag. de dist., Rimouski
Homicide non prémédité.	6 "	26 mars '97	25 " '01	* . . .	27		Banc-Reine "

a. A défaut du paiement de l'amende et les frais. *b.* Sentence suspendue.
* Remis en liberté conditionnellement.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

(Province of Quebec.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Con.*

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex. M	Age and Sex. F	By what Court tried.
Obtaining money under false pretences.	2 yrs.	Oct. 27,'99	Dec. 23,'00		27		Dist. Mag., Sherbrooke.
Receiv'g stolen goods.	7 "	June 11,'96	Aug. 10,'01		50		Q. Bench, Montreal.
Robbery	3 "	" 21,'00	June 22,'01 *		31		" "
Shooting with intent to wound.	3 "	Jan. 26,'99	Oct. 4,'00 *		22		Dist. Mag., Sherbrooke.
Shopbreaking	5 "	July 25,'99	Mar. 11,'01 *		21		Sessions, Montreal.
"	3 "	Jan. 25,'00	" 28,'01 *		19		" "
"	3 "	" 25,'00	" 28,'01 *		17		" "
" & larceny	3 "	July 12,'00	" 8,'01 *		20		" "
" "	3 "	Sept. 27,'99	" 5,'01 *		16		" "
"	2 "	May 5,'00	Apr. 15,'01 *		23		" "
Wounding with intent to do grievious bodily harm.	5 "	Mar. 25,'97	Dec. 15,'00 *		40		Q. Bench "
" "	3 "	Sept. 23,'99	June 26,'01 *		25		" "

(Province of Quebec.) COMMON JAILS.

Aylmer Jail—							
Vagrancy.	6 m's	June 30,'00	Oct. 26,'00		16		Recorder, Hull.
Montreal Jail							
Having a still and.	*a*	Apr. 5,'00	" 5,'00		50		Q. Bench, Montreal.
Assault and battery	*b*	" 20,'00					Sessions "
Assault on a female.	*c* 2 m's	July 23,'01	Sept. 14,'01	To be rel. on cond. he gives bonds to keep peace for one year.	52		" "
Committing an indecent act.	*d* 6 "	Sept. 10,'00	Dec. 13,'00		27		Recorder "
Disorderly conduct	1 m..	Aug. 27,'01	Sept. 7,'01		21		" "
Drunkenness.	*e* 2 m's	Jan. 5,'01	Mar. 26,'01		31		" "
"	*e* 2 "	Dec. 28,'00	Jan. 25,'01			43	" "
"	2 "	Mar. 15,'01	Apr. 1,'01		49		" "
"	1 "	May 30,'01	June 15,'01		40		" "
Housebreaking.	6 "	Apr. 23,'01	Aug. 2,'01 *		19		Sessions "
Keeping a disorderly house.	*f* 6 "	Oct. 26,'00	Apr. 2,'01 *			30	Recorder "
" "	6 "	June 25,'01	Aug. 2,'01		50		" "
" "	*f* 6 "	Jan. 12,'01	June 15,'01			26	" "
" "	*g* 3 "	Aug. 2,'00	Oct. 26,'00 *		49		" "
" "	*h*	July 5,'01	July 13,'01 *		40		" "
Larceny	18 m's	Dec. 11,'99	May 27,'01		22		J. P. "
"	15 "	Jan. 8,'00	Dec. 24,'00 *		24		" "
"	12 "	June 5,'00	" 13,'00 *		30		" "
"	12 "	July 19,'00	" 28,'00 *		56		Sessions "
"	12 "	Nov. 13,'00	Sept. 14,'01		43		" "
"	6 "	Jan. 10,'01	Mar. 23,'01 *		22		" "
"	6 "	Mar. 27,'01	Aug. 2,'01 *		22		" "
" as a servant	12 "	Nov. 9,'00	Mar. 20,'01 *		40		" "
Neglect to support his wife.	*i* 3 "	Jan. 18,'01	Apr. 3,'01 *		25		" "
Vagrancy.	*d* 6 "	" 11,'01	Mar. 9,'01		21		Recorder "
"	6 "	Mar. 1,'01	July 8,'01			28	Sessions "

a $20 or 6 months. *b* $17.30 or 1 month and to give bail or 2 more months. *c* And to give bonds for 2 years. *d* And $50 or 6 other months. *e* And $20 or 2 other months. *f* And $100 or 6 other months. *g* And $50 or 3 other months. *h* $100 or 6 months. *i* And $25 or 3 other months.

* Released on ticket of leave.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(*Province de Québec.*) PENITENCIER PROVINCIAL—SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL—*Fin.*

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de Pardon ou commutation	Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe. H	F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
Obtent'n d'argent sous de faux pretextes.	2 ans	27 oct. '99	23 déc. '00	..	21		Mag. de Dist., Sherbrooke.
Recel d'objets volés	7 "	11 juin '96	10 août '01		50		Banc R., Montréal.
Vol	3 "	21 " '00	22 juin '01		31		" "
Usage d'armes à feu avec int. de blesser	3 "	26 janv. '99	4 oct. '00	*	22		Mag. de Dist., Sherbrooke.
Bris de magasin	5 "	25 juil. '99	11 mars '01	* ..	21		Sessions, Montréal.
"	3 "	25 janv. '00	28 " '01	*	19		" "
"	3 "	25 " '00	28 " '01	* ..	17		" "
" et larcin.	3 "	12 juil. '00	8 " '01	*	20		" "
" "	3 "	27 sept. '00	5 " '01	*	16		" "
"	2 "	5 mai '00	15 avril '01	*	23		" "
Blessures avec intent. d'infliger des lésions corporelles.	5 "	25 mars '97	15 dec. '00	*	40		Banc R., "
" " ..	3 "	23 sept. '99	26 juin '01	*	25		" "

(*Province de Québec.*) PRISONS COMMUNES.

Prison d'Aylmer—							
Vagabondage	6 m's	30 juin '00	26 oct. '00		16		Recorder, Hull.
Prison de Montreal—							
Ayant un alambic et	*a*	5 avril '00	5 " '00		50		Banc R., Montréal.
Agression	*b*	20 " '00					Sessions, "
Voies de fait sur femme.	*c* 2 m's	23 juil. '01	14 sept. '01	A être lib. sous cond. qu'il donne caut'us qu'il gardera la paix un an.	52		" "
Com. un acte indec.	*d* 6 "	10 sept '00	13 déc. '00		27		Recorder, "
Cond. désordonnee	1 "	27 août '01	7 sept. '01		21		" "
Ivresse	*e* 2 "	5 janv. '01	26 mars '01		31		" "
"	*e* 2 "	28 déc. '00	25 janv. '01			43	" "
"	2 "	15 mars '01	1 avril '01		49		" "
"	1 "	30 mai '01	15 juin '01		40		" "
Bris de maison	6 "	23 avril '01	2 août '01	*	19		Sessions, "
Tenant une maison de désordre.	*d* 6 "	25 oct. '00	2 avril '01	*		30	Recorder, "
" "	6 "	25 juin '01	2 août '01		60		" "
" "	*d* 6 "	12 janv. '01	15 juin '01			26	" "
" "	*g* 3 "	2 août '00	26 oct. '00	*	49		" "
" "	*h*	5 juil. '01	13 juil. '01	*	10		" "
Larcin	18 "	11 déc. '99	27 mai '01		22		J. de P., "
"	15 "	8 janv. '00	24 déc. '00	*	24		" "
"	12 "	5 juin '00	13 " '00	*	30		" "
"	12 "	19 juil. '00	28 " '00	*	56		Sessions, "
"	12 "	13 nov. '00	14 sept '01		43		" "
"	*d* 6 "	10 janv. '01	23 mars '01	*	22		" "
"	6 "	27 mars '01	2 août '01	*	22		" "
" comme serviteur	12 "	9 nov. '00	20 mars '01	*	40		" "
Négli. de pourv. aux besoins de la famille	*g* 3 "	18 janv. '01	3 avril '01	*	25		" "
Vagabondage	*d* 6 "	11 " '01	9 mars '01		21		Recorder, "
"	6 "	1 mars '01	8 juil. '01			28	Sessions, "

a $203 ou 6 mois. *b* $17.30 ou 1 mois et à donner caution ou 2 autres mois. *c* et à donner des cautions pour deux ans. *d* et $50 ou 6 autres mois. *e* et $20 ou 2 autres mois. *f* et $100 ou 6 autres mois. *g* et $50 ou 3 autres mois. *h* $100 ou 6 mois. *i* et $25 ou 3 autres mois. * Remis en liberté conditionnellement.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

(Province of Quebec.) COMMON JAILS—*Concluded.*

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted	Age and Sex. M	Age and Sex. F	By what Court tried.
Montreal Protestant Female Jail—							
Larceny	23 m's	Sept. 28,'99	Oct. 16,'00 *		20		J. P., Montreal.
Vagrancy		Oct. 16,'00	Nov. 6,'00		48		Recorder "
Quebec Jail—							
False pretences	1 yr.	June 7,'00	Dec. 6,'00 *		33		Q. Bench, Quebec.
Rimouski Jail—							
Burglary	1 "	Oct. 11,'00	Mar. 10,'01 *		20		Dist. Mag., Rimouski.
Sherbrooke Jail—							
Vagrancy	6 m's	Aug. 30'00	Dec. 15,'00		21		" Sherbrooke.
"	6 "	Oct. 16,'00	Mar. 23,'01		21		" "
Sorel Jail							
Drunkenness	3 "	June 29,'01	Aug. 24,'01		38		J.P.'s, St. François du Lac.
Sweetsburg Jail—							
Vagrancy	6 "	Nov. 2,'00	Mar. 23,'01		40		Dist. Mag., Sweetsburg.
Three Rivers Jail—							
Concealing his property.	1 "	Mar. 6,'01	" 26,'01		27		K. Bench, Three Rivers.
Larceny	6 "	Aug. 28,'00	Nov. 29,'00		28		Dist. Mag. "

(Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY DORCHESTER.

Assault, indecent	2 yrs	May 15,'00	May 8,'01	One year remitted	63		Supr., Gagetown, N.B.
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	6 "	July 7,'97	Dec. 15,'00 *			37	County, Halifax, N.S.
Breaking, entering & stealing.	7 "	" 19,'99	Oct. 25,'00 **		28		Supreme, Windsor, N.S.
" "	5 "	May 3,'97	Apr. 27,'01		26		County, St. John, N.B.
" "	4 "	June 15,'99	" 26,'01		21		" Amherst, N.S.
" "	1 "	Aug. 29,'99	Oct 4,'00		20		" St. John, N.B.
" "	4 "	Apr. 9,'98	" 16,'00 *		16		" "
" "	3 "	Jan. 3,'99	Dec. 15,'00 *		23		" Halifax, N.S.
Jail breaking	2 "	Sept. 6,'99	" 15,'00 *		23		" St. John, N.B.
Housebreaking and larceny.	4 "	Apr. 9,'98	Oct. 16,'00 *		19		" "
" "	3½ "	July 21,'98	Mar. 9,'01 *		27		Sup., Georgetown, P.E.I.
Larceny	7 "	Mar. 8,'95	Dec. 15,'00		53		County, St. John, N.B.
"	2 "	Apr. 12,'99	" 6,'00 *		24		" Shelburne, N.S.
"	2 "	Dec. 2,'99	" 23,'00 *		17		" Dorchester, N.B.
"	2 "	Jan. 24,'00	" 12,'00 *		20		" Halifax, N.S.
"	2 "	Oct. 9,'00	Aug. 17,'01		19		Sup., Kentville, N.S.
Perjury	2 "	Dec. 21,'99	Dec. 15,'00 *		24		County, Annapolis Royal
"	2 "	Oct. 5,'99	" 12,'00		39		Sup., Guysboro', N.S.
Resisting police officer	2 "	June 6,'00	Apr. 17,'01	One year remitted	43		County, Dorchester, N.B.

(Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.) COMMON JAILS.

Digby Jail—							
Seduction of a girl under 16 years.	5 m's	June 30,'01	Sept. 12,'01		15		Supreme, Digby, N.S.
Fredericton Jail, N.B.							
Larceny	5 "	Apr. 9,'01	June 26,'01		19		Police, Fredericton, N.B.
Halifax Jail—							
Larceny	1 yr.	Feb. 12,'01	Sept. 26,'01 *			29	Stip. Mag., Halifax, N.S.
Vagrancy	6 m's	Aug. 27,'01	" 14,'01		68		" "

a. $20 or 2 months. *a.* And costs and one further month in default of paying costs. *b.* And $25. * Released on ticket of leave. ** Ticket of leave issued for a few days to enable prisoner to go and see his dying mother.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(*Province de Québec.*) PRISONS COMMUNES—*Fin.*								
CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de Pardon ou commutation.	Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe. M	Age et sexe. F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
Pris. protest. de Mont. pour les femmes—							
Larcin	23 m's	28 sept. '99	16 oct. '00			20	J. de P., Montréal.
Vagabondage	*j.*	16 oct. '00	6 nov. '00			48	Recorder "
Prison de Québec—							
Faux pretextes	1 an.	7 juin '00	6 déc. '00 *		33		Banc-Reine, Québec.
Prison de Rimouski—							
Vol de nuit	1 "	11 oct. '00	10 mars '01 *		20		Mag. de dist., Rimouski.
Prison de Sherbrooke—							
Vagabondage	6 m's	30 août '00	15 déc. '00		21		" Sherbrooke.
"	6 "	16 oct. '00	23 mars '01		21		" "
Prison de Sorel—							
Ivresse	*a*3 "	29 juin '01	24 août '01		38		J. de P., St-François du Lac.
Pris. de Sweetsburg—							
Vagabondage	6 "	2 nov. '00	23 mars '01		40		M. de dist., Sweetsburg.
Pris. de Trois-Rivières							
Suppression d'effets	*b*1 "	6 mars '01	26 " '01		27		B. du Roi, Trois-Rivières
Larcin	6 "	28 août '00	29 nov. '00		28		Mag. de dist. "

(*Ile du Prince-Edouard, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouv.-Brunswick.*) PENITENCIER PROVINCIAL DORCHESTER.							
Attentat à la pudeur	2 ans	15 mai '00	8 mai '01	Un an remis	63		Supr., Gagetown, N.-B.
Voies de fait avec intention d'infliger des blessures graves.	6 "	7 juil. '97	15 déc. '00	*		37	Comté, Halifax, N.-E.
Effraction, entrée et larcin.	7 "	19 " '99	25 oct. '00	**	28		Suprême, Windsor, N.-E.
" "	5 "	3 mai '97	27 avril '01		26		Comté, St-Jean, N.-B.
" "	4 "	15 juin '99	26 " '01		21		" Amherst, N.-E.
" "	4 "	29 août '99	4 oct. '00		20		" St-Jean, N.B.
" "	4 "	9 avril '98	16 " '00	*	16		" "
" "	3 "	3 janv. '99	15 dec. '00	*	23		" Halifax, N.-E.
Bris de prison	2 "	6 sept. '99	15 " '00	*	23		" St-Jean, N.-E.
Bris de maison et larcin.	4 "	9 avril '98	16 oct. '00	*	19		" "
" "	3½ "	21 juil. '98	9 mars '01	*	27		Sup., Georgetown, I.P.-E
Larcin	7 "	8 mars '95	15 déc. '00		53		Comté, St-Jean, N.-B.
"	2 "	12 avril '99	6 " '00	*	24		" Shelburne, N.-E.
"	2 "	2 déc. '99	23 " '00	*	17		" Dorchester, N.-B
"	2 "	24 janv. '00	12 " '00	*	20		" Halifax, N.-E.
"	2 "	9 oct. '00	17 août '01		19		Supr., Kentville, N.-E.
Parjure	2 "	21 déc. '99	15 déc. '00	*	24		Comté, Annapolis Royal.
"	2 "	5 oct '99	12 " '00		39		Suprême, Guysborough.
Résistance à un officier de la paix	2 "	6 juin '00	17 avril '01	Un an remis	43		Comté, Dorchester, N.-B

(*Nouv.-Ecosse et Nouv.-Brunswick.*) PRISONS COMMUNES.							
Prison de Digby—							
Séduction d'une fille au-dessous de 16 ans	5 ms	30 juin '01	12 sept. '01		45		Suprême, Digby, N.-E.
P. de Fredericton, N.-B							
Larcin	5 "	9 avril '01	26 juin '01	*	19		Police, Fredericton, N.-B
Prison d'Halifax—							
Larcin	1 an.	12 fév. '01	26 sept. '01	*		26	Mag. stip., Halifax, N.-E
Vagabondage	6 ms	27 août '01	14 " '01			68	" "

j. $20 ou 2 mois. *a.* Et les frais et un autre mois a défaut de paiement. *b.* Et $25.
* Remis en liberté conditionnellement. ** Remis en liberté conditionnellement pour quelques jours afin de permettre au prisonnier d'aller voir sa mere mourante.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisons committed to the following prisons.

(*Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.*) COMMONS JAILS—*Concluded.*

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex. M	Age and Sex. F	By what Court tried.
Pictou Jail—							
Larceny	3 m's	Apr. 27,'01	June 26,'01		40		Stip. Mag., Pictou, N.S.
Sydney Jail—							
Larceny	3 "	Dec. 21,'00	Jan. 11,'01		33		County, Sydney.
MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.							
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.	5 yrs.	Nov. 8,'97	Oct. 26,'00		32		Q. Bench, Winnipeg.
Cattle stealing	2 "	May 8,'00	Dec. 15,'00 *		30		Supreme, Yorkton.
Manslaughter	12 "	Nov. 17,'93	" 6,'00 *		20		" Vancouver.
"	10 "	" 4,'96	June 26,'01 *		27		" Edmonton, NWT
"	3 "	Mar. 13,'99	Aug. 6,'01		23		Q. B'ch, Portage la Prairie
Shopbreaking and larceny.	2½ "	May 29,'99	May 13,'01		32		County, Winnipeg.
Shooting with intent to murder.	3 "	Mar. 22,'99	June 26,'01		25		Q. Bench "
Portage la Prairie Jail							
Assault	2 m's	May 4,'01	June 5,'01		40		Police, Dauphin, Man.
Larceny	4 "	Mar. 30,'01	July 1,'01		40		J. P., Glenboro "
"	4 "	May 4,'01	" 1,'01		24		County, Port. la Prairie.
Shopbreaking and larceny.	1 yr.	Mar. 1,'01	" 1,'01		21		" "
Winnipeg Jail							
Attempt to escape.	6 m's	Dec. 3,'00	June 26,'01		32		Winnipeg.
BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.							
Breaking, entering & stealing.	6 yrs.	Feb. 28,'99	May 15,'01 *		21		County, Victoria, C.B.
" "	4 "	" 28,'99	" 15,'01 *		25		" "
" "	4 "	" 28,'99	" 15,'01 *		27		" "
Larceny	2 "	June 6,'99	Nov. 29,'00 *		49		Assizes, Nelson.
" from the person.	2 "	Oct. 30,'99	Dec. 24,'00 *		45		County, Nanaimo.
Passing a "raised" bank note.	2 "	Dec. 5,'99	Jan. 31,'01 *		19		" Vancouver.
Receiving stolen goods	2 "	Apr. 10,'00	Sept. 14,'01 *		19		Assizes, N. Westminst'r
Robbery	4 "	Mar. 23,'98	Dec. 24,'00 *		36		County, Nanaimo.
Shopbreaking and entering.	2 "	Oct. 4,'99	June 5,'01		32		Assize, Victoria.
Prince Albert Jail, N.W.T.—							
Horse stealing	23 m's	Sept. 26,'99	Dec. 23,'00 *		52		Supreme, Battleford.
Indecent assault	12 "	" 17,'00	June 26,'01 *		24		" Prince Albert.
Larceny	12 "	Dec. 21,'00	May 27,'01 *		37		" "
Receiving	12 "	" 21,'00	" 27,'01 *		16		" "

a And 20 lashes. *b* And 9 months. * Released on ticket of leave.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de Pardon ou commutation.	Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe. H	Age et sexe. F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
(Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouv.-Brunswick) PRISONS COMMUNES—*Fin.*							
Prison de Pictou—							
Larcin	3 m's	27 avril '01	26 juin '01		40		Mag. stip., Pictou, N.-E.
Prison de Sydney—							
Larcin	3 "	21 déc. '00	11 janv. '01	...	33		Comté, Sydney, N.-E.
PÉNITENCIER DE MANITOBA.							
Com. charn. avec une fille au-d'sous de 14 ans	5 ans	8 nov. '97	26 oct. '00	[a]	32		Banc R., Winnipeg.
Vol de betail	2 "	8 mai '00	15 déc. '00	*	39		Suprême, Yorkton.
Homicide non prémédité	12 "	17 nov. '93	6 " '00	*	30		" Vancouver.
" "	10 "	4 " '96	26 juin '01	*	27		" Edmunton.
" "	3 "	13 mars '99	6 août '01		23		Banc R., Port. la Prairie.
Bris de magasin et larcin.	2½ "	29 mai '99	23 mai '01		32		Comté, Winnipeg.
Usage d'arme à feu avec int. de meurtre.	3 "	22 mars '99	26 juin '01		25		Banc R., "
Prison du Portage la Prairie—							
Voies de fait	2 m's	4 mai '01	5 juin '01		40		Police, Dauphin, Man.
Larcin	4 "	30 mars '01	1 juil. '01		40		J. de P., Glenboro, "
"	4 "	4 mai '01	1 " '01		24		Comté, Port'ge la Prairie.
Bris de magasin et larcin.	1 an	1 mars '01	1 " '01		21		" "
Prison de Winnipeg—							
Tentative d'évasion	6 m's	3 déc. '00	26 juin '01		32		" Winnipeg.
PÉNITENCIER DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.							
Effraction, entrée et larcin.	6 ans	28 fev. '99	15 mai '01		21		Comte, Victoria, C.-B.
" "	4½ "	28 " '99	15 " '01	*	25		" "
" "	4 "	28 " '99	15 " '01	*	27		" "
Larcin	2 "	6 juin '99	29 nov. '00	*	49		Assises, Nelson.
Vol sur la personne	2 "	30 oct. '99	24 déc. '00	*	45		Comte, Nanaimo.
Mettant en circulation un billet de banque élevé.	2 "	5 déc. '99	31 janv. '01		49		" Vancouver.
Recel d'objets volés	2 "	10 avril '00	14 sept '01	*	49		Assises, N.-Westminst'r.
Vol	4 "	23 mars '98	24 déc. '00	*	36		Comté, Nanaimo.
Bris de magasin et entrée.	2 "	4 oct. '99	5 juin '01		32		Assises, Victoria.
Pris. de Prince Albert, T. du N.-O.—							
Vol de chevaux	23 m's	26 sept '99	23 déc. '00	*	52		Suprême, Battleford.
Attentat à la pudeur	12 "	17 " '00	26 juin '01	*	24		" Prince-Albert.
Larcin	12 "	21 déc. '00	27 mai '01	*	37		" "
Recel	12 "	21 " '00	27 " '01	*	46		" "

a Et 20 coups de fouet. *b* Et 9 mois. Remis en liberte conditionnellement.

TABLE VIII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1901, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

PRISON DE RÉGINA.

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex. M	Age and Sex. F	By what Court tried.
Housebreaking and larceny.	3 yrs.	Oct. 23,'00	June 5,'01		11		Supreme, Edmunton.
" "	3 "	" 23,'00	" 5,'01		13		" "
Guard Room, Calgary							
Having intoxicants in his possessions.	3 m's	July 22,'01	Sept. 14,'01		24		Ind. agent, Gleichen.
Larceny	2 "	" 10,'01	Aug. 6,'01		24		Police, Calgary.
Shooting with intent	6 "	Feb. 15,'01	July 1,'01		58		Supreme, "
N. W. M. P. Guard Room, Dawson							
Assault with intent.	2 yrs.	June 25,'00	Oct. 4,'00		52		Assizes, Dawson.
Larceny	5 "	" 7,'99	July 19,'01		M		Territorial, Dawson.
"	3 "	Apr. 8,'99	Dec. 28,'00		38		" "
"	6 m's	Oct. 19,'00	Jan. 17,'01		14		" "
Guard Room, Fort Saskatchewan							
Larceny	6 m's	Apr. 4,'01	June 5,'01		23		J.P.'s, Athabaska Landing.
Guard Room, Lethbridge							
Supplying liquor to Indian.	6 "	" 13,'01	Aug. 29,'01		53		J.P.'s, Lethbridge.
Guard Room, MacLeod							
Larceny	*a* 2	May 1,'01	June 22,'01		19		" MacLeod.
Not imprisoned—							
Killing wood buffalo	*b*	Aug. 3,'00	Jan. 18,'01	Fine remitted	M		N.W.T.
" "	*b*	" 3,'00	" 18,'01	"	M		"
" "	*b*	" 3,'00	" 18,'01	"	M		"

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Murder	Death	Nov. 20,'00	Jan. 17,'01	Life imprisonment.	M		Territorial, Dawson.
"	"	Feb. 6,'01	Mar. 18,'01	"	M		" "
"	"	May 17,'01	June 27,'01	"	M		Assizes, Golden, B.C.

a. And 85 or two other months.

b. $50 fine.

TABLEAU VIII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1901, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

PRISON DE REGINA.

CRIME.	Sentence.	Date de Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Date de Sentence ou commutation.	Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe. H	Age et sexe. F	Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
Bris de maison et larcin.	3 ans	23 oct. '00	5 juin '01		11		Suprême, Edmunton.
" "	3 "	23 " '00	5 " '01		13		" "
Poste de police, Calgary—							
Ayant de la boisson en sa possession.	3 m's	22 juil. '01	14 sept. '01		24		Agent des sauvages, Gleichen.
Larcin	2 "	10 " '01	6 août '01		24		Police, Calgary.
Usage d'arme avec intention.	6 "	15 fév. '01	1 juil. '01		58		Suprême, "
Poste de police à cheval de Dawson—							
Voies de fait avec intention.	2 ans	25 juin '00	4 oct. '00		52		Assises, Dawson.
Larcin	5 "	7 " '99	19 juil. '01		H		Territoriale, Dawson.
"	3 "	8 avril '99	28 déc. '00		38		" "
"	6 m's	19 oct. '00	17 janv. '01		44		" "
Poste de police, Fort Saskatchewan—							
Larcin	6 m's	4 avril '01	5 juin '01		23		J. de P., Arthabaska Landing.
Poste de police, Lethbridge—							
Fournissant de la boissons aux sauvages.	6 "	13 " '01	29 août '01		53		J. de P., Lethbridge.
Poste de police, McLeod—							
Larcin	*a* 2 "	1 mai '01	22 juin '01		19		" McLeod.
Non emprisonnés—							
Tuant des buffles des bois.	*b*	3 août '00	18 janv. '01	Amende remise	H		Ter. du N.-O.
" "	*b*	3 " '00	18 " '01	"	H		"
" "	*b*	3 " '00	18 " '01	"	H		"

SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUEES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPT. 1901.

Meurtre	Mort	20 nov. '00	17 janv. '01	Emprisonnem. à vie	H		Territoriale, Dawson.
"	"	6 fév. '01	18 mars '01	"	H		" "
"	"	17 mai '01	27 juin '01	"	H		Assises, Golden, C.-B.

a Et $5 ou deux autres mois.

b $50 d'amende.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Abduction	Page	26 and following to	33
Abortion	"	30 "	33
Arson	"	111 "	117
Assaults, aggravated	"	38 "	49
" and battery	"	50 "	61
" and obstructing peace officer	"	46 "	53
" indecent	"	14 "	21
" on females	"	18 "	21
Attempt and carnally knowing a girl of tender years	"	10 "	13
Bigamy	"	26 "	29
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	"	78 "	81
Burglary and having burglar's tools	"	66 "	69
Carrying unlawful weapons	"	126 "	129
Concealing birth of infants	"	30 "	33
Conspiracy	"	126 "	129
Currency, offences against	"	126 "	129
Deserting child	"	22 "	25
Electoral Act, violation of	"	130 "	133
Embezzlement	"	78 "	85
Endangering the safety of passengers on railways	"	34 "	37
False pretences	"	82 "	89
Feloniously receiving	"	86 "	93
Forcible entry	"	130 "	133
Forgery and uttering forged documents	"	122 "	125
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud	"	90 "	97
Gambling and lottery Acts, offences against	"	130 "	133
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	"	94 "	101
House and shopbreaking	"	70 "	77
Incest	"	22 "	25
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals	"	130 "	137
Larceny	"	98 "	109
" from dwelling houses	"	110 "	113
" from the person	"	110 "	113
Libel	"	62 "	65
Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property	"	118 "	121
Manslaughter	"	2 "	9
Murder	"	2 "	5
" attempt at	"	2 "	5
Perjury and subornation of perjury	"	134 "	141
Prison breach, escape and attempt to escape	"	138 "	145
Rape	"	6 "	13
" attempt at	"	10 "	13
Refusing to provide for family	"	58 "	65
Revenue laws, offences against	"	142 "	145
Riot	"	142 "	145
Robbery and demanding with menaces	"	74 "	81
Seduction	"	26 "	29
Shooting, stabbing, wounding	"	34 "	41
Sodomy and bestiality	"	22 "	25
Stealing registered letters and other mail matters	"	114 "	117
Suicide, attempt at	"	142 "	149
Various offences against the person	"	62 "	65
" other misdemeanours	"	146 "	149
Warehouse and freight car breaking	"	78 "	81

DELITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

Agression avec voies de fait	Page	50	et suivantes à	61
Attentat à la pudeur	"	14	"	21
Avortement et tentative d'avortement	"	30	"	33
Bigamie	"	26	"	29
Bris de maisons et de magasins	"	70	"	77
Bris d'entrepôts et de wagons de fret	"	78	"	81
Conspiration		126	"	129
Delits contre le revenu de l'Etat	"	142	"	145
Desertion d'enfants		22	"	25
Detournement		78	"	85
Divers autres delits	"	146	"	149
Dommages malicieux aux chevaux, bestiaux, etc.	"	118	"	121
Effets volés apportés au Canada	"	78	"	81
Emeute	"	142	"	145
Enlevement		26	"	33
Entrée forcée	"	130	"	133
Evasion, tentative d'évasion et bris de prison	"	138	"	145
Exposant au péril les voyageurs sur les chemins de fer	"	34	"	37
Exposition indécente et autres delits contre la morale publique	"	130	"	137
Faux et circulation de faux documents		122	"	125
Faux pretextes	"	82	"	89
Fraude et conspiration de fraude	"	90	"	97
Homicide non prémédité	"	2	"	9
Incendie par malveillance	"	111	"	117
Inceste	"	22	"	25
Infraction à la loi electorale	"	130	"	135
" aux lois défendant le jeu		130	"	133
Larcin	"	98	"	109
Libelle		62	"	65
Meurtre	"	2	"	5
" tentative de	"	2	"	5
Monnaie, délits par rapport à la monnaie	"	126	"	129
Outrages divers contre la personne	"	62	"	65
Parjure et subornation de parjure	"	134	"	141
Port d'armes illégal	"	126	"	129
Recel	"	86	"	93
Refus de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille	"	58	"	65
Séduction	"	26	"	29
Sodomie et bestialité	"	22	"	25
Suicide, tentative de	"	142	"	149
Suppression d'enfants	"	30	"	33
Tentative et commerce charnel avec une fille en bas âge	"	10	"	13
Usage d'armes avec intention	"	34	"	41
Viol	"	6	"	13
" tentative de	"	10	"	13
Voies de fait et faisant obstacle à un officier de la paix	"	46	"	53
" graves et lésions corporelles	"	38	"	49
" sur femmes	"	18	"	21
Vol avec effraction et ayant en possession des outils de voleur	"	66	"	69
" dans des maisons habitées	"	110	"	113
" de chevaux, bétail et moutons	"	94	"	101
" de lettres chargées et autres matières postales	"	114	"	117
" et demandes avec menaces	"	74	"	81
" sur la personne	"	110	"	113

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

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REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D, F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST

1901

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture

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1902

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REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST.

The Honourable
SYDNEY A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,— I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1901.

Since the last report was published there have been received from London 64 volumes of copies of State papers, namely: Upper Canada, 1840, 1841, 10 volumes; Lower Canada, 1840, 3 volumes; Nova Scotia, correspondence 3 volumes, Dispatches to Governors, 1768 to 1834, 13 volumes; Minutes of Executive Council, 1753 to 1785, 13 volumes; Journals of Legislative Council, 1758 to 1764, 1 volumes; New Brunswick, 1784 to 1796, 7 volumes; Hudson's Bay papers, 1673 to 1759, 3 volumes; Dartmouth papers, 1759 to 1784, 2 volumes; Admiralty papers, 1812 to 1815, 6 volumes. From Paris there have been received 24 volumes, namely: Ile Royale, 1740 to 1762, 18 volumes; Missions, 1760 to 1768, 2 volumes; Ile St. Jean, 1717 to 1758, 2 volumes; Prise de Louisbourg, 1758, 2 volumes. These have all been shelf-marked and placed on the shelves, making an addition to the previous collection of 88 volumes of State papers.

The work is conducted with the greatest care, so as to have exact transcripts of the documents that no errors may occur in the copies. Instructions have been given that whenever an apparent error is found in the original it shall be indicated by a slight pencil mark so as to save correspondence. The utmost regard is paid to economy in conducting the work of the branch, so far as that does not affect its efficiency.

Owing to my long continued and severe illnesses I have been unable to prepare the usual summary of the volumes reported on, or to select the documents to be printed in full in the report. The work was, however, carried on under my direction by Mr. Alexander Duff and Miss M. Casey, assistants, so that during my illnesses it has not been neglected. The calendars contained in the present report relate, to some extent, to a very critical period in the history of Canada and give a summary of the events leading up to the rebellion as well as to the rebellion itself. In addition to the documents in the State papers, the volumes relating to the same subject in the C series may be consulted with advantage. Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Governor at the time published a narrative of the transactions of the period in various forms, but the one that is most accessible is in a volume issued by John Murray, London, in 1839. This gives Sir Francis Head's side of the story. There are also documents relating to the

clergy reserves, the disposal of which was a burning question, chiefly in Upper Canada, as it did not affect Lower Canada to the same extent. The dispatches about boundaries on the eastern frontiers may also be noted. The reports of the Gosford commission on grievances are to be found in the volumes marked Q 232 to 235, where they may be consulted. A careful examination of the calendars will give a fair idea of the contents of the State papers there summarized and show amongst other subjects the objects, so far as their letters explain these, of Papineau in Lower Canada, and Mackenzie in Upper Canada as well as the light in which their movements were regarded by their opponents.

The whole respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

Ottawa, 31st December, 1901.

Names.	Residence.	Works.
Antiquarian Society	Worcester, Mass.	Proceedings.
Armitage, Rev. W. J.	Halifax	Pamphlet.
Audette, L. A	Ottawa	Exchequer Court Reports.
Bates, E. B.	Ottawa	Directories.
Biggar, E. B.	Toronto	Pamphlet.
Bourget College	Rigaud, P.Q.	Report.
Bryce, Rev. Geo., LL.D.	Winnipeg	Pamphlet.
Campbell, A. M.	Ottawa	Pamphlet.
Chief Superintendent of Schools	Fredericton	Report.
Dairymens' Association	Toronto	Report.
Gagnon, W. F.	Northampton	Pamphlets.
Gérin, Leon	Ottawa	Pamphlets.
Halkett, J. B.	Ottawa	Pamphlets.
Harvard University	Cambridge	Proceedings.
Hardy, Ed.	Lindsay	Pamphlet.
Johnson, Geo., Dom. Statistician	Ottawa	Year Book for 1899.
Library Association	New York	Journal, Monthly.
Lighthall, W. D. S.	Montreal	Pamphlets.
Maingy, L. A.	Ottawa	Map of Manitoba.
Manitoba Historical Society	Winnipeg	Report.
Moreau, Rev. S. A.	St. Jacques le Mineur	Histoire de St. Luc.
Newberry Library	Chicago	Collections.
Nova Scotia Historical Society	Halifax	Report.
New York Historical Society	New York	Collections.
Niagara Historical Society	Niagara	Proceedings.
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society	Montreal	Publications.
O'Connor, Daniel	Ottawa	Diary of Daniel O'Connor.
Ontario Land Surveyors	Toronto	Report.
Oregon Historical Society	Oregon	Proceedings.
Providence Library	Providence, R. I.	Bulletins.
Record Commissioners	Providence, R. I.	Early Records of the Town of Providence.
Redemptorist Fathers	Ste. Anne de Beaupré	Annals, French and English.
Rhode Island Historical Society	Providence, R. I.	Proceedings.
Royal Society	Ottawa	Proceedings.
Royal Scottish Geographical Society	Edinburgh	Magazines, monthly.
Séminaire de Nicolet	Nicolet	Report.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	Report.
Shortt, Adam, M.A.	Kingston	History of Banking.
State Library	New York	Public Papers.
Stephens, W. S.	Lowville	Life and Adventures of Nat Foster.
Toronto University	Toronto	Publications, Studies.
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	Calendar.
University of Pensylvania	Philadelphia	The Revolutionary Movement.
University of Yale	New Haven	Publications.
Walker, B. E.	Toronto	Pamphlet.
White, Richard, The Gazette	Montreal	The People's Almanac, 1901.
Women's Canadian Historical Society	Toronto	Report.
Wyoming Historical Society	Wilkes Barré	Proceedings and Report.
Yale University	Newhaven, Conn.	Summer School of Forestry.

STATE PAPERS, LOWER CANADA.

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1836.

Q. 226—1.

1835.
December 30. C. Fremont to S. Walcott, Civil Secretary.

December 31, Quebec. Half yearly return of clergy reserves. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 6th January, 1836.

1836.
January 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 1). Sends schedule of dispatches sent from Quebec during 1835. Page 3

Enclosed. Schedule. 4

January 4, Quebec. Gosford to Colonial Secretary (No. 2). Asks that assent be given to reserved bill to secure the dignity and independence of the Legislative and Executive Councils, passed unanimously by the Assembly; Neilson when he visited England was instructed to obtain confirmation. The objection raised to the exclusion of the judges from the legislative Council; he has practically adopted the terms of the Act. 22

January 6, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 3). Has received complaint of the master of the barque "Helena" arrived at Quebec with emigrants. The difficulty attending the enforcement of quarantine. Shall revise the rules in spring should it be necessary to continue the quarantine. 34

January 6, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 4). Transmits half yearly return of the sales of clergy reserves. 41

Enclosed. Return of sales of clergy reserves from 1st July to 31st December, 1835. 42

January 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 5). Sends receipts and expenditure on account of Crown Lands, licences, &c. 50

Enclosed. Receipts and expenditures; various tables. 51

January 9, Montreal. Memorial from the committee of the proposed British Rifle corps. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th January, 1836. The resolutions follow.

January 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 6). Sends half yearly return of the Legislative and Executive Councils. 59

Enclosed. Return. 60

January 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 7). Transmits certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council. 65

January 15, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 8). Had intimated to the Committee of the proposed British Rifle Corps that their proceedings were illegal and unconstitutional. 66

Enclosed. Memorial from the committee of the proposed British Rifle Corps, signed by F. C. T. Arnoldi, F. Hunter, R. Weir, jr., A. P. Hart and R. Mackay. 70

Resolutions at a meeting of the British Rifle corps. 74

January 15, Quebec. Proclamation against the formation of the British Rifle Corps. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg of same date.

Proclamation against the formation of the British Rifle Corps as being illegal and unconstitutional. 80

January 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 9). Reports the death of John Molson on the 11th instant. 83

January 19, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 10). Sends address to the inhabitants of British America signed by William Robertson and J. G. Scott, also copy of

1836.
letter to the Lieut. Governors of Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Page 84
Enclosed. Copy of address. 86
Copy of letter to the provincial governors. 101
January 27, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 11). Sends memorandum of the payment of contingencies to the Legislative Assembly. 103
January 31, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Sends memorial from W. Smith, clerk to the Legislative Council, and recommends that his application for leave to retire on a pension be granted. 148
February 1, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 12). Sends outline of the proceedings of the House on the subject of granting the arrears for the past service of the civil government. 150
Enclosed. Resolutions to be proposed by Morin on the reports of public accounts. 153
Resolution to be proposed by Bedard in amendment to Morin's ninth resolution. 164
February 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 13). Sends schedule of dispatches received during the last month. Apprehensions as to the safety of the "Star" packet. 166
Enclosed. Schedule. 168
February 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 14). Reports that the clause objected to in the Election Act was repealed by the Council, but additional amendments of the Council were not satisfactory to the Assembly so that the bill was lost. 172
February 6, Quebec. The same to Sir George Grey (private). Introduces Capt. Haynes, who can give information about the outrages on Indian stream territory. The violence of political parties; the Tory party do not spare him (Gosford). 177
February 9, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 15). Refers to letters of 15th September and reports additional aggressions on the part of the authorities of New Hampshire. Has appointed a commission. 179
Enclosed. Schedule of documents accompanying dispatch. 185
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(2). Report of the commissioners. 192
(3). Report of survey of Hereford by Captain Haynes. 200
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(7). " " Bernard Young. 231
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(20). " " William White. 309
(21). Copy of a letter to Minister at Washington. 315
(22). Private letter to the same. 322
(23). Private letter from the same. 325
March 3, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Has received letter and enclosures, and approves of his course respecting the address to the inhabitants of British America. 85

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1836.

March 3. Unsigned to Gosford. States the difficulties in the way of assenting to the Act for securing the independence of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the judiciary of the province and his reasons for delaying a decision in the case. Page 28

March 17. Unsigned to the Attorney and Solicitor General. For opinion on the reserved Act to secure the dignity and independence of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Canada. Opinion of the Attorney General of Lower Canada enclosed. 26

March 30. Unsigned to Gosford. Approval of His Lordship's course with regard to the British Rifle Corps. 68

March 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Memorandum on Contingencies received which justifies his course towards the House of Assembly. 105

Enclosed. Memorandum on the contingent expenses of the two Houses of the Legislature of Lower Canada. 106

Extracts from the evidence of T. A. Young. 139, 144

March 30. Unsigned to Gosford. The law officers of the Crown report that the King could not consistently with the Constitutional Act assent to the bill for securing the dignity and independence of the Legislative and Executive Councils. 31

March 31, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. The explanation of the late medical superintendent respecting the quarantine of the "Helen" is satisfactory. 36

Enclosed. Report by C. Fremont, late medical superintendent, Grosse-Isle, of the case of the "Helen," arrived with emigrants. 37

July 20, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. The necessary amendments not having been made to the Act for regulating contested elections, he has been reluctantly compelled to recommend its disallowance. 175

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1836.

Q. 226–2.

1836.

January 6, Washington. Bankhead to Gosford (private).

February 6, Quebec. Gosford to Bankhead. Two letters, public and private. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th February, 1836.

February 9, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 16). Concurs in the proposal to establish two Roman Catholic bishopricks in Canada by the separation of Montreal from Quebec. Page 328

Enclosed. Memorandum of an application for a Roman Catholic see at Montreal. 333

Contains a summary of correspondence.

February 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 17). Transmits memorial from the Hon. William Smith, an old public servant. 347

Enclosed. Memorial of William Smith, Clerk of the Legislative Council, &c. 351

February 19, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 18). Explains that he had communicated to the Legislature part of the instructions to himself and colleagues, from the inaccuracy of the extracts laid before the Legislature of Upper Canada by Head and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada. Sends printed paper which will show the differences between the extracts and the instructions. 353

Enclosed. Remarks on the extracts communicated by Head. 363

Continuation of remarks. 369

Same in French. 383

Message by the Governor. 397

1836.

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Extracts furnished by Gosford. 417
Message by the Governor in French with copies of instructions also in French. 427

February 22, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 19). Has, subject to approval, appointed Elzear Bedard to be a judge in room of judge Kerr. His qualifications. 458

February 22, Quebec. The same to the same (confidential). Reasons for appointing Bedard to a judgeship. 460

February 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 20). Transmits address from the Assembly for copy of the survey of the St. Lawrence from Three Rivers to Montreal. Also copy of address from the Trinity House, Quebec, to hasten the publication of the chart of the river and Gulph of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. 464

Enclosed. Copy of resolutions to apply for copy of the survey of the St. Lawrence from Three Rivers to Montreal. 468
Application from the Trinity House, Quebec. 469

March 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 21). Transmits financial statements. 472

Enclosed. Account of the regular revenue for the year ending 10th October, 1835. 475
Account of revenue from Crown property. 476
Account of casual revenue. 477
Account of civil charges. 478
Heads of expenditure. 479
Receipts and expenditure of the Trinity House, Quebec. 486
Return of local revenues, raised by the corporation of Quebec. 488
The same for Montreal. 489

March 3, Quebec. Gosford to Grey. Transmits proceedings of the House of Assembly. Shall send comments at the end of the session. Sends list of documents. 490

Enclosed. Third and fifth report of the committee on grievances and application for the removal of Gale from his judgeship. 492
Answer of the Governor to the address for the removal of Gale. 494
Resolutions of the Assembly on the case of Gale. 496

March 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 22). Sends third report and resolutions on grievances with remarks and list of correspondence. 504

Enclosed. Third report. 510

March 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. The steps he has taken in sending to the Assembly correct extracts from instructions are approved of. The errors in the extracts sent by Sir Francis Bond Head arose from the work of a copyist sending extracts from an unrevised document. 359

April 7, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. There are no funds at the disposal of His Majesty's government from which a pension could be granted to W. Smith. Advises that the subject should be laid before and recommended to the House of Assembly. 349

April 12, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Has transmitted to the Admiralty the addresses for copies of the Surveys of the St. Lawrence. 466

April 23, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Admiralty that a copy of the chart of the St. Lawrence from Three Rivers to Montreal shall be furnished to the House of Assembly as soon as it is engraved. 467

May 26, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. The title of Roman Catholic Bishops in Lower Canada cannot be officially recognised. 330

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1836.

Q. 226—3.

1836.
January 5. Quebec.
Third report of the standing committee on public accounts. Page 537
Same in French. 541
Enclosed. Financial tables. 545 to 551
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March 10. Quebec.
Gosford to Glenelg (No. 23). Transmits address from the Assembly on the state of the province and on certain parts of the instructions to the commissioners. 523
Enclosed. Address. 524

March 12. Quebec.
Gosford to Glenelg (No. 24). Reports the failure of the Assembly to provide for the financial requirements of the province. 527 verso
Enclosed. Resolutions of the Assembly on the bill of supply. 528 verso
Extract from the journals of Assembly of 26th February, 1836. 528 verso
Comparative statement of the civil expenditure for 1833 and 1836. 529
Memorandum of items omitted for the six month's supply for 1836. 531 verso
Memorandum of items reduced. 531 verso

March 14. Quebec.
Gosford to Glenelg (No. 25). Transmits address from the Assembly praying for the removal of Gale from the Bench together with the documents relating to the case. Had the address only concerned Gale, whose case had been so often entered on, no notice would have been necessary, but as it complains of his (Gosford's) course in the honest exercise of his judgment it became necessary to ask for attention; requests to be informed whether his course met the approbation of the King. The explanation of his course is very long and detailed. 649
Enclosed. Address of the Assembly for the removal of Gale from the Bench; complains of the conduct of Gosford. 665
Fifth report of the standing committee on grievances. 673
Documents connected with report to 750

June 7. Downing Street.
Glenelg to Gosford. The King regrets the ill success of his efforts to remove distrusts and jealousies from the minds of the representatives of Lower Canada. The liberal instructions to the commissioners. No considerations of temporary expediency would lead the King to revoke the charter or to resume the lands granted to the British American Land Company, as it would endanger the formation of all proprietary titles and social rights. There has been no real differences of opinion between the Ministers of the Crown and the House of Assembly. No complaint had been alleged which had not been either promptly removed or made the subject of impartial inquiry. No maladministration had been charged against him (Gosford). His Majesty's Ministers believe that the course pursued by the House may be ascribed to misapprehension of the instructions by the publication of a few detached passages; orders therefore sent to communicate a complete copy. 532

June 8. Downing Street.
Glenelg to Gosford. The confidence placed in his zeal and sound judgment. A final report expected by the end of summer. Obligations to secure to the public servants, the remuneration due to them is again repeated. If the Assembly does not meet or does not vote supplies it will be for him (Gosford) to decide if a dissolution is advisable. 533

No date.
Unsigned and undated to Gosford. Dispatch of 14th March, with enclosures received. His refusal to remove Gale from the bench. The King approves of his course believing that to secure impartial justice the admin-

1836.

istrators of the law should feel themselves practically secure in their seats and the King cannot depart from this except in a case of urgent necessity. There is no such necessity in this case and there is no imputation against Gale in his judicial capacity. Page 662

Gov. Earl of Gosford, 1836.

Q 227—1, 2, 3, 4.

1835.

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January 9. Felton to Craig. (Two letters of same date.)

January 14, Quebec. Craig to Felton.

June 13, Quebec. Report of a Committee of Council.

June 16, Quebec. Craig to Felton.

June 18, Quebec. Felton to Craig.

July 13, Quebec. Report of a Committee of the Executive Council.

August 15, Quebec. Craig to Hayne.

1836.

February 6, Quebec. Hayne to Walcott. This and the preceding seven enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 11th May, 1836.

March 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 26). Reports that a bill was reported by a special committee to regulate the communications with the agent. The bill did not pass, but he is afraid the report will be acted on, thus destroying the King's prerogative. Page 3

Enclosed. Report of a special committee on the means of communicating with the agent during recess. 5

March 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 27). Transmits schedule of dispatches from the Colonial Office, received since his last communication of 1st February. 12

Enclosed. Schedule. 13

March 19, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 28). There being no quorum, he intends to close the session on the 21st. 16

March 19, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 29). Transmits an address from the Legislative Council on the timber trade. 18

Enclosed. Address stating the alarm caused by the proposed change in the timber duties. 20

Comparative statement for seven years of the tonnage and seamen in the export trade. 28

March 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 30). Has prorogued the provincial parliament ; sends speech at closing. 29

Enclosed. Speech at prorogation. 32

March 22, Quebec. Gosford to Grey (separate). Points out that an error was committed in stating that the contingencies of the Council had been reduced in the supply bill. Asks that this error be corrected. 35

March 22, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 31). Sends address from the Legislative Council for the grant, as promised, of waste lands for the endowments of seminaries of useful learning. Remarks on the address and on the claims of the Royal Institution. 36

Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council for a grant of waste lands for seminaries of learning as promised. 42

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Extract from the report on the claims of the Royal Institution. Page 48

March 24. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (Confidential). Explains the principles by which he was guided in preparing his speech at prorogation. 49

March 26. Quebec. The same to the same (No. 32). Forwards fourth report on grievances. As it chiefly concerns Aylmer refers to him on the subject. Explains that Chief Justice Sewell did not interfere either politically or judicially with the address from the Legislative Council and only signed it as Speaker. 51

Enclosed. Fourth report on grievances. 55

March 26. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 33). Transmits petition signed by 29 individuals, calling themselves the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association of Montreal, praying that the Act of the provincial Parliament regulating the proceedings on contested elections be disallowed owing to its injustice towards partners. 61

Enclosed. Petition. The signatures are given. 65

March 28. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 34). Transmits schedule of dispatches received since the 16th instant. 70

Enclosed. Schedule of dispatches. 72

March 29. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 35). In conformity with instructions has arranged that the staff pay and allowances of one of his aides-de-camp shall cease on the 31st instant. 73

March 31. Quebec. The same to the same (No. 36). Transmits address from the Legislative Council respecting the regulation of a post office in the province with copy of Act establishing the same. Bill transmitted by Spring Rice on the subject on 5th October, 1834; referred to a special committee which reported a Bill of its own. Further remarks and other documents sent. Complaints against the deputy postmaster-general for illegally appropriating part of the post office revenues on which Gosford explains why he could not interfere, the arrangements being made by the postmaster-general, but that he would communicate with His Majesty's government and recommend that an early consideration be given to the subject. Recommends the abolition of Stayner's privilege of forwarding newspapers and pamphlets to his private advantage. Part of the documents are not yet ready, so cannot be sent. 75

Enclosed. Bill to establish a post office in the province and to provide for the future management of the same. 84

The same in French. 153

Evidence of the special committee of the Legislative Council. 226

Report of the committee. 277

Note of the Earl of Gosford on the application of Messrs. Leslie and O'Callaghan for stopping the remittance of £3,000 a quarter's revenue of the Canadian post office. 312

Address of the Assembly for measures to cause Stayner to reimburse amounts for the carriage of newspapers and pamphlets which Stayner has appropriated for his own benefit. 314

Freeling to Armour. The postage of newspapers is a perquisite of the deputy postmaster general. 315

Answer by Gosford that he cannot comply with the request to make the deputy postmaster general reimburse the amounts he has received on newspapers and pamphlets for reasons given. 317

April 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 37). Transmits statements of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue and on sales of Crown lands, &c. 321

Enclosed. Statement of receipts of casual and territorial revenue. 322

Statement of receipts from Crown lands and from licences to cut timber. 323

April 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 38). Sends copies of letters respecting William Brophy. 324

1836.

Enclosed. Brown to Walcott sends copy of letter from William Brophy. Page 326

William Brophy to Brown stating that he is the person inquired for and giving an account of his services. 327

April 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 39). Has been applied to by the son of judge Kerr for his arrears of salary. Desires to know when Kerr ceased to be a judge. 329

April 6, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Has it in contemplation to pay off six months arrears of salaries to public officers and contingencies. How pluralists may be dealt with. The regret increasing at the violent party having defeated the grant of arrears. The force of public opinion may enable some of the members to change their votes. Roebuck's influence. 334

April 13, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 40). Transmits petition from Mrs. Bridget Rhodes for a pension as the widow of the late Joseph de Varennes. 336

Enclosed. Petition from Mrs. Bridget Rhodes, widow of Ensign Varennes (in French). 338

Certificate of the burial of Varennes. 340

Marriage certificate of Varennes and Bridget Rhodes. 341

Certificates of the official position of the signers follow.

April 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 41). Reports the dissolution of the "British Rifle Corps" and the unsuccessful attempt to form the "Montreal British Legion." 344

April 15, Quebec. The same to the same (separate). Sends report from William Walker appointed delegate by the Constitutional Association of his interview with His Lordship (Glenelg). 346

Enclosed. Copy of the Quebec Mercury containing the report. 348

April 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 42). Reports that although the proceedings of the Montreal Constitutional Association have attracted no attention in the other provinces, yet meetings are to be held of delegates from Quebec and Montreal. The French Canadian party seem inclined to act in a similar way. 408

April 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 43). Sends reports of meetings at Megantic and the parish of St. Benoit in Two Mountains. The meeting at St. Benoit condemns the conduct of the British government as well as Acts of the local administration whilst the other expressed its disapprobation of the conduct of the majority in the Assembly, appreciated the motives of government in sending out the commission and approves of the intention of government to apply the Crown revenues towards paying public salaries. 411

Enclosed. Copy of the Vindicator with report of the meeting at St. Benoit. 414

Report of the meeting at Megantic. 428

Report (in French) of the meeting at St. Benoit, Two Mountains. 452

April 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 44). States his views as to the Assembly having declined to pay the salaries of public servants who have not been paid since the end of 1883. Even payment in full would be too late to extricate many of them from severe embarrassment. The zeal and integrity of the public servants in these circumstances. Sends statements of liabilities and assets at the disposal of the Crown which may be applied to the relief of the public servants. How the claims were divided. Refers to tables marked No. 1 and No. 3 for a full explanation. 692

Enclosed. Scheme of proposed payment of arrears. 700

Recapitulation. 713

Statement of revenues at the disposal of the Crown in the public chest on 10th April, 1836. 715

List of items omitted in the plan for paying arrears. 716

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1836.

Note of indispensable contingent expenses of the civil government to 10th October, 1836. Page 718

April 25, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 45). Transmits address of the Assembly on the claims of the embodied militia, with remarks on previous actions on the matter. Sends copies of correspondence. 720

Enclosed. Resolutions of the Assembly on the subject of the claims to land of the embodied militia. 734

First report of the committee on the Governor's answer to the address for grants of land to the militia. 737

Form of grant. 743

Number of militia embodied and ordered for service, with the quantity of land which would be required to satisfy their claims. 747

Statement of the number of officers, &c., who have received location tickets. 748

Gosford to the House of Assembly on the claims of militia for land. 749

Statement showing the number of unsatisfied claims of officers, &c. 752

April 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 46). Recommends ten gentlemen for seats in the Legislative Council. His object is to remove the prejudice that exists against it. 753

April 27, Quebec. The same to the same (confidential). In the enclosed list states the political principles of those he recommended for the Council. The political views of the first seven summarised. Is inclined to agree with their views as to the elective principle in regard to the Council. 763

Enclosed. List of gentlemen recommended for seats in the Legislative Council. 765

April 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). The report on the Executive Council is on the eve of being completed, but for reasons affecting the course of Head in Upper Canada the sending of it will be postponed. 766

May 3, Quebec. Walcott to Felton.

May 3, Quebec. The same to the Attorney General.

May 4, Quebec. Felton to Walcott.

May 5, Quebec. The same to Craig.

May 5, Quebec. The same to the Attorney General. This and the four preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 11th May, 1836.

May 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No 47). Has determined to renew the quarantine establishment and has issued modified regulations particularly as regards restrictions. Sends copies of regulations for distribution. 769

Enclosed. Proclamation renewing the quarantine establishment by Lord Gosford. 774

The same in French. 794

Proclamation on the same subject by Lord Aylmer. 816

Abstract of the provincial Act, 35 George III, Cap 5. 834

The same in French. 844

May 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). Had sent list in his official dispatch of this date, now sends list of persons recommended, with notes on their political principles: if the list is approved of, asks that mandamuses be sent. In his uncertainty had not told the persons that they were recommended. Some may decline the appointment, but a sufficient number will accept. It is not of the power of the Governor that complaint is made, but of the too great interference of the Imperial Government. The power of appointing should be given to the Governor, not from a desire for power, because the greatest annoyances arose when he had the power of appointment. He had been urged to nominate Papineau, but states the objections to this course. 855

1836.

Enclosed. List of persons recommended for the Executive Council.

May 6, Quebec. Page 858

Surrenders by W. Locker and Eliza M. Felton. Two documents enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 11th May, 1836.

May 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 48). The insufficiency of the Executive Council. Had reported the preliminary steps he had taken to effect a change. Reports his reasons for delay in making the change after His Lordship had given his approval, and the obstacles in the way of reorganising the Council. He had thought it better to go on with the old Council rather than adopt uncertain, temporary and conditional arrangements. The commissioners have finished their report on the Executive Council, and it is desirable that their recommendations should take effect with a new Council. Has, therefore, sent list of suitable persons for the Council. 859

May 7, Quebec. (The list was sent in the preceding letter and there copied).

Gosford to Glenelg (No. 49). Sends letter from judges pointing out the unprotected state of the judiciary and asking for such provision for their salaries and retiring allowance as would make them independent of all parties. 865

Enclosed. The judges of Montreal to Gosford to obtain a greater degree of independence by their salaries being secured. 868

May 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 50). Transmits address from the superior and directors of the Seminary of Quebec for the indemnification for the loss of its immovables in France. 873

May 9, Quebec. Same to the same. Introduces Rev. J. Holmes, director of the Quebec seminary, who has devoted himself to the education of youth. 877

May 10, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 51). Had addressed a letter to the Mayors and Councils of Montreal and Quebec, before the expiration of their Acts of incorporation, with regard to their police regulations. His intentions having been misunderstood, he took no further steps in the matter. 880

Enclosed. Circular to the Mayors of Quebec and Montreal on the subject of police regulations. 883

Report of the City Council of Quebec that it cannot send an opinion on the important suggestions contained in the Governor's letter. 885

Jean Langevin to Walcott. Transmits the report. 887

Resolutions of the town council of Montreal that it cannot second the benevolent views of the Governor towards the city. 888

Viger to Walcott. Transmits the proceedings of the council of Montreal. 894

Walcott to the Mayor of Montreal. The Governor regrets the object of his letter should have been misunderstood; explains the end in view. 895

May 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 52). The steps taken to recover from Felton the excess of land granted to him and his children. Documents sent. 465

Enclosed. Craig to Felton. He is to take steps to surrender to the Crown, lands granted to his children in excess of the authorised quantity. 473

Felton to Craig. Is ready to make the required surrender of the lands as desired. 474

Craig to Felton. He is to place himself in communication with the Attorney General relating to the surrender of the excess of land. 476

Felton to Craig. Has consulted the Attorney General as to the surrender of the land. The difficulties in the way. Offers an equivalent in lands or money. 477

Report of a committee of the whole Council. In consequence of the difficulty of revesting the land, Felton should be called on to pay the value of the excess. 480

Craig to Felton. Sends extract from report of the Council and desires him to take measures to carry out the recommendation. 482

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Felton to Craig. Is glad the business is to be completed. How the value of the lands is to be ascertained. Page 483

Report of the Executive Council, that a valuation of the lands granted in excess to Felton and his family be made by a survey as proposed by Felton. 486

Craig to Hayne. To obtain by survey the value of the land granted in excess to Felton and family. 487

Hayne to Walcott. The land in Oxford is of little value. Wysse has been instructed to pay close attention to the land there in his survey. 490

Walcott to Felton. The delay in carrying out the instructions of the Colonial Secretary regarding the excess of land has caused instructions to be sent to the Attorney General to hasten matters. 492

Walcott to Attorney General. He is to take steps to hasten the surrender of Felton's lands. 494

Felton to Walcott. Remonstrances against the employment of the Attorney General to hasten proceedings, the delay not being on his side. 496

Felton to Attorney General. On the instructions to hasten a settlement of the claim for the value of lands. 501

Surrender by W. Locker Felton and Eliza M. Felton both dated 6th May. 506

May 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 53). Sends documents relating to Felton's case including two reports on grievances. 507

Other documents on the same subject in the printed return to the House of Commons, inserted in the volume accusing Felton of fraudulently obtaining the land.

May 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 54). Sends copy of notice agreed on by the executive committee of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, making known certain resolutions, &c. He had stated that the number of delegates from the district of Quebec was to be 30 but he sees that 36 are to be chosen. 524

Enclosed. Notice by the Constitutional Association that the delegates are to be chosen on the 30th May next and that they shall meet at Montreal on the 23rd of June next. 527

Schedule of the places of election with resolutions, &c. 528

May 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 55). Of the 59 bills which passed both Houses he had only reserved one, that for making a railway from the St. Lawrence to the Province line. The constitutional safeguard over the waste lands of the Crown requires the reservation. The good effects of the proposed line. Sends report of the Attorney General, petition in favour of the bill, &c. Asks that the bill be laid before Parliament and, if not objected to, may be sanctioned. 533

Enclosed. Copy of bill to make the railway. 543

Abstract of the bill. 598

Opinion of Ogden, Attorney General. 611

Petition of the inhabitants of Quebec. The signatures are attached. 615

May 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 56). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office. 620

Enclosed. Schedule. 621

May 19, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 57). Transmits memorial from the Lord Bishop of Quebec calling attention to the straitened circumstances of the missionaries occasioned by the reduction of 25 per cent on their salaries and asking for the erection and endowment of a rectory in each township as well as in the various mission stations. Had declined to comply with the prayer. Asks for His Lordship's views on the subject. 625

Enclosed. Memorial from the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the clergy of Lower Canada, as noted in letter. 628

Walcott to the Bishop. Sends the answer of the Governor. 631

1836.
May 20, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (separate). Reports the disposal of the house taken for Lord Amherst which he (Gosford) had occupied for a few weeks and the sale of the furniture. Hopes the amount £302 12s. 11d. sterling shall not be charged to his personal account but be made a public charge. Page 633

Enclosed. Statement of expenses for the house, &c., occupied by the commissioner. 636

The receipts and accounts follow. 637 to 642

May 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 58). Transmits petition from persons of the name of Richard to be forwarded to the King of the French. 643

May 23, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 59). Sends documents respecting the claims of the Assembly for the occupation of the Jesuit College by the military authorities, with the value of the rent and of the buildings and ground. After debating the question its consideration was postponed. Believes that the Assembly will adhere to its claim for the unconditional restoration of the property and will neither build barracks nor place means to do so at His Majesty's disposal. 645

Enclosed. Answer of the Governor to the Assembly, that the King is anxious to have the Jesuit College restored as promptly as possible to its original purpose. 652

First report of the standing committee on the Jesuit estates. 654

Second report. 661

May 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 60). Sends schedule of dispatches received since the 17th instant. 664

Enclosed. Schedule. 666

May 31, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Sir John Colborne appointed to command the forces; his belief that Sorel belongs to the military officer in command. Discusses the question of whether it is the civil or military chief officer who is entitled to residence at Sorel. 668

June 10, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Has received dispatch that he had prorogued the provincial parliament, (speech enclosed). Speech laid before the King. 31

June 11. Unsigned to the same. The petition enclosed in dispatch of 26th March has been laid at the foot of the Throne. The King is pleased to receive the address of those who signed it as individuals but cannot recognise them in their representative character. The object of the petition shall be carefully considered. 64

June 12, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Has received dispatch of 25th April on the claims of the embodied militia. The officers and men who had lodged petitions previous to 1st August, 1830, were to receive lands. Has not been able to recommend the same for those who had neglected to present claims by August, 1830. The charge of delay in issuing patents to be inquired into. 729

June 22. Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch of 22nd March and agrees that it would be premature to comply with the address of the Council until a report has been received. He is to state that a decision has been postponed. 40

June 26, Downing Street. Glenelg to the same. Sends information of the date Kerr ceased to fill the offices of judge in the King's bench and Vice Admiralty Court. 332

July 1. Unsigned to the same. The measures taken to recover the excess of the land received by Felton and his family are approved of. 472

July 2, Downing Street. Glenelg to the same. Approves of his course in respect to the charges against Felton, but abstains from further observations till the result of the inquiry shall be known. 523 verso

July 3, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Dispatch received respecting the occupation of the Jesuit college. Cannot give instructions on the subject or separate it from the general measures to be considered when the report of the commissioners is complete. 651

July 4, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Has received and distributed copies of the quarantine regulations. His course in respect to the regulations approved of. 772

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July 5, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Dispatch with letter from the judges enclosed. His Majesty's government will not relax in the efforts to secure independence for the judges. Page 867

July 6, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. His answer declining to comply with the request of the Lord Bishop of Quebec to erect and endow rectories is approved of. 627

July 8, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Memorial of Mrs. Bridget Rhodes received and transmitted to the Secretary at war. She had been asked to send documents in proof of the services of her late husband but had not done so. 337

July 9, Downing Street. Circular to emigration agents, with copies of quarantine regulations. 773

July 12, Downing Street. Unsigned to Solicitor General. Sends reserved bill for the construction of railway from the St. Lawrence for his opinion and that of Attorney General. 542

July 19, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Dispatch of 20th May received. He (Gosford) to charge the expense of the house and furniture to the general account of the commission. 635

July 20, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch of 10th May with letter to the town councils of Montreal and Quebec on the subject of their police regulations. Should the correspondence attract public attention he shall avail himself of the information sent. 882

July 22, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Letter of the 31st May received. Has had the question of the occupation of government house at Sorel referred to the ordnance. 671

July (?). Unsigned and undated to Gosford. Sends approval of the principle on which arrears due to the civil officers were discharged. 699

August 3, Downing Street. Glenelg to the same. Has received dispatch with memorial from the Seminary of Quebec for indemnification for the loss of immovables in France and had referred the latter to the commissioners on French claims, but with no beneficial result. 875

August 31, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch of 16th May with copy of reserved bill for the construction of a railway from the St. Lawrence to the province line which has been assented to by the King in Council. 539

September 8, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. On the report of the Ordnance, His Majesty's Government have decided that the Government house at Sorel is held for the use of the civil government and not as a military quarter. 673

October 31, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Dispatches received with lists of gentlemen recommended for the Legislative and Executive Councils. Objections to the measure as impolitic whilst the commission is still sitting. Other reasons in opposition to the proposal, political and general. 756

GOV. EARL OF GOSFORD, 1836.

Q. 228—1.

1836.

June 2. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 61). Has received authority to publish the whole of the instructions if thought expedient, but as the house was not in session and there was a calm which might be disturbed will not publish them till the house meets. Page 3

June 3, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 62). Transmits a bill of exchange in favour of G. S. Wilder for £11 5s. 6d. being fees of Judge Bedard on his appointment. 5

June 4, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Sends note from the Attorney-General respecting Sorel. 8

Enclosed. Note from the Attorney-General that the Seigniory of Sorel is subject to military control. 9

1836.
June 12. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 63). Transmits memorial from the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning for an endowment to McGill College. Page 10
Enclosed. Memorial. 13
June 14. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 64). The criminal trial of Felton is not to proceed, the law officers seeing no offence that could be tried in a criminal court. 22
Enclosed. Papers respecting Felton in printed copy of return to the House of Commons, inserted in the volume. 24
June 16. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (Confidential). Desires to know if he is entitled to take certain fees; does not feel justified in making any alteration in the practice hitherto observed. 29
June 16. Quebec. The same to the same (No. 65). He is leaving for Montreal where the Commission will join him in a few days. The public officers, against whom the Assembly preferred charges, are sending in answers. As soon as he has considered these he will transmit them. The state of the Vice Admiralty Court which should be remedied. 32
June 20. Quebec. The same to the same (No. 66). Does not think that there is any necessity to continue Hayne's services. How they originated and the nature of the employment. The work of correspondence became so trifling as to be capable of being conducted in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands without extra help, and the superintendence of the improvements could be managed by the Surveyor General at little expense. If the services of Hayne are continued he cannot say how long they may last. As respects contingencies no definite amount was fixed, except £18 per annum sanctioned for office expenses. Sends statement of other contingencies. Should an allowance be made to Hayne, recommends 10 shillings a day, whilst he is employed. 34
Enclosed. Contingent expenses of Capt. Hayne. 40
June 29, Montreal. Gosford to Grey (Private). Had arrived here on Thursday and found things quieter than he had expected. Matters wear a better aspect. 44
July 1, Montreal. Same to Glenelg (No. 67). Meeting held of delegates from the Constitutional Associations. Copy of resolutions sent. 46
Enclosed. Resolutions. 48
July 1, Montreal. Gosford to Grey. Introduces Rev. Edward Black. 50
July 1, Montreal. The same to Glenelg. Introduces Rev. Edward Black. 51
July 2, Montreal. The same to the same (No. 68). Has been unable to hear anything of Ferrero, a Sardinian subject. 52
July 5, Montreal. The same to Grey. Sends pamphlets written by a friend of DeBleury's. De Bleury was a great Papineau man, but incurred the displeasure of the party by voting for supply. 54
Enclosed. Pamphlet "La petite clique devoilée." 55
July 5. Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (Confidential). Has received official letter and so far as he can now see, approves of the views of government. Expresses his acknowledgements for the friendly terms of the unofficial letter. Hopes that the substance of the communication to the Assembly may be sent. Affairs are moving quietly and the unpaid officers of government are bearing their hardships patiently. Party spirit runs high; the conservatives are elated with the result of the election in the upper province. 151
July 6. Quebec. The same to the same. (No. 69). Sends the book of returns for 1835, usually called the "Blue Book." 154
July 7, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Bill of exchange received for judge Bedard's fees. 7
July 9. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 7). Has sent Acts passed during last session. Among them are two for the relief of insolvent debtors. Explains how

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some of their provisions are the same. Sends report of the Attorney General on Acts requiring special consideration. They are six in number. The remarks follow. Page 156

Enclosed. List of Acts passed. 165

Attorney General to Walcott. Reports that no legal cause exists for withholding assent to the repeal of certain parts of an ordinance concerning persons to be admitted to practice law or to practice as notaries in the province, but doubts if some of the clauses are expedient. 174

Report by the Attorney General recommending that the bill to provide for the building of a Custom House in Montreal be reserved, there being clauses trenching on the King's prerogative. 176

Other reports. 178, 180, 186, 188

Petition of the inhabitants of Quebec against the conditions of the bill to establish normal schools. 183

Copies of the Acts. 190 to 292

And in Q. 228–2. 292 to 358

July 25, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. In answer to inquiry of 16th June respecting fees, he should pay them over to the cashier of the commission. 31

August 10, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. The appointment held by Hayne will not be continued after 1st October, but he will be allowed ten shillings a day for every day he is employed in superintending the survey of the land sold to the British American Land Company. 43

August 12, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. A decision must be postponed on the memorial sent on the 12th June for an endowment to McGill College until the report of the commissioners shall have been received. 11

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1836.

Q. 228–2.

1835.

June 16, Quebec. Secretan to the Governor.

December 5, Quebec. The same to the same.

December 9, Quebec. Walcott to Secretan.

1836.

February 1, Quebec. Secretan to Gosford.

February 2, Quebec. Walcott to Secretan.

February 3, Quebec. Secretan to Walcott.

February 4, Quebec. The same to Gosford.

February 24, Quebec. The same to the same.

February 26, Quebec. Walcott to Secretan.

March 1, Quebec. Secretan to Gosford.

March 30, Quebec. The same to the same.

April 4, Quebec. Walcott to Secretan.

April 5, Quebec. Secretan to Gosford.

1836.

May 16, Quebec. Secretan to Gosford.

May 19, Quebec. Walcott to Secretan.

May 21, Quebec. Secretan to Gosford.

May 28, Quebec. The same to the Colonial Secretary. This and the preceding sixteen are enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1836.

July 9, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 70). Transmits charges by the Assembly against judge Fletcher. Leaves the decision of the case in the hands of His Majesty's Government. Page 359

Enclosed. Address by the Assembly for the dismissal of judge Fletcher. 360

Answer by Gosford that Fletcher has had no opportunity of defending himself and therefore he can come to no decision in the case. 360 verso

Seventh report of the standing committee on grievances. 360 verso

Minutes of evidence. 363

Fletcher to Glegg. Remarks on the report and evidence against him. 367

Notes by Fletcher on the charges against him and criticism of the evidence. 367

Proceedings of 30th June, 1826, in the case of Dickerson. The same on 27th September. 369 verso and 370

Walcott to Attorney General. For joint opinion of himself and Solicitor General as to the powers of judge Fletcher to punish cases of contempt. 370

Joint opinion that judge Fletcher has full power to punish cases of contempt. 370

Walcott to Fletcher. The Governor has arrived at the decision after a perusal of the proceedings that there is no occasion to disturb him (Fletcher) in the discharge of his duties. 370

July 11, Montreal. Gosford to Grey. The dispatches by the packet of 1st June have not yet arrived. Shall look out for them anxiously. 372

July 11, Montreal. The same to Glenelg (No. 72). Transmits statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber for the six months ended 30th June, 1836. The same for three months. 373

Enclosed. (1) Statement of receipts for Crown lands and for licences to cut timber for six months. 374

(2) The same for three months. 376

(3) Statement of receipts on account of canal and territorial revenue. 377

July 11, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 73). Transmits a year's statement of the sums received and paid by the clergy reserves corporation. 378

Enclosed. Statement. 379

July 11, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 74). Sends certified copy of proceedings of the Executive Council of Lower Canada. 380

July 11, Montreal. The same to the same (No. 75). Sends the usual half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 381

Enclosed. Return. 382

July 12, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 76). Transmits letter from C. Secretan junior to the Colonial Secretary complaining of wilful falsehood on his Gosford's part. The origin of the attack is due to Secretan not having been asked to a ball which formed the ground of complaint in several private letters by Secretan. 387

Enclosed. Secretan to Colonial Secretary. Charges Gosford with wilful falsehood and demands that steps shall be taken to vindicate the honour of the Crown. 398

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1836.

Secretan to Gosford. Applies for a certificate that he complied with the rules in forwarding letters to the Colonial Office. Page 403

Walcott to Secretan. The Governor cannot give him the certificate he asks as he did not comply with the rules. 406

Secretan to Gosford. Desires to know if his request in letter of 4th December has been complied with. 407

Walcott to Secretan. How dispatches should be transmitted by private individuals to the Colonial Secretary. In his case the rules had not been complied with and therefore no certificate could be given to that effect. 408

Secretan to Gosford. Transmits copy of letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary. 410

The same to the same. Is astonished to learn that his communication was not forwarded to the Colonial Secretary under pretext that certain arbitrary rules had not been complied with. 411

Other letters on the same subject. 415 to 432

July 13, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 77). Sends petition from John Snell, a sailor, for arrears of pay and prize money. 433

Enclosed. Petition from John Snell. 436

July 14, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 78). Sends information respecting Louis Charbonnier, Urbain Amber and François Lajus as requested in letter of 3rd March. 438

July 15, Montreal. The same to the same (No. 79). The judgment in the case of the seignory of Lauzon having been confirmed, a sale could take place immediately, but as the property would be sacrificed had postponed the sale. Offer from a gentleman in the United States to purchase Lauzon for £150,000 but from some cause the sale was not completed. Its great advantages but if sold now it would not realise the sum due by Caldwell. Had still further postponed the sale. 443

The papers respecting the liabilities of Sir John Caldwell are in printed report to the House of Commons inserted in Q. 228-2, beginning at page 441.

July 18, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 80). Recommends the establishment of a court of impeachments. The inconvenience arising from the want of one. The difficulties of applying a remedy. 446

July 25, Montreal. The same to the same (No. 81). Reports the insufficient supply of water on board the "Kingston" and "Celia" from the unfitness of the water casks; the bad construction of the passengers' berths in the latter vessel. Suggests that an investigation should be made at Liverpool, with a view to prevent similar instances of neglect. 449

Enclosed. Dr. Poole to Walcott. Calls attention to the memorandum at the foot of the bills of health of the "Kingston" and "Celia" on the insufficiency of water on both ships owing to the unfit state of the water casks. 451

July 28, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 82). Has decided that the number of officers through whose hands land patents pass is excessive causing great delay, but he can effect no reformation without His Majesty's sanction, now sends the information he has collected. Sends an account of the former practice in granting lands. How the grants were made under the French dominion and how the titles were kept. The system was as effectual as the more complicated one now in existence. The system under British dominion, not established till 1796, when the first patents were issued; the originals are kept in the Provincial Secretary's office, only copies being given to the grantee when asked for. Descriptions and extent of riparian and inland townships. How township lands were granted and the original amount of fees. Minute detail of the present system. 454

Enclosed. Extract from instructions for the issue of land patents. 484

1836.

List of fees paid and due on the grant of a lot in the Township of Chatham. Page 491

Licence of occupation to Lewis Stalker on payment of instalment on the above lot. 492

Certificate that Lewis Stalker has paid the full amount. 495

Copies of other documents required in the disposal of a grant. 496 to 533

August 2. Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 83). Sends half yearly return (to June 30, 1836) of the sale of clergy reserves. 535

Enclosed. Return. 536

August 4, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 84). Has summoned the provincial Legislature to meet on the 22nd of September. 537

August 5. Montreal. The same to the same (No. 85). By the agreement with the British American Land Company, they are to receive patents for their land free of all fees. Should the officials who are not paid by fixed salaries not be paid their fees ; if to be paid, how and when is that to be done. 539

August 6, Montreal. The same to the same (No. 86). Had received dispatch to pay Aylmer and Colonel Craig in full. He had arranged differently. If they were paid in full he could not have relieved the public officials in the way he intended to do. The difficulties in the way of a settlement of salaries if it was intended to settle them as instructed by him (Glenelg). 543

August 8, Montreal. The same to the same (No. 88). Has received claim for expenses in removing 18 convicts of various regiments to the hulks at Portsmouth. Does not think such a claim should be laid before the House. It would, he believes, be rejected. 553

August 9, Montreal. The same to the same (No. 87). Sends another letter from Secretan complaining that he (Gosford) had not forwarded a complaint of his having withheld a letter which would prove he had received the complaint of 28th May. This was written after Secretan was assured that the complaint of 28th May had been forwarded. 550

Enclosed. Complaint by Secretan of a document having been withheld. 552

August 9, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 89). Has no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement of Rev. M. Ryland, respecting the services of his father, the registrar and clerk of the Executive Council, but does not approve of the appointment of his son to succeed him as he is opposed to hereditary succession in office in view of its probable prejudicial effects. 556

August 10, Montreal. The same to the same. Reports that Felton had closed his defence except that he asked that the Surveyor-General be called in reference to the discrepancy between the evidence as published and that given by one of the witnesses. Felton's complaint of the manner in which the witnesses were examined by the committee, the answers when unfavourable to the views of the committee being suppressed and others substituted. Summary of Felton's statements in answer to the charges made against him ; but he cannot think them satisfactory and has therefore, suspended Felton. 561

Enclosed. Felton to Walcott. Respecting the evidence in his case. 561

Walcott to—(Surveyor General). Sends queries respecting payment of fees to him by Felton. 561 verso

Bouchette, Surveyor General, to Walcott. Answers to queries. 564 verso

Memorandum by the Assembly on the evidence in the case of Felton, the answers to the four last questions put to Dodds being appended to the testimony of Weir and Weir's answers to the testimony of Dodds, which should be corrected. 565 verso

Walcott to Felton. His defence is not satisfactory and His Excellency will send the papers to His Majesty's government in the meantime suspending him. 565 verso

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1836.

August 22, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. His conduct respecting Fletcher approved of. The charge by the House of Assembly can only be regarded as requiring investigation. Page 370 verso

August 27, Downing Street. The same to President of the Council. Sends copy of dispatch from Gosford reporting that the Assembly had requested him to dismiss Fletcher from his office as judge of the district of St. Francis. Sends enclosures in Gosford's dispatch and asks that the documents be referred to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. 371

September 7, Downing Street. The same to Gosford. Regrets he should have had his time so much taken up in explaining his course towards Secretan and in refuting his charges. He has had opportunities of observing Secretan's temper and conduct towards public officers both in Lower and Upper Canada; his language would be reprobated by every respectable person. 396

September 12, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. In reference to a dispatch of 25th July sends copy of letter from Lieut. Low, who exonerates himself from the charge of neglect in respect to the ships "Kingston" and "Celia." 453

September 18, Downing Street. Glenelg to the same. Approves of the postponement of the sale of Lauzon and of the other steps he has taken respecting it. If nothing is done at the next session of the Legislature he should not delay longer but the steps to be taken are left to himself. 445

September 19, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. In reference to letter of 5th August respecting fees to the officers preparing the land patents for the British American Land Company, he is authorized to pay them the same fees they would be entitled to but for the agreement with the Company. 542

September 20. Unsigned to Aylmer. Sends copy of dispatch from Gosford explaining why payment of arrears due to His Lordship and his private secretary had been excluded from the appropriation of the Crown revenues lately made. His regret at the delay in settlement. 549

September 20, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. In deference to his Gosford's opinions respecting the appointment of Ryland to succeed his father, no steps shall be taken to enter into that arrangement. 560

September 24, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Petition from John Snell for arrears of pay and prize money sent to the Admiralty. The answer was that he being a deserter his request cannot be complied with. 435

September 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Thanks for the clear account of the system of issuing land patents. Had his attention already directed to the inconvenience of the present system. Concurs with Gosford on the bad effect of needlessly multiplying checks in matters of detail, and is of opinion that the intervention of the Attorney General and Auditor may be dispensed with. The services of the Attorney General may be discontinued at once but those of the Auditor must be continued till additional instructions, signed by the King, are sent. List of the proposed commutation of fees. Application of Cochran, the Auditor, for a retiring allowance in event of his office being abolished. 485

November 23, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Summarises the charges against Felton. Has recommended that Gosford's course be approved of and that Felton be dismissed. 566

December 15. Unsigned to Gosford. Had not sent instructions for dispensing with the duties of the Auditor of land patents as the whole of the instructions required revision and it would be inconvenient to make partial alterations. 490

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1836.

Q. 228—3.

1836.

January 22. Report of the select committee on the charges against Chisholme with the correspondence, evidence and other documents. Pages 603 to 632
(Printed report to the House of Commons inserted in the volume).

March 4, Assembly. Resolutions of Assembly. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 26th August, 1836.

April 15. Examination of Burrage enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th October, 1836, covering letter in Q. 229–1.

August 11, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg. Sends address from the House of Assembly for the dismissal of Gugy, from his office of sheriff of Montreal, the charges being fraudulent concealment of the amount of his fees and neglect of the prisoners committed to Montreal gaol. His (Gosford's advances to relieve the necessities of the prisoners as reported by Dr. Arnoldi. 573

Enclosed. Charge by the House of Assembly of a fraudulent return by Gugy of the fees he had received as sheriff and of his neglect of the prisoners in Montreal gaol. 574

Gosford to the House of Assembly. That he will consider and take steps in the matter of the charge against Gugy. 574 verso

First report of committee summarising the evidence against Gugy. 575
Minutes of evidence follow.

Form of writ by Sheriff Gugy. 580

Report on the death of John Collins in the Montreal gaol and on the state of the gaol. 580 verso

Further evidence. 582 verso

Sheriff Gugy to the civil secretary. Asks for an advance of £200 to purchase fuel, &c., for the prisoners. 589

Repeated request for necessaries for the gaol. 589

Further documents respecting the charge against Gugy. 589 to 602
(Printed report to the House of Commons inserted in the volume).

August 12, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Has just returned from an excursion through the province; his gratifying reception, but does not see a change in the political state of affairs unless an improvement is made in the Council. 568

August 16, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 93). Transmits schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office since 28th May. 633

Enclosed. Schedule. 634

August 22, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 94). The Assembly last session presented 72 addresses, 8 for the dismissal of public officials and 48 for information. Had only returned a negative answer to five of these addresses, two being for the production of papers. States the facts connected with the applications and his reasons for refusing to grant the prayers of the address for the legal opinions of the law officers of the Crown, as to grant this would be to deprive the executive of the full and unreserved assistance of its advisers. The position and duties of the Attorney General in the colonies as compared with the same in Great Britain; the convenience of receiving something more than a mere categorical reply to a question. 637

August 24, Montreal. The same to the same. The division in the English speaking party in respect to their opinions; sends petition to the commissioners numerously signed. 647

Enclosed. Petition. 650

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1836.

August 26, Quebec. Walcott to Grey. The 13 convicts sentenced to transportation, have been shipped to London. Asks that steps shall be taken for their safe custody. The Governor recommends the mitigation of George Holland's punishment. Page 667

August 26, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 95). In March last, the Assembly presented an address asking that facilities should be granted for settling the King's posts. A similar address was presented to Kempt in 1829. The land in question was leased by auction for 20 years in the year 1822, and the beneficial interest of it is now vested in the Hudson's Bay Company. The obligations to be met at the end of the lease. Had answered the Assembly that present engagements prevented him from carrying out their views; being anxious to meet their wishes, he would recommend that no future lease should be granted, but the Assembly would be asked to make good the obligations under the lease. 660

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly respecting the King's posts. 664

September 5, Montreal. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 96). In reference to dispatch that the legislature should be called together it has been already called for the 22nd. It might have been called earlier but he wanted to give as long as possible a time to allow of answers being received to dispatches of 26th April and 6th May, the first recommending names for the Legislative Council and the other for the Executive Council. The evil effects of a failure to sanction the appointments or to delay authorizing them. The impossibility of accepting the resignations tendered as that would involve closing the court of appeals. The continuance of this state of things is injurious to the local administration. 670

September 7, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 97). Sends return of pensioners. Will send a similar return annually. 675

Enclosed. Return of pensioners. 676

September 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 98). Transmits charges against Whitcher, Sheriff of St. Francis, with a summary of their nature, &c. 677

Printed copies of documents contained in report to the House of Commons inserted in the volume. 678 to 696

September 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 99). Sends report on the inquiry as to the property left by M. Des Rue, of Montreal. 697

Report by the prothonotary that he had found certificate of the death of Jean Baptist Des Rue in 1760 but the place of his interment would serve to show that he had died in extreme poverty; no record can be found of any will. There are two grandchildren left but they are indebted to their daily labour for subsistence. 698

September 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 100). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office since the 16th ulto. 700

Enclosed. Schedule. 701

September 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 101). Has received report from the Attorney General that the deputation of Primrose from judge Kerr to preside at the vice Admiralty court is no longer in force, that he had not the power of discharging the functions of a judge of the court of vice Admiralty and that he (Gosford) as vice Admiral had the power to appoint subject to the King's approval. Has nominated Henry Black to be the judge in room of Kerr. His qualifications. Could not offer the situation to Primrose, who already holds the situation of Inspector of the King's domains. 705

Enclosed. Walcott applies to the Attorney General for a report on the position of Primrose, with respect to the court of Vice Admiralty. 708

Report of the Attorney General. 710

Memorial by Primrose in respect to the fees of the Vice Admiralty Court. 712

Memorandum on the rules of practice in the Vice Admiralty Court, signed by Primrose. 716

1836.

List of fees. Page 728

September 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 102). Sends schedule of dispatches from the Colonial Office. 734

Enclosed. Schedule. 735

September 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). Had returned on the 12th after a tour in the province. Great damage done to Quebec by fire. Has been waiting for confirmation of the appointment of Legislative and Executive Councillors. Should that arrive in time his prospects would be brighter. How he proposes to frame his opening speech. Shall not embody the King's answer in his speech but send it by message, with copy of instructions to himself and the commissioners. 738

September 21, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 103). Sends copy of the speech with which he intends to open the Legislature. 711

(In printed report at page 764 inserted in the volume.)

September 24, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Sends proposed answer to his opening speech. 743

Enclosed. The answer from the Assembly. 764 verso

The same in French. 745

September 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 104). Has received dispatch that the provincial Act for regulating contested elections had been disallowed, but all the required documents to announce this officially had not been sent. 751

September 26, Quebec. Resolution of Assembly that Messrs. Stewart and de St. Ours wait on the Governor to know when the Whole House can present an address. 760

September 27, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No 105). Transmits letter from Alleyn in reference to his application for the appointment of emigration agent. 753

Enclosed. Alleyn to the same. That he had only applied for the situation of emigration agent in event of its being vacant, and as an evidence that he was a candidate should it be so. 755

September 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 106). Copied in volume Q. 226.

September 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Believes that His Lordship exercised a sound discretion in not complying with the applications of the two branches of the legislature. 646

October 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 107). In printed report to the House of Commons. 765

Documents laid before the Legislature. 764, 765

October 6, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. His answer to the Assembly approved. It is decided by the King that after the leases of the King's Post expire, they shall not be renewed. 666

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1836.

Q. 229—1.

September 29, Quebec. Minute of Executive Council. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 8th October, 1836.

October 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 108). Sends Memorial from Messrs. Leeds and Abbott, missionaries, complaining of the injury done them by the reduction of their annual allowance. Page 5

Enclosed. Memorial from the missionaries of the Church of England. 8

Report of the interview with Messrs. Leeds and Abbott. 11

Memorial to Gosford by the Missionaries. 13

October 3, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 109). Copied in printed report to the house of Commons Q. 228-3.

Enclosed. Address from the House of Assembly in the same printed report.

October 4, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 110). In printed report to the House of Commons. Q. 228-3.

Enclosed. Speech to the Assembly.

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1836.
October 8, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 111). All the ecclesiastical arrangements having been made, Messire Lartigue was sworn in as Bishop of Montreal. Has been applied to by the new Bishop to sanction, should it pass, a bill for the incorporation of the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, with power to hold property in mortmain. Asks for instructions on the subject. Page 22
Enclosed. Oath of Catholic members. 29
Minute of Executive Council on the appointment of M. Lartigue. 30
October 10, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 112). Sends statements of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue and on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber for three months. 32
Enclosed. Receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. 33
Receipts on account of Crown lands. 34
October 10, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). If he shall see a good opportunity to dissolve the House he shall do so. If an addition of ten respectable men in whom the country had confidence had been added to the Council, the Assembly might have voted the arrears and supplies. The Assembly has lost ground, but not to such an extent as to lead him to expect any positive good from a dissolution. The obstacles to a change in the constitution of the Executive Council. Asks how the pledge to pay the salaries and arrears of the public servants is to be carried out. 35
October 14, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 113). A commission appointed to report on the proper sites for lighthouses and to apportion the expense of their future maintenance to the different colonies, in consequence of the liberal offer of the British government to build lighthouses on Scatari and St. Paul's Island. Sends copy of the report which recommends that two lighthouses should be placed on St. Paul's Island and one on Scatari, and that the proportion to each province to maintain them should be, Lower Canada £500; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia £250 each, and Prince Edward Island £30. Nova Scotia is to maintain the lighthouses with this sum of £1030 and if in any year it is insufficient, the deficiency is to be provided by the respective legislatures in the same ratio. The arrangement between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 39
Enclosed. Report. 42
October 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 114). Transmits petition from the directors of the Bank of Montreal representing the inconvenience that would arise to the province should the Act of incorporation be allowed to expire, and praying for a royal charter or for an Imperial Act to continue the incorporation for a term of years or till the end of the next session of the colonial parliament. There are two banks besides that of Montreal in the province and as the Banque du Peuple which has no charter has been established by bankers in France under the "Acte de Commandite" the stockholders conceive they are liable only to the extent of their stock. On this he can offer no opinion as the question has never been brought before a court of law. 58
Enclosed. Petition from the shareholders, president and directors of the Bank of Montreal. 62
October 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 115). Has received inquiries as to the state of the prisons and prison discipline. It was one of the subjects to which his attention was directed when he arrived, and he accordingly brought the subject before the Legislature. The matter referred by the Assembly to a special committee which recommended offering a premium for the best plan of a prison building in which the Assembly concurred, but nothing further was done. Had transmitted the questions sent by Glenelg to the different sheriffs for reports, and gives the result. The number of prisons, a statement of their condition, &c., are reported on. 67
Report of the special committee which recommended the Auburn system of prisons. 80

1836.

Minutes of evidence. Page 100
Letter on the subject from William Powers. 117
The documents in French. 141 to 200
Rules and regulations for the interior order and police of the gaol at Quebec. 201

October 19, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 116). Transmits at the request of Colonel Wetherall an application on behalf of his father of the remaining land in the township of Buckland, the rest having been granted to various persons. 213

Petition of Wetherall. 215

October 24. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 117). Rev. Mr. Burrage goes to England. Reports the case and does not consider Burrage has any grievance. 218

December 2. Unsigned to Gosford. In consequence of his (Gosford's) report, the King authorises him to recognise the Catholic Bishop of Montreal. 26

December 2. Unsigned to the same. (Confidential.) There is nothing in British statutes to prevent him from sanctioning a colonial bill to enable the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal from holding property in mortmain. 27

December 8. Unsigned to Gosford. Dispatch of 17th October received. The importance of the question brought up in the petition of the Bank of Montreal, but no progress could be made till the proposed charter be communicated. 65

December 29, Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Has referred the complaint of Leeds and Abbott respecting the reduction of their annual allowance to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and sends answer to be shown to the memorialists. 7

Unsigned and undated to the same. In answer to application from Wetherall sends the reply he sent to Sir F. Wetherall on the same subject. 217

Gov. Earl of Gosford, 1836.

Q. 229—2.

1834.

January 23. Commissioners report on Burrage's case.

1835.

December 24, Memorial by Burrage.

1836. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th October, 1836, in Q. 229-1.

October 21, Quebec. Collector and Comptroller of customs to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 3rd November, 1836.

Evidence of Burrage. 235

October 25, Quebec. Gosford to Grey. Introduces Burrage. 242

October 27, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 118). Has received dispatches according to schedule. 243

Enclosed. Schedule. 245

October 29, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 119). Sends answer by Voyer to the Secretary at War. 247

October 31, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 120). Has dismissed David Chisholm from his offices as clerk of the peace and coroner for Three Rivers in consequence of not having answered the charge of having failed to account for licence fees received by him. 218

The documents referring to the charge follow in printed report to the House of Commons inserted in the volume.

November 2, Gosford to Glenelg (No. 121). Has received dispatch with notice that Primrose had been appointed judge of the Vice Admiralty court to which he (Gosford) had appointed Henry Black. Primrose will not accept if he is not to retain his situation of Inspector general and clerk of the land roll of

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1836.

the King's domain. Has told Primrose he could not hold both offices and he (Primrose) had informed the Admiralty that he must decline the office. Presumes that there can now be no difficulty in confirming Black's appointment. Page 258

November 3, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 122). Sends report of the collector and surveyor of customs at Quebec in reference to the complaint by the emigrant agent at Belfast of the levy of double head money at Quebec. The matter was reported by them to the Board of Customs, but no answer has been yet returned. 262

Enclosed. Report that the double head money was charged by virtue of the provincial Act 2, William 4, cap. 17, sec. I. These emigrants not having the proper certificates, the matter was reported to the Board early last June. 264

November 4, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 123). Transmits return, showing that there has been no change in the amount of pensions and retired allowances this year. 266

Enclosed. Return. 268

November 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 124). Sends answer respecting the claim made by Shadwell that Daly owes him money. By the answer it appears that Shadwell labours under misapprehension. 269

Enclosed. Daly to the Civil Secretary. Shadwell has no claim against him, and never applied for payment. 271

November 8, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 125). The practice previous to 1795 in laying out boundaries of large grants of land was for the exterior boundary to be paid for jointly by the government and the grantees and the interior to be entirely at the cost of the grantees. Since then the expense of the interior and exterior boundaries has been discharged by the grantees. 273

November 9, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 126). Sends detailed account of the correspondence between him and the House of Assembly and the proceedings of the Legislature. 275

Enclosed. List of bills to expire by the 1st of May, 1838. 283

List of temporary Acts expiring at various dates. 287

List in French of the last. 305

November 10, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 127). Transmits memorial from Dr. Strachan on behalf of McGill College. 324

Enclosed. Memorial from Dr. Strachan. 326

Memorial of inhabitants of Lower Canada for help by the government in land or money to McGill College. The respondent's case in respect to McGill College before the Privy Council. 338

Appendix to the case. 349

Letters patent appointing trustees for schools of the royal foundation. 395

Plea of the defendants. 400

Interrogatories on the part of the defendants. 409

Replication. 414

Other papers. 415 to 490

Unsigned and undated to Gosford. Sends triplicate of the dispatch of 12th August last. 244

Unsigned and undated to E. Wood. Acknowledges receipt of communication that Primrose would not accept the office of Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, and sends copy of dispatch from Glenelg to Gosford on the subject, in which his Lordship approves of Gosford's course, and as Primrose's refusal is complete, he (Gosford) may bring forward the name of Black. 261

GOVERNOR, EARL OF GOSFORD. 1836.

Q. 229—3.

1836.

November 1. Continuation of the proceedings in the case of des Rivieres and McGill College. Pages 491 to 568

November 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 128). At the request of Reverend Thaddeus Osgood, sends two memorials. The first is for the suppression of intemperance and the second for the free admission of books and tracts for the use of religious societies, and asks for help to establish libraries in the townships, to be placed at the disposal of the Sunday school union. It was the custom to remit both the Imperial and provincial duty on such importations, but since the issue of a circular from the Board of Customs he has confined the indulgence to the provincial duties. Recommends that the Imperial duty be remitted. 569

November 14, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 129). Transmits memorial from Chief Justice Reid for a provision to enable him to retire from the bench. Owing to his long service recommends his claim to favourable consideration. There are no funds in Canada available for the purpose except the casual and territorial revenue and the sale of land and timber already charged with the annual payment of £800 for pensions. 577

Enclosed. Memorial from Chief Justice Reid. 579

November 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 130). Sends judicial papers respecting a prosecution for libel against the *Minerve*, in relation to the death in gaol of John Collins, a pauper, and publishes list to show that contrary to the statement of the *Minerve*, that jurors of French origin were excluded, the fact was that of the number of 20 sworn in, 11 were of French origin being a majority. 583

Enclosed. Proceedings of the Court of Kings Bench from 9th March, with subsequent proceedings to 10th September. 591

Interrogatories to be put to Duvernay. 603

Answers. 606

Charge of the Chief Justice concurred in by justices Pyke, Rolland and Gale. 609

Judge Rolland's separate opinion (in French). 618

Judgment of Court. 625

Ogden, Attorney General, to Walcott. Has only had one prosecution for libel since he was appointed Attorney General. 652

Report (in French) that the Governor answered the application of the House of Assembly for the dismissal of the gaoler and gaol surgeon and comments on the finding of the grand jury. 651

November 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 131). Transmits memorial from the chairman and secretary of the Constitutionalists of Lower Canada to him (Gosford). They are also addressing a memorial to the King. 663

Enclosed. Memorial. 665

November 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 132). Explains the reason for his delay in answering questions about the best method of lessening the expenses of the Indian department. 669

November 22, Quebec. The same to the same. Sends the mootlle of the moose to His Lordship and another to Lord Ducie. 677

November 22, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Reports the application of Smith, Executive Councillor and clerk of Parliament, for three years' absence. The difficulty he has in regard to applying to have the leave granted. 678

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1836.
November 29, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 133). Sends schedule of dispatches from the Colonial office received since the 27th ulto. Page 681
Enclosed. Schedule. 682
November 29, Quebec. Gosford to Grey. Reports the death of Charles Grant, Chairman of the Constitutional Association. His death puts an end to the question of his being visited with any marks of the King's displeasure for the statements in memorial which had a tendency to produce prejudicial results. 685
December 3, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 134). Has received decision respecting the house at Sorel. Colborne intends to make a representation on the subject to the commander-in-chief. Had not put forward his claim to the house when Colborne was about to occupy it, but had assumed the house to be his from his arrival and had agreed with Aylmer to take the furniture in it at a valuation. Aylmer had stated casually that the military had some claim to it, but apparently did not attach any importance to it. Other reasons for his belief regarding Sorel. His surprise that Colborne did not know of his having written to London on the subject. His gratification that all the papers sent by Colborne to Lord Hill had been before His Majesty's Government when the decision was arrived at, so that it was not given on *ex parte* evidence. Argues as to his right as civil governor on the ground of previous decisions. 688
December 31. Unsigned to the Attorney and Solicitor-General. Sends copy of a dispatch from Gosford, enclosing judicial proceedings in the charge of libel against the *Minerve*. Their joint opinion wanted as to whether the case was conducted in consonance with the laws of England. 589
1837.
January 12. Unsigned, to Spearman. Sends dispatch from Gosford showing that up to 18th November last, he had not been able to collect the information to report on the Indians and had been obliged to purchase the necessary presents. Glenelg's opinion is that the Treasury should approve of Gosford's proceeding. 675
January 28, Downing Street. Unsigned to —— —. Transmits for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury extract from dispatch of Gosford, also copy of the memorial for the free importation of books and tracts for the use of religious societies. It was accompanied by a memorial for the suppression of intemperance. 572
Enclosed. Memorial from the friends of temperance. 573
Memorial from friends of moral and religious improvement. 575
January 28. Unsigned to Byham. Sends for the consideration of the Ordnance copy of dispatch from Gosford enclosing a letter to the commander-in-chief from Colborne, on the claim of the officer in command of the forces to occupy the house at Sorel. Colborne's letter is accompanied by numerous documents whose purport is to show that from the earliest date the house was held as a military possession. Asks that the documents be submitted to the Ordnance to see if they can find any reason to depart from the opinions they have repeatedly expressed in regard to the claim of the military authorities to the house at Sorel. 701
Enclosed. Colborne to Hill. Long argument in support of the claim of the commander of the forces in Canada to the possession of the house at Sorel. 703

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1836.

Q. 229—4.

1815.
November 13. Downing Street. Goulburn to Besserer.

1836.
February 9, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th December, 1836.

December 1, Quebec. Statement by Justice Bowen.

December 1, Quebec. Chief Justice Sewell's account for circuit allowance. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 17th December, 1836.

December 8, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Covering letter in Q. 229–3.
Continuation of papers sent by Colborne, respecting the property at Sorel. Page 719

December 4, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Only writes to say that his uniform study was to show Colborne every mark of attention. Cannot charge himself with ever deviating from this. The special motives that induced him to take this line towards Colborne. 775

December 6, Quebec. The same to the same. Sends accusations prepared by the House of Assembly against Judge Thompson of Gaspé, arising out of a petition from Deblois, an advocate and member of the Assembly. The case is contained in the sixth and seventh reports of the committee of grievances and in Thompson's defence. The charge is for malversation, neglect of duty and intoxication. Declined to decide on the case till he had heard the defence. The erroneous charges made against the judge during Lord Dalhousie's administration. 779
Sixth report of the standing committee of grievances. 783
Evidence and other documents in printed report to the House of Commons inserted in the volume. 785

December 10, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. In reference to dispatch of the 3rd instant, respecting the house at Sorel, Colborne wishes to make some observations before a decision is come to. 837

December 10, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 136). Sends another communication from Secretan. 838
Enclosed. Secretan to Colonial Secretary. Asks that he may be supplied with copies of the Governor's reports. 840

December 12, Quebec. Report of A. C. Buchanan. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1836.

December 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 137). Had written a note to Eden in explanation of an expression in one of h's (Gosford's) letters which had hurt him. Sends copies of letter and reply. 842
Enclosed. Gosford to Eden. Explains what he meant in a sentence of letter to the Colonial Secretary which had hurt his (Eden's) feelings. 844
Eden to Gosford. Thanks for the kind letter he had received explaining the expression. 846

December 17, Quebec. Statement of the revenues of Lower Canada at the disposal of the Crown. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 17th December, 1836.

December 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 138). Reports that as the sum available for salaries to the public servants and creditors of government would have afforded no perceptible relief, he had confined the distribution to the judges. Sends financial statement. Sends claim by Chief Justice Sewell and justice

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1836.
Bowen for the sum of £75 for each circuit instead of £25. How the authority for such payment was granted. Page 847
Enclosed. Statement of the revenues of Lower Canada at the disposal of the Crown with amount of payments deducted. 851
Chief Justice Sewell's claim. 852
Statement by Justice Bowen of the authority for the claim and sends statement of the amount due, being £1,112 16s. 8d. 853
Account of the balance due Bowen, which amounts to £1,110 6s. 8d., instead of the sum mentioned in the letter. 856
Bathurst to Prevost. The Prince Regent cannot sanction an increase of salary to the judges of Lower Canada, but authorizes the payment of £75 for each circuit performed by the judges. 860
York to Bowen. Kempt authorises the issue of warrants for payment on account of allowance for performing circuit. 862
December 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 139). Reports the anomalous state of the currency. Necessity for a remedy. 863
Enclosed. Routh to Spearman. On the inconveniences arising from the want of a metallic currency and the remedy. 867
December 22, Quebec. Petition from Besserer. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg. 24th December, 1836.
December 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 140). Transmits the annual report from the emigration agent. 874
Enclosed. Report of A. C. Buchanan, emigration agent. Printed report inserted in the volume. 874
December 24, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No 141). Transmits petition from Besserer, a notary in Quebec; his services. Had received grant of Grande Isle, on the St. John, but it was not perfected, the island being outside of the limits of New Brunswick. He asks 1,200 acres instead. 888
Enclosed. Petition (in French). 890
Order by Goulburn to the Governor of New Brunswick, to make a grant of Grande Isle in the St. John River. 893
Glenelg to Gosford. To convey thanks to Besserer for having delivered an original letter from Goulburn, to prevent it from falling into improper hands. 894
December 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 142). Sends memorial from François Vallerand for a pension or grant of land for his services. 895
December 26, Quebec. The same to the same. The country tranquil and from the disposition of the people will remain so, only the violence of extremists prevents the settlement of questions at issue. Does not expect any good effect from the re-assembling of the Legislature. 899
December 28, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 143). Has received inquiry, if objections exist to a convention with Austria for the removal of discriminating imposts on the succession to or transfer of personal property by their respective subjects. Does not see any objections and sends copy of the report by the Executive Council on the subject. 901
December 29, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 144). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office. 903
Enclosed. Schedule. 904
December 31, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Has received from Colborne copy of letter he has addressed to Lord Hill in regard to the house at Sorel. Remarks on the property. 905
1837.
January 24, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Approves of his refusal to suspend Judge Thompson pending the inquiry, and till an opportunity has been given to the accused to answer. Recommends that the case be referred to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. Animadverts on the manner in which the investigation was conducted by the Assembly, and that the accused was not

1837.
called on for his defence. Does not feel justified under the circumstances to suspend Judge Thompson. Page 831

January 27, Downing Street. Glenelg to the President of the Council. Sends copy of dispatch from Gosford, with report of a committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada, imputing gross misconduct to Judge Thompson. In consequence, the Assembly has asked for Thompson's dismissal. Asks that the documents be referred to the judicial Committee of the Privy Council. 835

January 31. Unsigned to Spearman. Sends copy of dispatch on the state of the metallic currency in Lower Canada. A copy of Routh's letter accompanied the dispatch, but as the Treasury has the letter a copy is not sent. Glenelg desires to have the opinion of the Treasury on the subject. 866

February 17, Downing Street. Unsigned to Byham. Transmits for the Ordnance copy of Gosford's dispatch respecting the house at Sorel. 907

February 17. Unsigned to Spearman. Forwards memorial from Vallerand. It is impossible to grant him land, but seeing his advanced age and the importance of his services recommend his application for a pension to the favourable consideration of the Treasury. 897

March 14, Downing Street. Unsigned to Barrow. Transmits to the Admiralty memorial of François Vallerand in terms almost identical with those of Spearman of 17th February. 898

Public Offices, 1836.

Q. 230-1-2-3.

Part 1 paged from 1 to 197; part 2 from 198 to 394; part 3 from 395 to 576.

1834.

February, Montreal. Petition against an increase on the duties on timber and wood articles. 557
The signatures begin at 574.

1835.

May 27, Quebec. Secretan to Hill.

August 14, Horseguards. Fitzroy Somerset to Secretan. Both enclosed in Hill to Glenelg, 6th September, 1836.

September 12, Gaspe. Sub Collector to Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Quebec.

November 9, Quebec. Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Gosford. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 13th February, 1836.

November 27, Quebec. Routh to Gosford.

November 28, Quebec. The same to Stewart. Both enclosed in Baring to Grey, 13th January, 1836.

December 26, Quebec. Gosford to Bankhead. Enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 13th February, 1836.

December 31, Quebec. Extract enclosed in Gillespie to Glenelg, 8th March, 1836.

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January 5, Treasury. Baring to Grey. Respecting the supply of fuel, oil and water to government house and how it should be charged for. Page 176

January 6, Washington. Bankhead to Forsyth. Enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 13th February, 1836.

January 8, Upper Canada. Extract. Enclosed in Gillespie to Glenelg, 12th March, 1836.

January 13, London. Pelly to Glenelg. Sends list of all persons employed by the Hudson's Bay Company within their territory to 1st June, 1835. 469

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The list follows:

Governor	1
Chief factors and chief Traders	54
Chaplain	1
Assistant Chaplain	1
Surgeon	1
Clerks	116
Servants	985
Total	1,159

January 13, Washington. Bankhead to Palmerston. Enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 13th February, 1836.

January 13, Treasury. Baring to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the dispatch Glenelg proposes to send on the subject of Indian presents, and transmits copies of letter and report on the subject from Routh, whose views generally coincide with those of His Majesty's government. Page 178

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of a letter which he had addressed to Gosford on the subject of Indian expenditure. 180

Routh to Gosford. Suggestions as to the lessening the expenditure in the Indian department, and how savings could be effected. 181

January 14, London. North American Colonial Association to Hay. Sends copies of the reports of the annual meeting to be brought under the notice of Glenelg. 381

Enclosed. Sixth report of the Association. 382

January 16, Admiralty. Wood to Hay. Report received that the "Star" packet had been dismasted, the master and part of the crew washed overboard, and that she had proceeded to Antigua. 11

A note from Barrow says the "Star," to save herself, bore up for Antigua, whence the dispatches for Halifax shall be forwarded. 12

Report of the dismasting of the "Star" brought by Portuguese vessel. 13

January 18, Washington. Forsythe to Bankhead. Enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 20th February, 1836.

January 19, Treasury. Baring to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury have arranged respecting aides-de-camp to the Civil Governors and the Lieut.-Governors. 187

January 20, Washington. Bankhead to Gosford.

January 21, Washington. The same to Palmerston. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 20th February, 1836.

January 21. Circular instructions to the Customs. Enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 5th March, 1836.

January 25, War Office. Marshall to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury have authorised pay to two aides-de-camp each for Gosford and Head, but the services of one to Gosford must cease as soon as word can be received in Canada. Howick regards this as only a temporary measure, and that such charges only should be borne by the army when the expense for a Civil Governor cannot be defrayed from the Colonial revenues. 268

January 25, Whitehall. Lack to Grey. The Lords of Trade in reference to the fears of the British consul at New York of the effect on British shipping of the free transit of goods to Canada through the United States, point out that unless the law now existing be altered by Parliament the goods cannot be so carried. 55

January 30, Admiralty. Wood to Grey. Sends dispatch from the hydrographer on the question of lighthouses in the St. Lawrence. 14

Enclosed. Beauford, hydrographer. Report on lighthouses in the St. Lawrence. 15

January 30, Doctors' Commons. Dodson to Glenelg. Has received notice of the selection of Archdeacon Mountain to be Lord Bishop of Montreal, and in this capacity to act as

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coadjutor to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Montreal not being erected into a separate see. Page 135

February 3, Trinity House. Hubert to Baring. Enclosed in Spearman to Grey, 22nd February, 1836.

February 3, Doctors' Common.. Dodson, &c., to Glenelg. They see no objection in law to the instrument of appointment of the suffragan Bishop of Montreal. 138

February 5, Washington. Bankhead to Palmerston. Enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 5th March, 1836.

February 5. Spearman to Stephen. Has any accident happened to Elliott to which the change in his handwriting may be attributed. 189

February 5, General Post Office. Freeling to Grey. Sends copies of letter from Stayner relative to the delay in remitting a large sum of money collected for postage. 521

Enclosed. Stayner to Freeling. The cause of delay in remitting arose from his being under examination by a Parliamentary Committee, and was also directed by Gosford not to make the remittance till he gave leave. 522

February 7, Quebec. Extract. Enclosed in Gillespie to Glenelg, 12th March, 1836.

February 8, Montreal. Extract. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 10th March, 1836.

February 11, Irish Office. Morpeth to Glenelg. If the company called the North American Colonial Association acquire the lands they are seeking in New Brunswick and Newfoundland, he has no doubt that it would be of very great advantage to the poorer and more destitute class of the population of Ireland. 525

February 13, Foreign Office. Backhouse to Stephen. Sends correspondence respecting encroachments by United States fishermen on the fisheries in the St. Lawrence. Palmerston does not think that the United States government has any adequate means of stopping the encroachments and that the only effectual plan of doing so is to send a ship of war. 60

Enclosed. Bankhead to Palmerston. Reports the encroachments of United States fishermen and that Gosford has communicated with the Admiral at Halifax on the subject. 62

Gosford to Bankhead. Respecting the encroachments of United States fishermen. 64

Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Quebec to Gosford. Report the complaints respecting encroachments by United States fishermen. 65

Sub-collector to the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Quebec. Sends report in detail of the encroachments of the United States fishermen. 66

Bankhead to Forsyth. Represents the encroachments of the United States fishermen. 71

February 16, Whitehall. Haultain to Stephen. The communication from Gosford relative to the claim of Heath has been sent to the War Office. 526

February 20, Stationery Office. Clench to Spearman. The stationery for the use of the secretary's department at Quebec was sent from the office on 24th July last; the cost being £162 9s. 199

February 20, Foreign office. Backhouse to Stephen. Sends copy of dispatch from the Chargé d'Affaires at Washington respecting the encroachments of United States fishermen for Glenelg's information. 73

Enclosed. Bankhead to Palmerston. Reports the friendly manner in which the complaints have been received and the measures taken to remedy the state of affairs. 74

Forsyth to Bankhead. Measures taken by the President to restrain the fishermen to keep within their limits. 76

Bankhead to Gosford. Sends copies of his note and of the answer on the subject of the encroachments on the fishing grounds. 78

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February 22, Treasury. Spearman to Grey. Sends report by the Trinity House on the subject of a floating light in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Page 190

Enclosed. Hubert to Baring. Remarks by the Trinity House on the suggestions for having a floating light in the St. Lawrence. The doubt of its suitableness or efficiency for reasons given. 191

February 23. House of Commons. Address for correspondence respecting land granted to Felton. 3

February 23, Whitehall. Haultain to Stephen. Sends copy of answer respecting claim of Heath for a Pension. 527

Enclosed. Sulivan to Haultain. States the allowance made to the four children of the late Lieut. Heath, John has received all that was originally granted and nothing is now due him. 528

February 23, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury had received report from the commissariat officer in Canada of the purchase for the Indians and approve of the steps taken by Gosford to supply the deficiency. 195

February 24, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 19th March, 1836.

February 25, London. Haultain to Stephen. Order to be sent to Quebec to pay Miss May Heath her allowance on the compassionate fund. 529

March 1, London. Count d'Aglie to Palmerston. Enclosed in Strangways to Stephen, 17th March, 1836.

March 4, War Office. Howick to Gosford. Reports the first demands of Voyer. There is nothing in the explanation now given to change Howick's decision. The claimants should apply to Mr. Wm. Burns, of Quebec, who was in communication with Munro immediately previous to his death in 1803. 278

March 5, Foreign office. Backhouse to Stephen. Sends instructions by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States relative to the encroachments on the fisheries. 79

Enclosed. Bankhead to Palmerston. Sends copy of the instructions from the United States Treasury relative to encroachments on the fisheries. 80

Circular instructions to Collectors of Customs respecting the fisheries. 81

March 8, Downing Street. Stephen to Barrow. Sends for the Lords of the Admiralty correspondence respecting the fisheries, so that they may send a ship of war to enforce the conditions of the treaty of 1818. 83

March 8. Memorial by Tubby. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 7th July, 1836.

March 8, Treasury. Spearman to Grey. Transmits report on the supply of stationery for the Secretary's department at Quebec. The sum of £162 9s. therein specified is to be paid into the military chest. 197

March 8, War Office. Sulivan to Stephen. To send the annual amount of the salary and emoluments of Captain Richard Hayne, half-pay, in his civil situation, and the date of his appointment. 270

March 8, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Sends extract from the letter of a correspondent showing the necessity of recalling Gosford. It would be mortifying should there be destruction of property and loss of life without one voice being raised to warn the Government of the state of the colonies and to try to prevent the separation of the North American Colonies from the parent state. From his convictions he will leave for Canada in a few days to endeavour to save the lives of relations and friends and to save his own family from ruin. Had never mixed himself up with politicians and hence had some influence, but the spirit of the English and the Irish population cannot be subdued while the demands of one branch of the Legislature are cheerfully complied with without the acquiescence of the other. 396

Enclosed. Extract. 399

March 9, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. In reference to complaints on the encroachments of American fishermen on the British fishing grounds in the St. Lawrence. Vice Admiral Halkett has received instructions on the subject. 17

1836.

March 10, London. Gould to Glenelg. Sends extract from letter from Canada. A crisis is approaching by trying to conciliate a small party of anti-national egotists. Page 409

Enclosed. Extract. 410

March 11, War Office. Sulivan to Strangways. Enclosed in Strangways to Stephen, 17th March, 1836.

March 12, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. At the risk of being considered troublesome, sends extracts from letters received from Upper and Lower Canada. The remedy pointed out is too clear to be denied, and it is time that the Home Government should legislate for Lower Canada. The letters are not so recent as newspapers received, and take no notice of Head's extraordinary doings, showing a great want of discretion which must bring on a rupture in Lower Canada. 418

Enclosed. Extract on the political and commercial condition of Upper Canada. 420

Extract on the political state of Lower Canada. 425

March 14. House of Commons. Address for copy of instructions to commissioners to investigate grievances complained of in Lower Canada and of instructions to Head, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. 4

March 17, Foreign Office. Strangways to Stephen. To move Glenelg to take steps to procure information respecting a Sardinian named Donas Ferrers. 85

Enclosed. Count d'Aglie to Palmerston (in French). To ascertain whether Donat (Donas elsewhere) Ferrers is alive or dead. 86

Sulivan to Strangways. Ferrers was in the regiment de Meuron and was discharged on the 24th March, 1814. No further information has yet been obtained, but a further examination shall be made. 87

March 18, Temple. Law Officers to Glenelg. The reserved Act to secure the dignity and independence of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Lower Canada cannot be assented to by the King, it being contrary to the Act 31 George III., cap 31, known as the Constitutional Act. 139

Enclosed. The reserved Bill. 142

Remarks of the Attorney General on the Bill. 146

Reasons of dissent by members of the Legislative Council. 147

March 19, Horse Guards. Unsigned to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from Colborne to be laid before the Colonial Secretary, stating that he had established his head quarters at Montreal and although he wished to return to England he would not leave Canada till he heard from the Adjutant General. Sir James Lyon has been appointed to relieve him. 34

Enclosed. Letter from Colborne. 35

March 19, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from Routh and estimates of presents required for the Indians for 1836 and 1837 to be submitted to Glenelg. 200

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends estimate for Indian presents for 1836 and 1837. 201

Requisition for a supply of Indian presents for 1836 and 1837. 203

March 25, London. British American Land Company. List of officials, proceedings of meeting and second report. 282

March 26, London. Report of the Commissioners of Customs. Enclosed in unsigned to Gosford, 25th June.

March 27, Dublin. Henchy to Grey. Since Divine service he has been engaged with the most fraudulent knaves, that is, emigrant ship agents. Had advised emigrants to sue the agent and master of the "Lord John Russell" and they were forced to pay the family their money back and £3 for detention. Has instructed a gentleman to attend to the complaints, but neither of them can examine the vessels to ascertain if they are seaworthy and well found. The work of Aiken is no sinecure. There are four vessels loading emigrants.

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1836.

The agents are liberal of promises to them until they squeeze out the last shilling and then are oblivious of promises. Page 452

March 29. Sulivan to Stephen. Further information wanted respecting the civil situation of Hayne, its probable duration, &c. 271

March 30, Treasury. Spearman to the same. Felton to obtain certificates of examination of the accounts of the Crown Lands for 1832, 3, 4 and the first half of 1835. 205

March 30, Horse Guards. Hill to Glenelg. Sends letter from Sir James Lyon giving his reasons for declining the command of His Majesty's troops in North America. 36

Enclosed. Lyon to Hill, of the same date. 37

March 31, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Transmits an application from the Sardinian Minister respecting Ferrers. 89

April 4, General Post Office. Freeling to Stephen. The two dispatches for the New York Consul were handed to the master of the "Montreal" who refused to give a receipt. He is not compelled to do so. 530

April 6, Bath. Aylmer to Melbourne. Enclosed in Melbourne to Glenelg, 8th April, 1836.

April 7, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Transmits copy of a letter from the Treasury with report from the commissioners of audit that the accounts of the Crown lands should be accompanied with a certificate of examination. 207

Enclosed. Extract from a report of the commissioners of audit on the subject. 208

April 8, Panshanger. Melbourne to Glenelg. Sends letter from Aylmer. Have the documents he refers to yet arrived? 210

Enclosed. Aylmer to Melbourne. Sends report that he has been charged by the Assembly of Lower Canada with high crimes and misdemeanors, but is ignorant of the grounds of the charge. Asks for a copy of the report of the committee. 211

April 8, General Post Office. Freeling to Stephen. The remittance from Quebec would have been larger but for the non-payment of the postage due by the local government which used to be provided by a vote of the Assembly. 532

Enclosed. Stayner to Freeling reporting the non-payment of postage by the local government. 533

April 13. Unsigned to Aylmer. The fourth report on grievances in the session of 1835–6 was received from Gosford, but without the evidence, which could not be obtained. Sends the report in its imperfect state. 214

April 15. House of Commons. Address for instructions to the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada respecting the expenditure on account of the Indian department. 5

April 16. Unsigned to Aylmer. Sends the fourth report on grievances. 213

April 16, London. Bruyeres to Grey. Calls attention to the bad effects on emigration to Lower Canada of the partial statements of Buchanan the emigration agent. 313

Enclosed. Letter on emigration by A. C. Buchanan with copies of letters from emigrants. 315

April 19, Admiralty. Wood to Stephen. In answer to the application of the Assembly of Lower Canada for copy of the survey of the St. Lawrence from Three Rivers to Montreal, the survey of the river above Quebec has not yet arrived. The lower river is nearly engraved and a copy shall be sent when ready. 18

April 20, London. Bruyeres to Grey. Asks for an interview with Glenelg on the subject of the internal survey of the St. Francis territory. 334

April 21, London. Coghill and Henchy to Grey enclosed in Henchy to Grey, 12th May, 1836.

April 23, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury have deferred giving directions for the transmission of presents for the Indians until reports are received from the Governors of the Canadian provinces. 216

1836.

April 27, Ordnance. Byham to Grey. Applies for a passage to Quebec. for the widow of Barrack Sergeant John Campbell with a family of six children. Page 163

April 30, War Office. Sulivan to Stephen. Desires to know when Craig ceased to draw pay and emoluments as private secretary to Lord Aylmer. Does he hold any other civil situation under the Colonial department? 272

April 30, Quebec. Routh to Spearman. Enclosed in Spearman to ——, 21th June, 1836.

May 5, Quebec. Walcott to Respective Officers. Gosford has not yet received any communication from the Colonial Secretary respecting the bridges over the Ottawa, but approves of taking up a portion of the flooring to prevent the passage of heavy loads. 170

May 6, London. Coghill and Henchy to Grey. Asks him to bring the subject of their letter before Glenelg. Hopes the Association (the North American Colonial Association of Ireland) may be able to take immediate steps to remove and give employment and comfortable means of living to hundreds of families who in another month would be in a state of destitution. 455

May 10. House of Commons. Addresses for copies of petition, &c., from inhabitants of British North America, respecting the elective principle in their respective Legislative Councils. 6

May 10, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Orders have been given to issue a warrant for £1000 on account of the expenses of Gosford 217

May 13, Horse Guards. Hill to Glenelg. The transports to convey the Royal and 85th regiments, to North America being about to leave the river for Cork, has His Lordship any instructions to give concerning the service companies of the regiments to be relieved. 39

Enclosed. Unsigned to Hill. The opportunity may be taken to reinforce the army quietly should Gosford think it desirable. 40

May 13, London. Henchy to Grey. Was surprised to find that his and Coghill's letter of the 21st had not been received, as he was assured it had been sent. Encloses a copy of the letter. 456

Enclosed. Coghill and Henchy to Grey. Recapitulate the points discussed at the interview as to the acquisition of land in the British North American provinces. 458

May 17, Horse Guards. Hill to Glenelg. Points out difficulties in the way of reinforcing the troops as His Lordship desires. 43

May 18, London. Aylmer to Melbourne. Desires again to ask that his dispatches of the 5th of March, 1834, and of the 18th of March, 1835, be laid before Parliament, a disinclination having been shown to do so unless the affairs of Canada were otherwise brought before Parliament. That being now the case asks that these dispatches be presented as it is time the charges against him should be settled. 219

May 19, Liverpool. Banning to Freeling. Explains the cause of the delays, which are very few, in the delivery of dispatches. 536

May 21, Unsigned to Coghill and Henchy. Has laid Henchy's letter before Glenelg, who is sensible of the importance of the scheme but urges caution. The difficulty with respect to settlements either in Africa or Newfoundland. The failure of former experiments in which dependence was placed on emigrants looking for subsistence not from wages but from the produce of the land. Paupers emigrating must be preceded or accompanied by persons with sufficient capital to carry out improvements in the wilderness. The free grants of land have never been so successful as sales at a fair price. The prohibition of free gifts of land has been established as security against the danger of creating a necessitous population. As to approving of bargains made with the local governments, they have been authorised to sell the unclaimed lands of the Crown on certain terms. They can make no arrangements beyond these and those so made require no subsequent approbation. 463

May 24, Quebec. Nicolls to Mulcaster. Enclosed in Byham to Stephen, 13th July, 1836.

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May 25, General Post Office. Freeling to Stephen. How the delays in the delivery of dispatches on arrival at Liverpool might be avoided. Page 534

May 25, Brocket Hall. Melbourne to Glenelg. What answer shall be given to letter from Aylmer? 218

May 26, Foreign Office. Backhouse to Stephen. Asks for a letter of introduction to Gosford in favour of Chapman for many years British Consul at Elsinore. 90

May 27, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Baring. Enclosed in unsigned to Gosford, 25th June, 1836.

June 4, London. Gould to Glenelg. Transmits petition from Montreal against any change in the timber duties. Remarks in support of the petition. 430

June 8, Quebec. Routh to Spearman. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 30th July, 1836.

June 9, Foreign Office. Cowper to Stephen. Palmerston requests that a letter of recommendation be given in favour of George Tattersall. 91

June 9. Unsigned to Hill. His Majesty's Government do not now consider the reinforcement of troops necessary and asks to be allowed to withdraw his letter of the 16th, there being no instructions to give to the service companies. 46

June 9, London. Bank of British North America to Glenelg. Sends copy of bill before the House of Commons, its object being to enable the bank to sue and be sued in Great Britain. If anything in the bill would extend its operation to the Colonies the directors would at once limit the bill to Great Britain. 349

Enclosed. Bill to enable the bank to sue and be sued. 350

Schedule. 371 to 376

June 10, Unsigned to Aylmer. Any motion for the production of the dispatches to which he refers will be assented to by His Majesty's Government. Has received an official copy of the report on grievances but still without the evidence. 223

June 11. Halifax. Admiral Halkett to Secretary of the Admiralty. Enclosed in Maule to Stephen, 22nd August, 1836.

June 11, Downing Street. Unsigned to Sabine. Application has again been made to the Colonial Office on behalf of the representatives of the late D. Douglas, and Glenelg desires to know if any, and if so, what remuneration should be paid on account of his MSS. papers. 518

Enclosed. Expense of instruments selected for the use of Douglas. 519

June 13, Horse Guards. Hill to Glenelg. Returns the letter received on the 16th. The two regiments at Quebec and Halifax will return in the transports carrying the relieving regiments 17

June 15, London. Pearce to Grey. Hands him the bill of the British North American Bank with the alterations proposed. 378

Enclosed. Bill. Title only was copied at page 350. 379

June 16, Foreign Office. Cowper to Stephen. Lord Palmerston requests a letter of introduction in favour of Richard Tattersall, to whose brother a letter was given some days ago. 92

June 17, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Sends copies of correspondence on the subject of delays in the delivery of dispatches. 535

June 18, Whitehall. Le Marchant to Stephen. The Lords of Trade have received copy of address from the Legislative Council of Lower Canada on the apprehended alteration of the duties on Colonial timber and will take it into consideration. 57

June 20, Treasury. Spearman to the same. Sends report from the commissioners of Customs on the memorial of Ramsay who anticipates opposition on the part of the custom house officers to the importation of foreign reprints of British publications. 225

1836.

June 21, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. The Admiralty intimated to judge Kerr on the 24th of September, 1834, that they would not call on him to resume his duties. Page 19

June 22, Limerick. Sabine to Grey. Has made considerable progress in putting in order the observations of Douglas. To complete the observations on terrestrial magnetism, he will require two needles that Douglas used in America. The nature of the investigations by Douglas. Sends part of the observations to have such calculations made as can be done by ordinary calculators. The balance due for stationery, &c., and for an advance made to Douglas. 511

June 23, War Office. Sulivan to Stephen. Has received letter of the 16th instant, with dispatch from Gosford and a petition from the widow of Joseph de Varennes for a pension. She was required on 13th June, 1835, to send her husband's commission or some document to prove how long and in what military capacity he served. This she has not done and the secretary at war could not decide without the documents. 273

June 24, Treasury. Spearman to ——. Have the suggestions of Routh respecting the Indian department met the approval of Gosford, and is Glenelg prepared to recommend the adoption of recommendations in respect to Indian presents founded on these suggestions? 232

Enclosed. Routh to Spearman. Sends remarks on one or two points respecting the Indian service, namely, the report of the forced retention of their Indian costumes by the Indians on the orders of the Roman Catholic priests and the propriety of having them vaccinated. 233

June 25, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Sends copies of correspondence between the Treasury and Colonial Office, on the subject of memorial by Ramsay for the admission of United States reprints. 226

Enclosed. Report of the Commissioners of Customs on Ramsay's memorial pointing out the statutes which prohibit the importation of the reprints. They cannot recommend the allowance. 227

Lords of Trade to Baring. Have considered the report of the commissioners of Customs, with which they agree and recommend that a copy be transmitted to Stephen for Glenelg's information. 230

June 27, War Office. Sulivan to Stephen. Has received letter with petition from commuted pensioners for restoration of their pensions. The Secretary at War does not allow their being replaced on the pension list. 275

June 27, Whitehall. Le Marchant to Stephen. The Lords of Trade have received two petitions that no alteration be made on the colonial timber duties. 58

June 28. House of Commons. Address for copies of letters from Aylmer to Colonial secretaries of 5th March, 1834, and 18th March, 1835. 7

June 30. House of Commons. Address for a copy of the fourth report on grievances respecting the conduct of Lord Aylmer as Governor General. 8

July 6, Downing Street. Unsigned to Barrow. Sends copy of letter from Sabine relating to papers left by Douglas which were sent to Sabine to value. The relatives of Douglas have again applied for remuneration, and Glenelg asks that Sabine's letter be submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty for their opinion on the subject of remuneration. 516

July 7, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Transmits application from Tubby of the Commissariat department for employment in Canada. His services correctly stated and his conduct satisfactory. 236

Enclosed. Memorial by Tubby. 237

July 8, Admiralty. Wood to Stephen. The Lords of the Admiralty have taken the necessary steps to have the calculations made that are referred by Sabine. They do not feel themselves competent to form an opinion as to the compensation to be awarded to the representatives of Douglas. 20

July 11, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Reports that the petition of commuted pensioners of l'Assomption to be replaced on the pension list cannot be complied with. 276

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1836.

July 13, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. A report of the fall of the main arch of the bridge over the Ottawa at the Chaudiere Falls has been received. Page 165

Enclosed. Nicolls to Mulcaster. Reports the fall of the main arch of the bridge over the Ottawa. 168

July 14, Temple. Law Officers to Glenelg. The bill submitted does not affect the King's prerogative in granting waste lands, and may, therefore, be assented to. 158

July 14, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury have directed a further sum of £1000 to be issued for Gosford's expenses in Canada. 213

July 16, Quebec. Observations submitted to the Governor by Routh. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 20th September, 1836.

July 18, London. Bruyeres to Grey. Has Glenelg arrived at a decision on the subject of the internal survey of the St. Francis territory. Glenelg promised not to come to an unfavourable decision without a further conversation with the British American Land Company. The directors are ready to furnish any information desired. 332

July 20, Admiralty. Wood to Stephen. In consequence of the services rendered by Captain Pelly, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, his son has been promoted to be a lieutenant in the navy as no mark of distinction could be given to Captain Pelly personally. 22

July 21, Admiralty. Wood to Stephen. Sends letter instead of one cancelled. 21

July 21, Downing Street. Unsigned to Spearman. Glenelg regrets that owing to pledges given he cannot direct the Governors of Canada to appoint Tubby to any office. 211

July 23, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Had received word that the Ordnance intended to surrender the bridges over the Ottawa, there being no military object connected with their maintenance. 166

July 25, Whitehall. Rich to Stephen. The commissioners on French claims have received his letter with petition and memorial from the superior and directors of the Seminary at Quebec, asking indemnity for the loss of immovable property in France: the claim was rejected in June, 1827, on the ground admitted by the agent that it did not come within the provision of the convention. Having been already decided, it cannot again be considered. 539

July 27, London. Macfarlan to Glenelg. It was too late for an interview so sends a memorial on behalf of the committee of last General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, respecting Presbyterian churches in the Colonies. Various legal opinions established that provision can be made for the ministers of the Church of Scotland in Canada from proceeds of the clergy reserved lands. Considerations to show the propriety of making the allowance. 541

Enclosed. Memorial by Dr. Macfarlan. 544

July 28, Quebec. Routh to Spearman. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 20th September, 1836.

July 28. House of Commons. Address for copies of dispatches to Governors of Upper and Lower Canada respecting Orange lodges. 9

July 30, Treasury Spearman to Stephen. Sends copies of letter and enclosure from Routh, respecting Indian expenditure. 244

Enclosed. Routh to Spearman. Sends copy of letter to Head on Indian expenditure. Desires to obtain full information of the resourses of the Indians. The value of the land if sold. At present it is of no value to the Indians and an injury to the province by interrupting settlement and communication. 245

July 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to Bruyeres. Glenelg has applied to Gosford for information as to the internal survey of the British American Land Company's lands, not having been able to obtain the information from officers lately arrived. 333

August 2, Foreign Office. Strangways to Stephen. Letters of introduction have been given in favour of Rev. Mr. Holmes to Paris and Berlin. 93

1836.

August 6, Custom House. Scovell to Baring. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 19th August, 1836.

August 10, Admiralty. Wood to Phillipps. Enclosed in Maule to Stephen, 22nd August, 1836.

August 19, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends letter from the Board of Customs on the subject of granting certificates of vessels conveying passengers to the North American Colonies with reference to the communication of Howick, of 2nd April, 1832, to be submitted to Glenelg for his opinion as to the directions to be given. Page 247

Enclosed. Scovell to Baring. With reference to the Treasury order of 1th April, 1832, that customs officers should furnish certificates to ships conveying emigrants to the North American colonies, that these had embarked with the sanction of government, application was made for the "Roseland" but the officers entertain doubts if they can grant a certificate when the passengers were not embarked under the sanction of government. The Act applying to the case has been repealed and the officers have no longer cognizance of ships carrying one passenger to every five tons. Asks for further instructions. 248

August 22, Whitehall. Maule to Stephen. Sends copy of letter with enclosures relative to the landing from King's ships of prisoners sentenced in the West Indies and British North America to transportation. 129

Enclosed. Wood to Phillipps. Transmits letters from Admiral Halkett on the inconvenience of His Majesty's ships having to carry convicts. 132

Admiral Halkett to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Asks for instructions in event of his being applied to for passages to convicts sentenced to transportation. 133

August 24, London. Bruyeres to Glenelg. Calls attention to an article from the "Vindicator" published in Montreal and copied into the "Morning Chronicle" entitled "a warning to emigrants". The injurious character of the article. The company seeks the interference of government to protect the rights of property purchased from the Crown. 335

Enclosed. Extract from the *Vindicator* warning emigrants not to purchase land from the British American Land Company. 337

August 27, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. A further sum of £1000 has been issued to defray Gosford's expenses, as commissioner to Canada. 250

August 31, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. Francis Ward Primrose has been appointed judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec as successor to judge Kerr. 24

August 31, Downing Street. Unsigned to Maule. Instructions have already been given in respect to the letter of 22nd instant. Evils may arise greater than that deprecated by the Admiral, namely, over-crowding of the gaols in the West Indies. 130

August 31, Downing Street. Unsigned to Bruyeres. In answer to the letter from Bruyeres of the 24th instant, Glenelg desires to know what specific measure of protection the British American Land Company desires, as everything has been done to mark the determination of the Crown in respect to the title to the Lands. 338

September 2, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. The Board of Ordnance are of opinion that the Government house at Sorel is on the same footing as the Chateau at Quebec and, therefore, clearly the residence of the civil governor. Refers to the correspondence of 1826, 1827. 171

September 4. Unsigned to Gosford. Reports that the Admiralty had appointed Primrose to be judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. 25

September 6, Hardwick Grange. Hill to Glenelg. Summarises the case of Secretan having no intention to forward his voluminous correspondence. Finds that Secretan was also engaged in a correspondence with the Secretary at War, Governor General's civil secretary, the Attorney General and the Collector of Customs, all equally voluminous. Secretan had received full justice from Aylmer. 48

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1836.

Enclosed. Secretan to Hill. Objects to being referred to the Commander of the forces in Canada as the best qualified to examine into the merits of his case, having had to complain of a previous examination. Page 51

Fitzroy Somerset to Secretan. Since he calls in question the qualifications of the Commander of the forces in Canada to examine his case, Hill declines to hold further communication with him on the subject. 53

September 8, Downing Street. Unsigned to Byham. The correspondence referred to had not escaped Glenelg's notice. The views of the Ordnance not having changed that the house at Sorel is not for military purposes, Glenelg proposes to write to that effect to Gosford. 173

September 9, London. Bruyeres to Glenelg. The directors of the British American Land Company point out that the article in the *Vindicator* is an attack on the constitution of Government and prerogative of the Crown and to set aside the King's authority in favour of the House of assembly, to set aside the rights of property, &c., and to threaten the proprietors of the land with confiscation of their property. As the step is one of sedition, they call on government to defend their rights by suppressing and punishing this most dangerous sedition at its first outset. Other considerations to urge that steps be taken against the libellers. 340

September 19, Downing Street. Unsigned to Bruyeres. Glenelg declines to order a prosecution of the proprietors of the *Vindicator* as it does not appear that the interests of His Majesty's subjects at large requires it. 346

September 20, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends letter from Routh on the reduction and gradual abolition of the expenditure for Indian presents. 251

Enclosed. Routh to Spearman. On the reduction and abolition of the expenditure for Indian presents. 252

Observations submitted to the governor on the proposed reduction of the Indian expenditure. 255

September 22, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. Has received application from John Snell for arrears of pay and prize money; being a deserter his request cannot be complied with. 26

September 24. Quebec. Routh to Spearman. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 22nd November, 1836.

October 8, Treasury Baring to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury have directed the issue of £1,000 for Gosford's expenses. 262

October 22, At Sea. Gillespie to Glenelg. Sends copy of further reply of the House of Assembly to governor's speech which confirms the resolution not to vote supply till the Legislative Council is made elective. It is to be hoped that government will not concede this and that this decision may be made known at once by which means much evil will be averted. Upper Canada would not submit to have her trade shackled as it is by the Assembly of Lower Canada and would be by the Legislative Council if the change should take place. 433

November 11, Downing Street. Circular by the Colonial Office to the Governors of the North American colonies concerning the power asked for by the ordnance in respect to property vested in the department. 161

November 22, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury transmit letter from Routh respecting the issues of presents to visiting Indians and desire to know if a report on the subject has been received from the Lieut.-Governor. 263

Enclosed. Routh to Spearman. The intention to discontinue the presents to the visiting Indians at Amherstburg changed by the Lieut.-Governor who has ordered the continuance of the issues and that supplies should be bought to make up the deficiency. 265

December 6, Foreign Office. Strangways to Grey. Sends copy of letter and enclosures from Pelly to be laid before Glenelg relative to a band of adventurers who have set out for the interior of North America. 94

1836.
December 6, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Sends remarks on the political state of Lower Canada. The Assembly has virtually suspended the constitution: no course of decided policy would produce evils compared to those existing under the present state of things by one man seeking for rebellion, of no property, the enemy of Englishmen, a man whom the better informed French Canadians and the independent admit to be an enemy to improvement but they admire him and will give him their support. Advises the immediate passing of an Act to unite Lower and Upper Canada which would be accepted with little or no opposition. The union would be the best measure, the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada the next. Perhaps the creation of a third province embracing Montreal and the south side of the St. Lawrence would be a remedy. Page 436

Enclosed. Remarks on the Canadas which continued in tranquillity to increase in population and commerce until Hume, the great grievance monger, about ten years ago, got up committees on grievances. The errors committed respecting the Canadas. The obscurity of the laws mixed up as the French law is with Roman law, with provincial ordinances passed both before and after the conquest and with provincial Acts. The folly and inconsistency of the House of Assembly. Things wrong should be redressed but there should be no departure from just and constitutional principles. Reasons for not giving up the Canadas. Urges as remedies the union of provinces with modifications, such as a knowledge of reading and writing for representatives and a property qualification and that no "wages" shall be given to the representatives which has been found to be an intolerable nuisance. Other remedies to improve the electors. 439

December 9, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from Primrose explaining why he cannot immediately take upon him the office of judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. 27

Enclosed. Primrose to the Admiralty. Explains why he cannot take upon himself the office of judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec. 28

December 14, London. Gillespie to Grey. Asks for an interview. 450

December 15. Stephen to Strangways. Has received the communication from the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company transmitted by the Foreign Office respecting a band of adventurers. From the course they are taking can apprehend no danger to British interests, but Glenelg shall send copies of the documents to the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. 95

Enclosed. Pelly to Palmerston. Describes the formation and objects of the band of adventurers whose professed aim is to join the Texans against the Mexicans. 100

Simpson to Pelly. Sends information respecting the proceedings of the band of adventurers under the guidance of a person calling himself "General Dickson." 105

Extract from the Detroit Advertiser of the seizure of a vessel under strong suspicion of piratical practices. The vessel was commanded by a man calling himself "General Dickson." 111

George Simpson to John McDonell. Sends letters to be delivered to McLoughlin and McLeod who have thoughtlessly joined the enterprise under Dickson. 114

Letters from Simpson to McLoughlin and McLeod to induce them to leave Dickson's enterprise. 115, 117

John McDonell to George Simpson. Account of the vessel and of Dickson in command of the adventurers. 118

Nourse to Siveright. Reports the arrival of the adventurers at Sault St. Marie. 121

A list of the leaders. The letter says "They mustered as follows, stating "their rank as given by themselves." 124

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1836.

"General Dickson,
"Majors McLeod,
McLoughlin,
"Captains McLeod, }
McBean, } half-breeds.
Hays, }
Green." }

"Three non-commissioned officers, a guide and three voyageurs, in all 14 "persons."

Other letters on the subject. Page 126

December 16, London. Campbell to Stephen. The committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has received from Gosford copies of letters from Rev. Messrs. Leeds and Abbott on the subject of the reduction in the salaries of the Society's Missionaries. Contradicts the statement of the two clergymen as to the sums promised. The society engaged to appropriate a sum not exceeding £10,285 per annum to the payment of the salaries of existing missionaries in the various provinces. How the payments to the missionaries had been made. The Society expresses its regret for the hardships caused by the reduction, but disapproves of the reference to the salaries of the Bishops, Archdeacons and incumbents of town parishes. 550

December 17, London. Smith to Stephen. There is no person of the name of James Sayers in the Hudson's Bay Company. This has been already communicated to Catherine Sayers. 508

Enclosed. Smith to Catherine Sayers that no person named John Sayers (James in previous letter) can be traced. 509

December 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. States for Glenelg's information that Henry Black has been appointed judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in room of Primrose, resigned. 31

December 22, War Office. Sulivan to Stephen. Letter received from Mr. P. Voyer which does not contain anything to alter Howick's previous decision. 277

December 27. Unsigned to Gosford. Henry Black has been appointed judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec, in room of Primrose who did not accept the office. 32

December 28. Unsigned to the same. There is nothing in Voyer's last letter to alter Howick's decision. 280

December 29, London. Pressly to Stephen. Sends a letter to be forwarded to Gipps. 555

December 30. Unsigned to Head. Sends copy of letter from the Foreign Office on the subject of a body of adventurers under the guidance of a person calling himself "General Dickson." Does not apprehend much danger from these individuals but they may attempt to tamper with the Indians settled in the more remote districts of Upper Canada. The officials of the Indian department to be warned. 98

No date. Unsigned to Campbell. Glenelg has received letter on the subject of complaints by Leeds and Abbott, and expresses his opinion that the society has acted with its usual regard to justice and solicitude for the great interests which they are engaged in promoting. 554

Unsigned to Bruyeres. Refers to letter of 18th and answer of 30th July, and states that Glenelg had received report from Gosford that the internal survey should be at the expense of Government. As this is contrary to usage, Glenelg declines to assume the obligation. 334

Unsigned and undated to ———. Spearman had laid before, Glenelg his letter of 8th March, 1836, respecting stationery for the public departments in Lower Canada, but owing to the state of the province Glenelg did not think it expedient at that time to order repayment of the amount. Parliament having now voted a sum to liquidate arrears, might this charge not be defrayed out of that vote! 198

MISCELLANEOUS, 1836.

Q. 231—1-2-3.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 193; part 2 from page 194 to 406; part 3 from page 407 to 601.)

1834.

February 25, Whitehall. Printed copy of Treasury Minutes on French claims. Page 333

1835.

June 20, New York. James Buchanan to Glenelg. Enclosed in Buchanan to Glenelg, 28th May, 1836.

1836.

January 5, Cornwall. Aylmer to the same. Has received answer. The subject to which the memorial relates having required no common degree of deliberation he must, he supposes, consider the decision to be final so far as he (Glenelg) is concerned. He desires to make some explanation and whatever were the motives that led to his recall, he never supposed that any doubts as to the purity of his actions were the cause. Criticism of Glenelg's letter in which he points out that the difficulties spoken of by Glenelg would have been surmounted had his suggestions been adopted. He comments on the proceedings of the Assembly, &c. 32

January 12, Southampton. Mountain to Glenelg. The Archbishop of Canterbury wishes that his consecration should take place on the 14th of February, the same day as that of Archdeacon Broughton. Asks that all necessary forms should be prepared without delay. Is not aware if his name has been submitted to the King. The Archbishop of Canterbury thinks that it would be better that he should take the title of Lord Bishop of Montreal. On the death of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the title of Bishop of Montreal might merge in it and the new Bishop be called Bishop of Quebec and Montreal. 431

January 13, Quebec. Craig to Hayne. Instructions to survey the land for the British American Land Company. 300

January 13, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Has forwarded dispatches from Gosford. Head has arrived and proceeds in the morning towards Upper Canada. 87

January 14, Southampton. Mountain to Glenelg. Has received letter of the 8th. Thanks for the expression of his purpose to lay his (Mountain's) name before the King to be appointed suffragan to the Bishop of Quebec and also that representations on the clergy reserves would be sent by him to the Commissioners. His doubts as to the propriety of addressing direct to the Commissioners his plan respecting the provision for the Church of England in Canada. 434

January 14, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Has forwarded dispatches. The delays caused by snow storms and the excited state of feeling in Canada suggests that when expedition is required the dispatches should be sent by special messenger. 88

January 16, Liverpool. Baring Brothers to the same. Have forwarded dispatches to Buchanan, Consul at New York. 89

January 18, London. Mountain to Grey. Sends the documents he (Grey) desired to see. 436

January 19, Cornwall. Aylmer to Glenelg. On the charge of misunderstanding his (Glenelg's) expressions who explains that he did not intend to say that Aberdeen meant to remove him from the Government of Canada and had studiously avoided expressions that would preclude his return when Amherst's duties were brought to a close. It does not appear by what authority he was to retire from Lower Canada, whether by his own act or by an order from the Secretary of State. His (Glenelg's) reference to Aberdeen's dispatch he felt pressed hard upon him (Aylmer). 43

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1836.

January 19, Downing Street. Spring Rice to———. Letter of the 17th received. There is no change in the opinion entertained of him, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his altered official position has no longer an opportunity to advance his views. Recommends him to apply to Lord John Russell. Page 581

January 20, Durham. Skene to Glenelg. Asks for compensation for losses incurred by his father during the American Revolutionary War. 540

Plan of Skene's patent paddle wheel. 541

January 21, Southampton. Mountain to Grey. Had forgotten to say that the Archbishop of Canterbury wished to see the legal advisers of the Crown on ecclesiastical arrangements after they had submitted the result of their consideration of the question relating to the appointment of a suffragan to the Bishop of Quebec. Learns that the Bishop of Quebec wishes to have the diocese divided at once. 437

January 22, Liverpool. Memorial of James Birnie for land granted to James McDonald, he being the heir at law 92

January 23, Liverpool. Pearl to A. C. Buchanan. Enclosed in A. C. Buchanan to Grey. 28th January, 1836.

January 23, Liverpool. Birnie to Glenelg. Owing to loss of means would wish to go to Canada if he obtained a grant of land which with his profession, would enable him to support his family. 90

January 24, Paris. Bannister to———. Is going to Canada and offers his services to inquire into the state of the Indian department and to devise means of reforming it. His qualifications for the work. 97

January 25, Baltinglass. Brophy to Colonial Secretary. Sends letter to be forwarded to the Governor. 100

January 27, Lybster. Sinclair to Glenelg. States his father's services, the loss of his lands on the Pine River, the services of the writer and his brother. Applies for remuneration for his father's losses. 543

January 28, London. A. C. Buchanan to Grey. Repeats his recommendation that a floating light should be placed at the Western edge of the Green Bank and a lighthouse on St. Paul's Island. Other precautions for the safety of emigrants recommended. Has a plan for assisting the starving and unemployed peasantry of the South and West of Ireland. 101

P.S. Asks Grey to read the enclosed letter which he received a few days ago. 105

Enclosed. Pearl to A. C. Buchanan. States his experience as Lieutenant of a ship of war on the Newfoundland coast and approves of his proposal for a lightship and lighthouse. 106

January 29, Greenock. Galt to Glenelg. Points out the failure of the commissioners to Canada and its cause. The difference in temperament between the British and French Canadian people. 257

January 30, London. Mountain to Grey. The letters patent will be ready for approval on Monday, (1st February). 139

February 4, London. Roebuck to Glenelg. Sends copy of resolutions of the House of Assembly to show that he did not speak without warrant. The satisfaction of the House with Gosford. 523

Enclosed. Resolutions of the House of Assembly in support of Roebuck's statements. 525

February 8, New York. James Buchanan to Glenelg. Offers his services as arbitrator in case of a disagreement respecting the share payable to Upper Canada of the duties collected in Lower Canada. 108

February 12, Jersey. Ellison to ——. Prays for delay in taking up his grant of land as a military settler and states the cause of his being unable sooner to fulfil the duties. 235

February 16, Quebec. Unsigned to Glenelg. A loyal British subject asks Glenelg to read two letters which describe the true condition of the English speaking people in the Canadas, whose fate hangs on a thread. 5

1836.

Enclosed. Letters third and fourth on the state of the Canadas signed N.N. Pages 6, 9

February 17, Edinburgh. Hew Ramsay to Grey. Sends memorial to be laid before Glenelg. In event of the matter complained of being beyond Glenelg's control, asks that the memorial be sent to the proper authority. 193

Enclosed. Memorial that the importation of copyright works through the United States be allowed to be continued. 194

February 18, Hollybrook. Memorial of John Condron. He served in Canada in the 89th foot and was reduced without a pension. Asks for a free passage to Canada and a grant of land. 197

Enclosed. Certificate in favour of John Condron by Lieut. Colonel Clifford. 198

February 22, Downing Street. Unsigned to Ellison. Owing to the cause which prevents him from taking up the grant at the time fixed, Glenelg extends it to the 1st June, 1837. 238

February 22, London. Cox & Co. to Hay. To be informed of the temporary emoluments of Hayne, so that they may take steps to obtain his half pay. 195

Enclosed. Hayne to Cox & Co. to obtain information at the Colonial Office touching the nature of his temporary employment so that he might obtain his half-pay. 196

February 29, London. St. André to Grey. The family of a Frenchman, teaching school at St. Cyprien, Montreal, desire to obtain news of him, not having heard from him since 1826. A similar inquiry respecting Auber, also a Frenchman, who has not been heard from for two years. 3

February 29, Liverpool. Baring Brothers to the same. Have forwarded dispatch for Buchanan, Consul at New York. 109

March 8, London. Molloy to ——. Applies for assistance for the completion of an emigrant orphan asylum and of the Catholic church of St. Patrick, Quebec. 408

March 13, Roehampton. Lyon to Grey. It is of importance for him to ascertain the amount of table money, &c., he is to receive beyond the staff pay of a Lieutenant General. The expenses of fitting himself out for such a climate render the question a topic of most earnest consideration. Desires also to know if a house would be allotted for his residence or what allowance would be granted in lieu of it. Believes the house at Sorel will be at his disposal for a residence. How far is he to be subject to the Houses of Assembly of Lower and Upper Canada. 345

March 21, Quebec. Lord Bishop of Quebec to Glenelg. His satisfaction at the acceptance by the Archdeacon of Quebec of the office of suffragan Bishop. 489

March 24, New York. James Buchanan to Grey. His thorough knowledge of both provinces of Canada and of the leading men. A political change necessary to put an end to the discontent. His suggestions to that end. 110

March 25, London. Aylmer to Hayne. Had he continued in the Government of Lower Canada he would have made him an allowance equal to $4 a day for travelling and contingent expenses whilst absent from the seat of Government on the business of the Crown. This was to be independent of the £200 a year previously assigned to him. 298

March 28, Quebec. Tracy Thomas to Glenelg. Sends two Gazettes, the articles to be noticed being marked with red ink. The riots were resumed on Saturday. Hopes to send an account in the Gazette to be published in the evening. Can only be defended by the military since the Assembly refused to vote the salaries for the chairmen of quarter sessions. Until the police can be organized there will be no peace. The election is over but disturbances continue. The Assembly can be tamed by yielding nothing. Whatever other means are employed there should be a paid and organized police. The Assembly governs everything and the worst men in it govern the Assembly. 564

March 28, Downing Street. Unsigned to Lyon. Refers him to the Secretary at War for an answer to the question as to table money. Government has no means to provide a

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house for him at Quebec, nor that the house at Sorel could be put at his command. As to his position with respect to the House of Assembly it will be his duty to attend to any regular summons sent him whether for personal attendance or for information. Page 347

March 31, Liverpool. Baring Brothers to Stephen. Have sent dispatch to Buchanan, Consul at New York. 115

March —, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Sends copies of a memorial and letter from Mr. Molloy applying for assistance to complete an Orphan Emigrant Asylum and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, Quebec. Has informed Molloy that the application will be recommended. 409

April 4, Northampton. Hayne to Glenelg. Had received leave of absence and called, as Gosford said that more information might probably be wanted regarding the encroachments of New Hampshire he having been lately employed on the survey of the district. He had been given by Aylmer the expectation of remuneration for superintending the survey of the land to be conveyed to the British American Land Co., and applied to Gosford for a specific allowance whilst employed, who could do nothing, but suggested that he should apply to Aylmer, whose answer to his request named the sum he would have settled on him (Hayne) had he remained in office. Hopes that he may be granted a fixed compensation. 293

April 4, Quebec. Tracy Thomas to Glenelg. Points out what he believes to have been mistakes committed at the time of the conquest. Regards the authorising the use of the French language in the Legislature as one and argues at some length in support of his view. How the man of superior fitness whether French or British should be selected. The unfitness of Papineau and his followers to hold office. 567

April 6, London. Medley to ———. Sends copy of letter to which he asks for an answer. The importance of the question. If Government does not take it up, New York capitalists will do so and the natural hold on the Canadas will be lost. 204

Enclosed. Medley to Spring Rice. His (Rice's) practical knowledge of the benefits of banking to a country. The great benefit caused by the establishment of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. Calls on him to assist in establishing a similar bank in British North America. 205

April 9, Southampton. Parkin to Glenelg. His acquaintance with the various governors of Canada and thorough knowledge of its state. Sends plan for the pacification of Lower and Upper Canada with details. 479

April 13, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. To take into consideration the papers respecting Hayne and the report whether Hayne is entitled to any and if so to what additional allowance for the survey of the grant to the British American Land Co. 302

April 14, Glasgow. Morris to Glenelg. Calls attention to the statements of Maria Monk whose truth or falsehood should be ascertained. 410

April 14, London. Memorial of Campbell for the partners of a proposed joint stock bank for Canada praying for a charter of incorporation. 199

April 15, London. Amherst to Glenelg. Transmits letter sent by Murdoch of his (Glenelg's) office, with statement of sums received and disbursed by him as High Commissioner to Canada. Remarks on each item, they being all numbered. 14

April 15, Rawdon. Griffith to Colonial Secretary. Sends petition from the commuted pensioners of the 3rd Battalion of the L'Assomption militia under his command. They are settled on the mountains of Rawdon which they cannot cultivate or even clear, being afflicted with wounds and infirm. 264

April 19, London. Bliss to Glenelg. The merchants of Montreal are preparing a petition to the King to disallow the Act for regulating elections, its effect being to disfranchise every British merchant. 116

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April 19, London. Roebuck to Grey. Sends notice that he intends to ask certain questions respecting papers from Canada. Page 535

April 20. Unsigned to ——— (Sir Robert Campbell). Glenelg does not feel that Government is at liberty without much future deliberation to grant a charter to the proposed company (see page 199). 208

April 23, London. Macgregor to Grey. Sends notes on the present position of Canada and the system adopted by Roebuck. 413

April 25, Liverpool. Baring Brothers to Stephen. Are forwarding dispatch to Buchanan, Consul at New York. 118

April 27, St. Albans. W. D. Ryland. States his father's public services for 56 years. He is now desirous to resign his office in favour of his son George Herman Ryland, who is fully competent to the discharge of the duties. 497

Enclosed. Testimonials respecting the public services of Herman W. Ryland. 500 to 512

April , Downing Street. Unsigned to Amherst. Has received Murdoch's statement. His Lordship's account of the disposal of the £1,000 is satisfactory and he is absolved from all further responsibility concerning it. 17

May 2, London. Aylmer to Glenelg. The session of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada has closed without a provision being made for the arrears of salary and allowances to the public officers. Calls attention to the amount due to himself and to his civil secretary. Declines to repeat arguments as to the validity of his claim, but reminds him (Glenelg) that when he took office it was with the assurance of the punctual payment of the salary and allowances attached to the office. 45

May 3. Unsigned to Aylmer. Letter of application for the payment of arrears received. No time shall be lost in bringing the application before his colleagues. 47

May 7, New York. J. C. Buchanan (Vice-Consul) to Stephen. Has by order of Glenelg forwarded dispatches to Gosford and Head. 119

May 9, London. Hobart to Grey. Is his son entitled to a grant of land? States the circumstances of his life. 306

May 10, London. Freshfield & Sons to Glenelg. They have been desired by the Canada Company to solicit attention to outline of a plan for extending a safe circulation to the Canadas, and it is the wish of the directors that the public should be satisfied that the wants of the Canadas will be provided for by the establishment of a bank with sufficient capital and conducted by persons interested in the welfare of Canada. 245

Enclosed. Statement on behalf of the Canada Company in support of their application for additional powers. 247

May 14, New York. J. C. Buchanan to Stephen. Has forwarded dispatch to Gosford. As Colborne and family are expected on the 20th, he shall deliver the dispatch for him in New York. 120

May 16, Liverpool. Baring Brothers to Grey. Has forwarded dispatch to Buchanan, Consul at New York. 121

May 17, London. St. André to Grey. Applies in order to obtain information respecting property left by Desrue, in Montreal. The only particular is the following in French which I translate: "The succession of Sieur Desrue was opened "at Montreal (Canada). Does there exist a will, and what is the present "state of the succession?" 19

May 19, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Sends documents respecting Ryland, and desires to have his report on his application for leave to resign his office in favour of his son. 513

May 20. Alleyn to Glenelg. Applies for the office of emigration agent to succeed A. C. Buchanan. 21

May 23, Liverpool. Baring Brothers to Stephen. Have forwarded dispatch to the Consul at New York. 122

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May 23, New York. James Buchanan (Consul) to Stephen. The dispatch for Colborne was delivered on his arrival. He forfeited his passage and returned to Canada. Two days may be saved by a private messenger between New York and Upper Canada and thirty hours to Montreal. Page 123

May 24, Horkesley Park. Lord Bishop of Montreal to Glenelg. Sends memorandum from Bethune respecting the answer sent him on his application for the increased allowance promised him. If there is not money to meet his claim, suggests that wild lands be given. 461

The letter is dated 24th June, but the answer dated 1st June acknowledges receipt of letter of 24th ultimo, that is May.

May 25, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Transmits letter from French consul, for information respecting the property left by Desrue of Montreal. 20

May 25, London. Mountain to Glenelg. Prepares to sail some time in July. Asks that a passage be provided for himself and family. 441

May 26, London. Lord Bishop of Montreal to the same. Applies for the use of a government house in Quebec or to have one at a fixed moderate rent. Knows only of government houses in Quebec under the control of the Ordnance. Does not apply for the house he has in view, as it has been successively occupied by two officers in command of the Royal Engineers. If his application should conflict with the claims of the next Engineer officer he would withdraw it or leave to that officer the option of the house which is let to the commanding Engineer. 447

May 26, London. Lord Bishop of Montreal to ———. Is desirous to know if the settlement at Red River or other establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company are to be under his jurisdiction as Bishop of Montreal. 445

May 28, London. Oddie, Forster and Lumley to Glenelg. Desire to know if any determination has been come to respecting remuneration for the services of David Douglas, as the administrator has been called on for payments and the skins and natural specimens sold for only £60. 471

May 28, New York. James Buchanan to Glenelg. Arrival of 15,825 British emigrants at New York; 63 vessels arrived at Quebec in ballast, and 664 emigrants in six ships. Repeats his request for more remuneration on account of his increased duties, New York having become the great line for emigrants to Canada. Has engaged an additional clerk and asks that government pay his salary out of the sale of lands in Upper Canada. 125

Enclosed. Copy of Buchanan's letter for an increase of salary. 127

May 25, London. Lord Bishop of Montreal to Glenelg. Desires to know if as Bishop of Montreal, he is to be appointed to the Council. If during the political excitement the right to a seat should be waived it is not the less the right of the Church of England to be represented in the Council, but he does not urge that at the present time. If appointed he would follow the example of the Bishop of Quebec, who has steered clear of politics. 450

May 30, New York. James Buchanan to Spring Rice (private and confidential.) Enclosed in Buchanan to Stephen, June, 1836.

June 1, Downing Street. Unsigned to Lord Bishop of Montreal. Regrets that he cannot accede to the proposal to grant Crown lands to Bethune for reasons given. 465

June 1, Liverpool. Baring Brothers to Grey. Have forwarded dispatch to Buchanan, Consul at New York. 130

June 1, New York. James Buchanan to Stephen. Sends documents relating to the Canadas, knowing how thoroughly he (Stephen) was acquainted with their value. 131

Enclosed. Buchanan to Spring Rice. Had suggested that Lord Killene should be sent to Canada. The failure of Gosford. The priesthood should be called on to act upon the people and to control Papineau. His (Buchanan's) services with regard to Canada. He urges that justice should be done, not concessions. His interest in Canada where his numerous children are settled. His efforts to restore to peace a most important limb of the empire. 132

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June 1. Dublin. Hill to Hay. Finds that an American paid letter had arrived for Catherine Hunt, but has been sent to the Post Offie, London. There is advice for a £4 order for the above and it is supposed the letter contains it. Asks that it be forwarded as soon as possible. Page 308

June 3. Glasgow. Crombie to the Foreign Secretary. Writes on behalf of Alexander Leake, a poor man who cannot pay solicitors fees. He has been served heir to Robert Lake or Leake, commissary general for North America. 209

June 9. Unsigned to Roebuck. Glenelg does not think it desirable to enter at present into discussion, but desires to call attention to the fact that when last the Legislature met it could not have been known that a commissioner was to be sent. He cannot, therefore, accept Roebuck's statement of the feelings of the Assembly on the subject. 537

June 9. Unsigned to Aylmer. Orders have been sent to Gosford to employ the Crown reserves which may be at his disposal to settle the arrears due him and Craig. 48

June 9, Downing Street. Unsigned to the Bishop of Montreal. Regrets that it is not in his power to comply with request for passages for himself and family to Quebec: shall consult the Ordnance about his other request. 143

June 9. Unsigned to the same. The territory of the Hudson's Bay Company does not fall within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec. 146

June 9. Unsigned to the same. His forbearance in not urging at the present moment his claim to a seat in one of the Councils; no prejudice will be allowed to arise in future. This acceptance of the office of Bishop of Montreal was grounded on the promise that in event of his surviving he was to succeed the Bishop of Quebec, but government was pledged to Parliament not to apply for a continuance of the salary attached to the office. 152

June 10, Temple. Bliss to Glenelg. A petition against any change in the duties on timber has been sent to him to be laid at the foot of the throne. The reasons for the prayer of the petition from the advantages of the trade to Canada. The importance of the argument which had been controverted. 136

Enclosed. Petition. 139

June 11, London. Aylmer to Grey. Desires to know if the paragraph in the Morning Post is a correct statement of what he (Grey) said on the subject of Head. 51

June 12, London. Oddie, Forster and Lumley to Glenelg. The MSS. and instruments have been delivered to the Colonial Office, the instruments being the property of that department and the MSS. to be valued. Douglas was possessed of no other property, but on the contrary appears to have been indebted to the Horticultural Society. He was employed by the Colonial Office, which was to fix his remuneration. 473

June 12, London. Aylmer to Grey. Thanks for his promptitude. He (Aylmer) was not in possession of Glenelg's note when he wrote or he would not have troubled him. 52

June 14, New York. James Buchanan to Stephen. Has received and forwarded dispatches to Gosford and Head. 143

June 18, London. Pearce to Grey. Has received the British North American Bank note bill which shall be presented to the committee with the alterations required. Had taken advantage of Grey's suggestion as to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. 187

June 18, Three Rivers. Chisholm to Glenelg. States his case as a help to a decision before it is brought before the King. 210

June 18, Blunham. Lord Bishop of Montreal. Calls attention again to the case of Burrage, Master of the Royal Grammar School at Quebec. It has been referred to the provincial Parliament of Lower Canada from which there is no hope of redress. States the circumstances of the appointment and urges that he be allowed to retire on a pension. 154

June 20, London. Aylmer to Glenelg. Has received notice of the consent of government to produce his dispatches on a motion to that effect being made. Lord Elring-

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ton will make the motion. The fourth report on grievances not having been presented to the Assembly cannot be taken notice of in his petition. Page 53

June 20, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Petition received from the commuted pensioners of the 3rd battalion of the L'Assomption militia, which he is to inform Griffiths has been referred to the War Office. 265

June 20, London. Kerr to Grey. The Governor of Lower Canada has declined to issue warrant for his salary. Asks for authority to receive it in London. 342

June 20, Downing Street. Hay to Oddie, Forster and Lumley. Their letter received. The necessary steps shall be taken to ascertain the value of the papers left by David Douglas. 471

June 20. Unsigned to the same. The papers left by David Douglas were submitted to the Admiralty and to the Royal Society to ascertain whether the government would be justified in granting a sum of money to his representatives. His friends believe that his claims would be satisfied by the erection of a tablet to his memory either at his birthplace in Scotland or his grave in Owhyhee. 476

June 21, Downing Street. Unsigned to Aylmer. Reports the plan adopted by Gosford to settle the arrears due to public officials. The sum of £2,250 has been apportioned to him (Aylmer) and £250 to Craig. This does not affect the instructions sent to Gosford. 49

June 30, London. Aylmer to Glenelg. Regrets that instead of being paid his arrears in Great Britain, they are to be obtained from the scanty funds in Canada at the disposal of the local government, on which are very heavy demands. Whilst governor he did not feel at liberty to demand his arrears whilst so many of the public officials were also unpaid, but when he was no longer governor then he considered the arrears should be paid with interest. 55

June 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to the Lord Bishop of Montreal. There are no funds that could be applied for the relief of Mr. Burrage, and no preferment in the Church of England to which he could be nominated. 160

July 4, Chalford. Strachey to Grey. Sends letter to be forwarded to Gosford. 553

July 6, London. Gibson to the same. Sends memorial and asks for an early audience. 266

Enclosed. Memorial regarding the reclamation of waste colonial land and employment of surplus population. 267

July 7, Quebec. Cochran to Stephen. Directs attention to the proposed abolition of the auditor of land patents without compensation to him. Sends memorial. 217

Memorial enclosed in Gosford's dispatch, 28th July, 1836, in volume 228, and also letter to Walcott.

July 9, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford. Application has been received from Commander Alleyn for the situation held by Buchanan. As he has not vacated it the application cannot be considered. Letters to him (Glenelg) should have been forwarded through him (Gosford). 23

July 16, Downing Street. Unsigned to Aylmer. Regrets that he is not satisfied with the mode of payment of the arrears, but there are no funds in Britain available to pay them or the interest. Gosford has been instructed to satisfy in full his claims and those of Craig. 59

July 16, London. Holmes to Glenelg. Had been given the charge of arranging for a normal school in each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal. To obtain information asks for recommendatory letters to the continent, these he desires to obtain as early as possible. Has been charged by the colleges of Quebec, Nicolet, St. Hyacinthe and St. Anne to purchase books and apparatus of different kinds. They desire to have the duties remitted on these importations. The application for the remission of the Imperial duties has been referred by the Treasury to the Customs, to see if the remission can be legally made. He trusts the favour will be easily granted as there are many precedents. The Quebec Seminary has sent a petition

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for property confiscated by the French at the time of the Revolution. The further evidence required by the commissioners before the reduction can be obtained. Page 309

Enclosed. Appendix A. (Confidential.) That the Rev. John Holmes is acting for the Normal Schools of Quebec and Montreal. 317

July 21, London. Ball to Glenelg. Had brought dispatches which cost him more than he could afford from the stoppage of the supplies in Upper Canada. Asks for remuneration and to be made the official bearer of dispatches to Quebec, which will enable him to pay his expenses. 144

July 21, Downing Street. Unsigned to Backhouse. Rev. John Holmes represents that he requires to visit France and perhaps Prussia, and he asks such written testimonials as would ensure him facility in the execution of his charge. Recommends that he be furnished with the necessary documents. 318

July 22, Edinburgh. Kerr to Glenelg. Desires to know whether it has been decided to recommend his retirement on a settled allowance and, if so, to what amount. He cannot think after 40 years service that he should be deprived of all his possessions without an equivalent. 343

July 24, Blackheath. Hannah Ball to Glenelg. Prays that her son may be employed to carry dispatches to Gosford and have letter of recommendation to him. Her son owing to the stoppage of supplies being dependent on her small salary this would be a great help. 145

July 26, London. Hume to Grey. Opposes the granting a charter to the North American Colonial Bank. 320

July —, Downing Street. Unsigned to Hume. Has received no information respecting a petition for a charter to the North American Colonial Bank. If it should arrive, Glenelg would adhere to the principles laid down in his instructions. 321

August 1, London. Cox & Co. to Grey. Sends documents in support of a claim to passage money of Captain Moreton, 10th Hussars. Had applied to the Horse Guards and send copy of answer. 224

Enclosed. Fitzroy Somerset to Cox & Co. The application for the allowance for passage money to Captain Moreton should be sent to the Colonial Office. 225

Other papers relating to Captain Moreton's claim. 226 to 229

August 2, London. Ferguson to Glenelg. Recommends Lieut. Colonel MacDougall late of the 79th Highlanders. 253

Enclosed. McDougall to Sir Ronald Ferguson. Asks for his opinion as to his (McDougall's) applying to succeed Hale as Receiver General for Lower Canada. Has transferred all his property to Canada that he may settle there. 254

August 12, Downing Street. Unsigned to Hayne. In accordance with Gosford's report, his appointment is to be done away with from the first of October but the sum of ten shillings a day is sanctioned to be paid him for each day he has been employed in the field. 304

August 25, Loughrea. Shadwell to Melbourne. Had sent a memorial of which copy is enclosed that Dominick Daly owed him £66 1s. 7d. for slop goods furnished him and which he paid for by a bill taken up by memorialist. Asks for His Lordship's interference and not having had an answer renews his request. 554

August 30, Leamington. Aylmer to Glenelg. With regard to the charges of the House of Assembly in the fourth report on grievances being all founded on public documents, Government must have been acquainted with them when his (Glenelg's) predecessor in office signified approval of his (Aylmer's) conduct in the administration of the government of Lower Canada. Does not consider it necessary to enter into any formal defence of his conduct, but shall furnish explanations on any points that may be considered necessary. 61

September 1, Downing Street. Unsigned to Aylmer. Remarks on his case. Cannot see the possibility of statements by Aberdeen being construed into charges against his

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(Aylmer's) honour. Summary of the charges by the Assembly. He can have copies at the office of any documents he may wish for. Page 64

September 2, Leamington. Aylmer to Glenelg. Asks that the documents connected with the fourth report of the committee on grievances be sent to him at the Carlton hotel, Regent street. 69

September 3. Unsigned to Aylmer. The appendix to the fourth report on grievances has not been received. In offering to have copies made, he alluded to dispatches from Aylmer to previous Colonial Secretaries. Should the appendix reach shortly he would not fail to send it. 70

September 5. London. Aylmer to Glenelg. Objects to the use of the word "acquittal" in his (Glenelg's) letter of the 1st instant. Does not seek to avoid any inquiry into his public conduct founded on the contents of Aberdeen's letter. Explains the points contained in the charges made by the committee of the Assembly. The whole subject is so distorted, that he sends copy of his reply to the Assembly. The explanation enters into minute details. 71

September 6. Unsigned to Gosford. Sends letter from Shadwell to be communicated to Daly for an explanation. 557

September 8. Unsigned to Aylmer. Never distrusted his ability to repel the injurious imputations on his personal honour. His letter of the 5th entirely confirms that opinion. 83

September 20. London. Taylor to ——. Sends petition. The kindness shown towards him by Spring Rice; had been promised an office, but it had been previously promised. His claim through his wife for repayment of large sums for public works. His severe losses from the American revolution. Asks for a grant of Crown lands in the inhabited part of Canada. 576

Enclosed. Memorial showing that he is the representative of General Gordon, Governor of Pennsylvannia, and that the family lost their property at the American revolution and never received any favour for their large losses. Prays for remuneration on his wife's account as well as on his own. 578

September 21, London. Memorial by Secar. He states his services, the persecution he had to suffer, his desire to meet Sir George Gipps, and for this purpose asks for a passage to Canada. 558

September 23, St. Albans. W. D. Ryland to Glenelg. His thanks for the favourable consideration given to his memorial. His disappointment that the provincial government has refused to grant the application, but trusts that his brother will not be utterly forgotten. 514

September 23, Dawgreen. Langley to Colonial Secretary. Are there any documents belonging to Aaron Cowling, who left England in 1766 or 1769, and left some effects to which he is the heir, if there be any money to inherit? 350

September 24, Leamington. Aylmer to Glenelg. Has received copy of dispatch from Gosford relative to arrears due him and the Civil Secretary. The assurance of Glenelg as to payment renders it unnecessary to comment on Gosford's letter. 84

September 28, Greenock. Galt to Stephen. Sends plan for settling the Saguenay district by Nixon. The suitableness of Labrador for settlement. 277

Enclosed. Nixon to Galt. Plan for settling the Saguenay district. 280

October 7, Dublin. Sarah Hughes to ——. Asks for information respecting her son-in-law, Bryan Conboy and her daughter who went to Quebec in May, 1832, in the ship "Alchymist." 322

October 8, Downing Street. Unsigned to Galt. His proposal to colonise Labrador requires much consideration which would prevent a survey next year. Glenelg will be happy to receive farther observations on the subject. 285

October 8, Quebec. Tracy Thomas to Glenelg. Gives a sketch of the proceedings of the Assembly and of the effect that would follow the institution of an elective Council. 582

October 11, Greenock. Galt to Stephen. Glenelg's willingness to receive information respecting Labrador is all that may be expected. When his (Galt's) report is ready

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Glenelg will be able to see if the proposed inspection can be justified but nothing should be done till the report is seen. Has not sufficient maps. If Bayfield's sketch is in the Admiralty he would require a tracing of it. Page 286

October 12, Liverpool. Court to Glenelg. Sends copy of speech to the Legislature of the Governor in Chief received by a fast sailing ship from Quebec. 230

October 13, London. Laurie to Under Colonial Secretary. Sends letter from Mrs. Charles respecting a grant of land in 1790 or 1791 to her father Captain John Griffiths. If there are records in the Colonial Office asks that a certificate be given to Mrs. Charles to that effect. 351

Enclosed. Mrs. Charles to Laurie. Application for a certificate of the quantity of land to which her father Captain John Griffiths was entitled in Canada. 352

October 15, Montreal. Marconnay to Glenelg. Sends notes on the state of political parties in Lower Canada. Desires that the writer should not be known as it would place him in danger. 355

Enclosed. Confidential note on the state of the province of Lower Canada. 358

(The note is too long to be properly summarised.)

October 15, Greenock. Galt to Stephen. Plan for settling a part of Labrador and proposal to survey the harbour of the Seven Islands. 288

October 17, Quebec. Memorial of Lieut. Colonel Wetherall. Enclosed in Lieut. General Wetherall to Glenelg, 6th December, 1836.

October 17, London. Mandelsloh to Glenelg. Has received copy of dispatch respecting the property left by Charles Maysenholder and returns sincere thanks for the information. It is nine years since Doucet was appointed administrator without the real heirs obtaining any part of the estate. Asks his further help to obtain a settlement. 121

October 18, Quebec. Tracy Thomas to Glenelg. Gives an account of the projects for settling the difficulties of Lower Canada with a notice of their supporters. The plans are to make the Council elective; to have a reunion of the two provinces. The independence of Canada advocated by Mackenzie who lives by agitation; who advocates also superseding the Act of 1831. All should unite and perform their duties under the Constitution. 586

October 26, Quebec. Lord Bishop of Montreal to Stephen. Introduces Burrage. 467

November 1, Dumbarton. Wood to Glenelg. Had spent a considerable time in Canada building the "Baron of Renfrew" and "Columbus". The people of the Island of Orleans the most unsophisticated moral people he was ever among. The French should be delicately attended to: the British are too apt to treat them as if they were black. Such mighty talkers as William Walker are not less dangerous than Papineau and the other French lawyers who have done much mischief by their misrepresentations. Every French person should be taught the English language perfectly, not with a smattering only, for there is no fear of their loyalty. They would not then be held down by the saucy English nor decoyed by the cunning French. 592

November 2, London. Holmes to Glenelg. Thanks for letters of introduction which have been very useful to him in respect to the establishment of Normal Schools. Asks for an answer to the application from the Seminary of Quebec for indemnification for their losses by the confiscation of their property in France in 1793. 323

November 2, Montreal. Evans to Glenelg. Has forwarded three copies of his work on Agriculture. 240

November 3. Unsigned to the same. Sends an important document. 24

November 5, Quebec. Walcott to Hayne. He has been awarded £200 a year as a temporary arrangement exclusive of contingencies. 296

November 12, New York. R. S. Buchanan (Vice Consul) to Stephen. Dispatches forwarded to Gosford and Head. 147

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November 20, London. Hay to Grey. Had received at Lyons his letter of 20th September. Has been confined with a complaint in his eyes, but hopes to be at the Bank of England next week for the purpose specified. Page 326

November 21, London. Lord Bishop of Quebec to Glenelg. On account of his health had left Quebec on the 26th September and arrived in London on the 5th instant. Asks that a day be fixed for an interview. Cannot say that his health is much improved yet. 490

November 23, Montreal. Evans to Glenelg. Had forwarded three copies of his work on Agriculture, one for the King, the other two for himself (Glenelg) as Colonial Secretary. His reasons for publishing. 241

November 29, Enfield. Ruthven to Glenelg. Would any encouragement be held out to him, if he sent out agricultural families to settle in Canada. The probability of distress in Ireland from high prices. 517

December 3, Waterford. Petition of Anne Lawless for an investigation into the state of her brother's estate, who died in America. 353

December 3. Burrage to Stephen. Forwards a manuscript sermon for his perusal and asks if he could give Glenelg and Grey an opportunity of reading it. It can be returned to Amyot. 148

Enclosed. Sermon preached by Burrage in the Cathedral Church of Quebec on the 23rd April, 1836. 149

December 5, Six Mile Bridge. Petition of John Hannon for information respecting his brother from whom he has not heard for eight years. 327

December 6, Brighton. Lord Bishop of Quebec to Grey. Sends letter to be dispatched to the Bishop of Montreal. 491

December 6, Great Ealing. Wetherall to Glenelg. States some circumstances connected with the township of Buckland now brought before His Lordship in a memorial by his son. When he left Canada he left a sum of money to fulfil the conditions of the grant, and as all his papers were captured on his coming from the Cape of Good Hope so that he cannot prove the truth of his statements, nor can he say he is entitled to the land now granted to others, but after 61 years service and four wounds without a pension is confident that his application to have restored to him such parts of the town land of Buckland as are not surveyed or granted will be favourably considered. 595

Enclosed. Memorial of Lieut.-Colonel Wetherall to have the unsurveyed and ungranted parts of the township of Buckland restored to his father. 597

December 10, Manchester. McPherson to Glenelg. Was born in Quebec where his relatives are in respectable circumstances. He has been in Britain for about three years and through misfortunes has been reduced to misery. Asks if he can have a passage to Quebec. 424

December 12, Broughshane. Mrs. Sayers to the Under Colonial Secretary. Is there still a company called the Hudson's Bay Company, as she wishes to know if James Sayers is employed by them as a seaman. 562

December 14, Dublin. Anderson to Glenelg. Again calls attention to the services of his father which were still unremunerated. Points outs how he can be compensated, namely, by making him a grant of 100,000 acres of land as with such a grant his difficulties would cease. Asks for a favourable and speedy answer. 26

December 20, London. Malhiot to Colonial Secretary. States his unfortunate case, he being unable to have two orders cashed. 427

December 26, Portadown. Budden to the same. Prays for a free passage to British America. 521

December 27, London. Holmes to Glenelg. Has received Grey's letter with the information that the petition of the Seminary of Quebec for indemnification for property confiscated in France cannot be considered again, having been already rejected. Urges that the claims of the Seminary and of the Ursulines were rejected on erroneous grounds, and that they come clearly within the spirit and meaning of the convention. The objects of the Seminary. 328

1836.

December 29, New York. James Buchanan to Stephen. Has forwarded dispatch to Gosford. Page 192

December 30. Unsigned to Anderson. Has received application for the grant of 100,000 acres in Upper Canada, but the repeated pledges respecting the disposal of the waste lands prevents him from complying with the application. 29

December 30. Unsigned to Gosford. To make inquiry after a person named Etienne Aussignac, supposed to be settled at Quebec. 30

December 30, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Norton to Grant. Desires to know if the shrievalty of Montreal is vacant by the mental incapacity of Gregory. 469

December —, Downing Street. Unsigned to (Ruthven). The importance attached by Government to an effective system of emigration to British North America, but they have no money available for this purpose and their repeated pledges prevent them from granting land. 519

December —, London. Mariotte to Glenelg. Has arrived from Canada and desires to hand over a parcel entrusted to him, and begs for a speedy audience to do so. 426

No date. Memorial of T. W. Davidson, master of the "Morning Star," to have the duty on the passengers landed at Quebec remitted. 233

Mrs. Mackie to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Desires to know if any information has been received of the arrival of the Bishop of Montreal at Quebec, as her son is the bishop's chaplain. 420

London. Ponsomby to Stephen. His servant received orders to send his (Ponsonby's) brother's shoes which he was sending by the same channel he sent the letters. The servant has been directed to take back the parcel when he takes down the letter for the bag. 486

Unsigned to Roebuck. Acknowledges receipt of letter and resolutions. Is gratified at the satisfaction of the Assembly with Gosford. Corrects misapprehensions into which the Assembly has fallen as to the view entertained by Glenelg of Roebuck's position as agent. The respect His Lordship feels for the communications of the Assembly through Roebuck. 533

Unsigned to Wetherall. The grant of Buckland was cancelled so far back as 1795, so that after the lapse of upwards of 41 years Glenelg would not feel himself justified in complying with the request to be reinstated. 600

1837.

January 16. Stephen to Spearman. Sends for consideration petition by the superior and directors of the Seminary of Quebec to be indemnified for the confiscation of their property in France in 1793. Sends copy of letter from Holmes. 337

June 6. Unsigned to Holmes. Copy of the letter from the Treasury sent that their Lordships are compelled to decline complying with the application for leave to appeal. 339

Commissioners for Investigating Grievances.

Q. 232 to Q. 235.

Reports of the commissioners, four volumes.

Gov. Earl of Gosford, 1837.

Q. 236 –1.

1802.
May 22, Quebec. Extracts from the Minutes of the Executive Council. Page 204

1804.
May 29, Quebec. Drapeau to Bouchette.

1806.
July 9, Quebec. Bouchette to Ryland. Both enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 31st January, 1837.

1822.
November 25, Quebec. Petition of Vanfelson.

1823.
February 18, Quebec. Certificate by Sewell. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 1st February, 1837.

December 5, Quebec. Report of a committee of Council on Petition of William Ross. Enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 31st January, 1837.

December 20, Downing Street. Bathurst to Dalhousie.

1824.
March 30, Quebec. Cochran to the Advocate General. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 1st February, 1837.

June 5, Quebec. Same to Archibald Campbell. Enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 31st January, 1837.

August 24, Quebec. Deed of sale to William Ross. Enclosed in Elliot to J. S. Campbell, 6th February, 1837.

November 9. Extract from a report made by a committee of the Executive Council.

December 16, Quebec. Montizambert to Archibald Campbell.

1830.
September 11, Quebec. Extract from a report made by the whole Council. This and the preceding two enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 31st January, 1837.

1832.
June 30, Quebec. Craig to Vanfelson. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 1st February, 1837.

1835.
May 15, Quebec. Report of Inspector General.

June 13, Quebec. Report of a committee of the Whole Council. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 18th January, 1837.

1836.
October 26, Quebec. Memorial of John Saxton Campbell.

December 19, Quebec. Memorandum by Ryland.

December 21, Quebec. Cochran to Walcott. This and the two preceding enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 31st January, 1837.

December 24, Quebec. Address to the Council from Gosford.

December 26, Quebec. Memorandum of relief to the Censitaires. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 18th January, 1837.

December 28, Quebec. Bouchette to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 31st January, 1837.

December— St Roch. Petition of the Censitaires to Gosford.

1836.
December—St. Roch. Petition of the Censitaires to the King. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 18th January, 1837.

1837.
January 2, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 1). Sends schedule of dispatches sent during 1836. Page 3
Enclosed. Schedule. 4

January 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 2). Has obtained information respecting endowed schools which he sends in a tabulated form with some additional information not asked for in the address. There are seven colleges, but no endowed schools. Only one of the colleges, McGill College, is English, the rest are French. 27
Enclosed. Return of colleges and endowed schools in Lower Canada, English establishments. 29
French establishments. 34

January 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 3). Now sends note of the amount for the purchase of Indian presents, which is £2,310 17s. The Executive Council have not yet been able to prepare a general report on Indian presents, but the subject is not neglected. Routh has been called on to furnish a report which is now before the Council. Some of his suggestions may be at once carried into effect without waiting for the report of the Council, should it be thought expedient to continue the old system of presents. Suggests reducing the varieties of cloth to be given to the Indians, giving larger quantities of the cheaper kind, which plan will not be objected to by the Indians. The saving that can be effected has caused an estimate to be framed on this principle and sends copy. Sends sample of an unbleached cotton cloth. Sends schedules of the differences in item and value of present and future presents. The future stoppage of the issue of fire-arms and ammunition may be determined on, but its immediate stop would be attended with inconvenience. The improvement in fire-arms and the large stock in Canada which cannot be sold make it advisable to continue the distribution till the supply is exhausted. His desire to relieve the British public from unnecessary expenditure, and shall take every opportunity to practise economy. 43
Enclosed. Estimate of presents required for the Indians of Lower Canada for 1837. 48
Return of the Indians of Lower Canada for whom presents are intended. 49
Comparison of the present and proposed equipment. 50
Average prices. 52
Present expenditure and proposed expenditure. 53
Recapitulation. 54

January 7, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 4). Will write at short intervals to keep his Lordship informed of the state of affairs. Receipt of letters by Halifax before those by way of New York. 55

January 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 5). Sends the usual half yearly return of Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada. 56
Enclosed. Return. 57

January 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 6). Sends half yearly return of sales of clergy reserves to 31st December, 1836. 62
Enclosed. Return. 63

January 10, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 7). Sends returns of receipts and expenditure on Crown Lands, and licenses to cut timber and on casual and territorial revenue. 69
Enclosed. Statement of receipts and expenditure of Crown Lands, and licenses to cut timber for six months to 31st December, 1836. 70
Same for three months to the same date. 72

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Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue for three months to the same date. Page 73

January 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 8). Sends communication from the British American Land Company, relative to their claims to an allowance for internal survey of the block of land bought in Lower Canada. 74

Enclosed. Communication by the British American Land Company. 75

January 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). Recommends that Sir George Gipps be employed to settle the boundary line between Canada and the United States. 81

January 12, Quebec. Campbell to Elliott. Additional observations on the claims of the Ross family. Enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 31st January, 1837.

January 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 9). Has received letter of 31st October, after delay. Will not now consider the question of his recommendations for appointments to the Legislative and Executive Councils. No time shall be lost in bringing the remaining business of the commission to a close. Gipps will take an early opportunity of going to England. There is difficulty in moving a family in winter, but Gipps intends to leave in February, hoping to arrive before the close of the Easter Holidays. Is glad of this as Minister may want information. Elliot to await further direction. 82

January 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Has applied to Viger respecting de Prisas, who is reported to have gone to Texas. Sends Viger's letter. 85

Enclosed. Viger to Walcott. de Prisas left Montreal for New York, supposed to be on the road to New Orleans, but it is reported that he has gone to Texas. 86

January 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 10). The law regulating the dissolution and reassembling of the Legislature of Lower Canada. 87

January 16, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 11). Letter introducing Captain Yule. 90

January 17, Quebec. Campbell to Elliott. Communicating further information respecting the claim of the Ross family. Enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 31st January, 1837.

January 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 12). Sends petition from the censitaires of the suburbs of Quebec for remission of the arrears of the lods et ventes. Legislation on the subject. Sends copies of the reports of the Executive Council. The difficulties in the way of settlement. Scheme for settling the question of the arrears, the censitaires being divided into classes. Sends copy of his answer to the censitaires which was published in the Official Gazette and circulated by means of hand bills in French and English. The deficiency in the *papier terrier* (land roll) prevents him from giving even an approximation to the relief afforded. The King's domain lies principally about Quebec and Three Rivers, and the statement shows that the arrears remitted may be estimated at £13,490 currency, leaving about £15,000 still to be collected. Can obtain no proper information respecting Three Rivers. Plan for new *papier terrier* approved of. Shall place the administration of the Crown domain on a better footing. 91

Enclosed. Petition (in French) of the censitaires to the King. 102

Petition to Gosford from the censitaires. 113

Inspector General. Scheme for the relief of the censitaires. 118

Report of a Committee of the whole Council. 127

Address to the Council from Gosford. 132

Memorandum as to the relief afforded to the censitaires. 136

January 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 13). Sends schedule of dispatches received. 138

Enclosed. Schedule. 139

January 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 14). Sends information respecting the financial state of the province, showing the liabilities to be £142,160 14s. 4d. and the assets £148,992, showing a balance on the 1st of May next in the Treasury

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of £6,831 5s. 8d. sterling. Sends comparative statement of the revenue for the last two years, with remarks. Page 141

Enclosed. Comparative statement. 142

January 24, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 15). Sends copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council for six months to 31st December, 1836. 145

January 25, Quebec. Petition of Vanfelson.

January 25, Quebec. Memorandum (in French) by Vanfelson. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 1st February, 1837.

January 25, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). Explanation of the reasons for remitting the *lods et ventes*. 146

January 26, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 16). Transmits letter from Judge Pyke respecting circuit allowance claimed by him since 1828. The letter was not received till after similar applications had been made by the Chief Justice and Mr. justice Bowen had also received an application from Mr. justice Gale, who afterwards withdrew it, his appointment having taken place after the reduction had been announced. 148

Enclosed. Pyke to Walcott. Calls attention to the arrears of circuit allowance which he alleges to be due him. 150

Account of the sum alleged to be due. 155

January 27, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 17). Has paid Hayne £51 15s. sterling being at the rate of 10s. currency for each day he was employed superintending the survey of land sold to the British American Land Co. 156

January 28, Quebec. Campbell to Elliot. Enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg. 31st January, 1837.

January 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 18). Sends petition from the widow of Robert Grant, of Lachine, with documents in support of the claim for damages sustained during the last war with the United States. Can give no information on the subject beyond what is in the paper. 157

Enclosed. Petition. 159

January 31, Quebec. Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg. Send copies of a petition and letters from Campbell, a merchant, respecting the claim of a family named Ross to land and copy of the answer returned to him. Long and detailed account of the origin and character of the claim. 162

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures. 178

Memorial of John Saxton Campbell, representing the heirs of the late William Ross. 179

Schedule of documents in support of Campbell's memorial. 189

Campbell to Elliot. Additional observations on the claim of the Ross family. 190

Campbell to Elliot. Communicating further information respecting the claim of the Ross family. 196

Other documents on the subject. 199 to 224

February 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 19). Sends memorial from Vanfelson for payment of arrears of salary. Details of the payments and the manner in which the arrears accumulated. 237

Enclosed. Petition of Vanfelson, Advocate-General. 241

Memorial (in French) of Vanfelson explaining facts stated in his petition. 246

Appendix *A.* Substantially as in previous documents, dated 1822. 252

Appendix *B.* Certificate by Chief Justice Sewell, of Vanfelson's qualifications. 254

Appendix *C.* Bathurst to Dalhousie, authorizing the payment of a salary of £200 a year to the Advocate-General 255

Appendix *D.* Cochran to the Advocate-General. Sends authority from Bathurst to pay him a salary of £200 a year. 256

Appendix *E.* Craig to Vanfelson. His resignation accepted. 257

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February 2, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Sends memorial from Young, late Auditor-General, for payment of arrears. Detailed account of the nature and origin of the claim. Page 258

February 3, Quebec. J. S. Campbell to Elliot. Has received his letter stating that the commissioners had advised the Secretary of State to pay £600 for the claim of the Ross family. Explains the position of the title, its enrolment on the 14th April, 1824, and subsequent proceedings. Arbitration suggested to settle the differences between the representatives of the Drapeau and Ross families. Asks for an opportunity to lay his case before the Secretary of State, when he would accept what was deemed right. 225

February 6, Quebec. Elliot to James Campbell. His letter received, asking that the cost of survey and patent be added to the £600 decided to be paid for the land. The right acquired by Archibald Campbell in obtaining completion of the patent to the lands to the Ross family was open to contest whether or not he had ground to hope it would be settled by arbitration. If he had or had not this hope is immaterial, but he was acquiring a doubtful claim with all its risks. The costs of survey should not rest on the Ross family or his brother, but they are included in the amount of the purchase money. Considerations leading to the amount of £600. 229

Enclosed. Deed of sale of lands to William Ross. 233

Gov. Earl of Gosford, 1837.

Q. 236-2-3.

1825.

(Part 2 from page 263 to 525. Part 3 from page 526 to 726.)

August 28, Quebec. Certificate of the Surveyor General.

August 29, Quebec. Memorial of Ralph Gore. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th April, 1837.

No date. Extract from the engineer's report. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 3rd February, 1837.

1834.

February 11, Quebec. Fifth report of the standing committee on public accounts. Enclosed in Memorial of Young, 14th January, 1837.

1835.

October 12, Quebec. Routh to Clements. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 3rd February, 1837.

November 27, Quebec. First report of the standing committee on public Accounts. Enclosed in memorial of Young, 14th January, 1837.

November—Three Rivers. Burroughs to Walcott.

December 10, Quebec. Walcott to Burroughs.

1836.

June 8, Three Rivers. Burroughs to Walcott. This and the two preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th April, 1837.

December 5, Quebec. Report of Ogden, Attorney General, on the case of Chisholm. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 20th February, 1837.

December 10, Three Rivers. Burroughs to Gosford. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th April, 1837.

December 31, Quebec. Report of Black on fees, &c., followed by table of fees. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th February, 1837.

No date. Memorial of Stephen Burrows to Gosford. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th April, 1837.

1837.

January 14, Quebec. Memorial of Young, late Auditor General, for payment of arrears of salary, &c., amounting to £534 4s. 1d. Page 263

1837.

Enclosed. Fifth report of the standing committee on public accounts on the salary of Young. Page 265

First report of the Standing Committee on public accounts on the claim of Mathew Jack. 269

January 14, Quebec. Memorial of Parkyn with account of services performed.

January 23, Quebec. Power to Walcott. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th February, 1837.

Comparative statements, &c., of the same date.

January 28, Quebec. Elliot to Andrew Stuart. Enclosed in Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg, 4th February, 1837.

February 3, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 21). Sends communication respecting the house at Sorel, with which he sends no observations, the question having been already sufficiently canvassed. 270

Enclosed. Colborne to Hill. Respecting the house at Sorel, and the official who is entitled to occupy it. 271

Extract from Appendix to the report of the engineer commission respecting the seigniory of Sorel. 275

Routh to Clements. Respecting the occupation of Government House at Sorel. 276

February 4, Quebec. Gosford and Gipps to Glenelg. Respecting the claims to Sillery of the Indians of Lorette. They regret these Indians did not obtain garden lots in 1830. Hope the subject will not be lost sight of. 278

Enclosed. Elliot to Andrew Stuart. Traces the origin of the claim of the Indians of Lorette, which they cannot maintain in a court of law. The view of the commissioners will be communicated to the chiefs personally. 281

Answer to the Indians of Lorette delivered by Gosford in the name of himself and his colleagues, respecting the proprietorship of the Seigniory of Sillery. 289

February 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 22). Sends schedule of dispatches received. 292

Enclosed. Schedule. 293

February 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 23). Calls attention to the want of a tariff of fees for the Vice Admiralty Court. The serious inconvenience that exists for want of a tariff should one not be in existence by May next. Sends reports and remarks from Primrose and memorial from the registrar. 295

Enclosed. Report of Black on the remuneration to the officers of the Vice Admiralty Court, including fees and salaries. Sends table for consideration. 301

Proposed table of fees. 307

Report of Power upon the proposed table of fees with examples of the operation of the tables of 1809 and 1832, and the present proposed table. 344

Fees under the tariff of 1809, 1832 and the proposed table. 350

Power to Walcott. Respecting his claim to remuneration for his services in the Vice Admiralty Court. 364

Comparative number of cases in 1836 before Mr. Primrose and Mr. Black respectively. 368

Total number of fees received by the registrar in 1836, before Primrose. 370

Amount of bills of costs due the registrar for 1836. 371

Settlement of the number of actions. 372

(This includes different modes of settlement to page 376.)

Memorial of Parkyn for remuneration as Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court. 377

Account of services performed. 379

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1837.

February 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 24). The charter of the Bank of Montreal expires on the 1st of June. Sends memorial from the President and directors for a renewal with two alterations of the present charter, one relating to the duration of the charter and the other to increase of the capital which, it is stated, is absolutely necessary to meet the interests of the country. Agents will be instructed to call at the Colonial Office to discuss and agree to modifications, should any be deemed necessary. Page 384

Enclosed. Petition of the President and directors of the Bank of Montreal. 386

Proposed new charter of the Bank of Montreal. 391

February 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 25). In accordance with dispatch to reduce the expense of the Indian department, recommends the reduction of the establishment in Lower Canada by one-half. Had notified those affected, but informed them that he would recommend a retired allowance. The saving to be effected. Has sent return of the nature and length of the services of the officers to be reduced and estimate of the probable expenditure for the Indian establishment. Summary of expenditure from 1830. Recommends the cases of the officers whose situations it is proposed to abolish to the liberal consideration of the King. 433

Enclosed. Return of the length and nature of the services of the officers of the Indian department. 439

Estimate of the probable expenditure for the Indian establishment in Lower Canada. 440

February 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 26). Elliot is preparing to leave with as little delay as possible. Gipps left last week. Had sent the result of their investigations. 441

February 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 27). Sends annual estimate of presents for the Indians. The part relating to the upper province has been approved of by the Lieut.-Governor, who thought that the different circumstances of the two provinces rendered any alteration inexpedient. 442

Enclosed. Estimate of presents required for the Indians for 1838. 443

February 20, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 28). Had referred the case of Chisholm ordered to be removed from the office of Clerk of the Peace and Crown at Three Rivers to the Attorney General, a copy of whose report is sent. The Attorney General does not think Chisholm liable to a civil action on the part of the Crown or provincial Secretary, but he may be indicted as a cheat for obtaining money under false pretenses, but as this would only be for punishment and not redress, did not consider it advisable to pursue him further as he had been already punished by dismissal from office. Has not given the two situations held by him to one individual, but has divided them. Has appointed Turcotte definitely to the office of clerk of the peace, his emoluments amounting on the average to £160 yearly. 444

Enclosed. Report from Ogden, Attorney General, on the case of Chisholm. 448

February 22, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 29). Everything quiet. Distress in many parts of the province by the failure of the crops. The efforts making to relieve the distressed. 451

February 27, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 30). Sends official copies of the records of convictions against eleven prisoners sent for transportation. Explains the cause of the irregularity in forwarding the convicts. 452

February 28, Quebec. The same to the same (private). Sends copy of a bill forwarded by Fletcher, judge of the district of St. Francis, intended to prevent the inconvenience arising from temporary Acts expiring. Would only remark on the extraordinary power the bill gives to the Governor. 456

Enclosed. Copy of bill to authorize the Governor, &c., of Lower Canada to continue by proclamation certain temporary statutes. 457

1837.

February 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 31). Transmits petition from the President and directors of the Quebec Bank for a royal charter to continue their corporation, whose existence would otherwise terminate on 1st June next. Sends proposed charter. Noah Freer has been appointed to communicate with government on the subject of their application. Refers to letter of 17th October, respecting petition from the Bank of Montreal. Page 462

Enclosed. Petition from the Quebec Bank for a royal charter 464

Proposed charter. 468

Report of the Attorney General on the charter. 500

March 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 32). Transmits petition from the City Bank of Montreal for a royal charter. Noah Freer selected to act as their agent as well as that of the Quebec Bank. 501

Enclosed. Petition of the City Bank of Montreal. 502

March 4. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 33). Sends letter from Hamilton of Hawkesbury that Conboy is on his lot in the township of Harrington in very indigent circumstances. 506

Enclosed. Hamilton to Walcott. Sends information respecting Conboy, a pensioner. 507

March 6, Montreal. Report of the Attorney General on the proposed charter of the Quebec Bank. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 28th February, 1837. The dates are as in the originals.

March 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 34). Sends requisition for stationery. The last sent was of very inferior quality. 509

Enclosed. Requisition. 510

March 7. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 35). Has received from the Seminary return of Colleges and endowed schools in the province which he sends to complete the report on schools. 512

Enclosed. Return from the Seminary of Colleges and endowed schools. 513

March 8, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private and confidential). Had confined himself to that part of the dispatch of 31st October which urged the closing of the commission, now answers respecting the composition of the Council. Understood that his duties in his executive capacity were not to interfere with those of his position as commissioner, and accordingly recommended a change in the composition of the Councils. He had no such object in view as that of adopting the elective principle. Gives examples to show this. A feeling of dissatisfaction against the proceedings of the Assembly in the last short session is spreading, but not enough to warrant a dissolution, although the majority in the Assembly would suffer a diminution in their ranks. The policy of coercion abruptly adopted might prove fatal, and is a step to be deprecated and can only be justified in the last resort. 516

March 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 36). Sends (1) statement of the revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada for 1836. (2) Return of sums received by the Trinity House, Quebec, on account of the decayed pilot fund, Quebec. (3) The same for the decayed pilot fund, Montreal. (4) Return of local revenues under the municipal authorities, Quebec, for 1836. (5) Return of local revenues under the magistrates. 524

Enclosed. Returns as noted in the letter. 526 to 547

March 13, Quebec. Memorial of Sally Anne Gore. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th April, 1837.

March 15. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 37). Sends return of Crown lands and clergy reserves disposed of during the years 1834, 1835 and 1836. 548

Enclosed. Return. 549

March 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 38). Had received dispatches respecting light houses in the St. Lawrence, but had anticipated them on being furnished with Bayfield's instructions from the Admiralty. 550

March 21, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 39). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office since the 6th ult. 552

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Enclosed. Schedule. Page 553

March 22, Quebec. March term of the criminal court.

March 25, Quebec. Sentence on John Gillan.

March 25, Quebec. Notes of the evidence in Gillan's case. This and the two preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 21st April, 1837.

March 26, Three Rivers. Memorial of Stephen Burroughs. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th April, 1837.

March 29, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 40). Sends schedule of dispatches received by way of Halifax. 556

Enclosed. Schedule. 557

April 3, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 41). Gugy has ceased to be sheriff; the difficulty of selecting a successor; the field narrowed by political animosities. The complaints respecting the selection of juries, &c., made it imperative to choose one who would secure the confidence of all classes. After careful investigation selected Roch de St. Ours; his qualifications. Is aware that the appointment will be attacked on the ground that an office of profit held at the pleasure of the Crown should not be conferred on a Legislative Councillor. Acknowledges the justice of this objection and had he found any one not a Councillor as well qualified as M. de St. Ours, he would have appointed him. Had not, however, violated the principle laid down by the House of Commons, and states the position of the Council to prove this. How the duties of the sheriff are regulated, so that he is more independent than most of the public servants. Discusses the charge that the duties of the two offices held by one man are incompatible. Has entered into the consideration of the subject, not that the appointment stands in need of argument, but because it might be questioned in some quarters. 560

April 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 42). Sends memorial from Miss Sally Anne Gore for a grant of land founded on claims by Colonel Gore who was prevented by illness from prosecuting them. 569

Enclosed. Memorial. 570

Memorial of Ralph Gore. 573

Certificate of the Surveyor General attached to Gore's petition. 575

April 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 43). Transmits memorial from Stephen Burroughs for compensation and redress for injuries alleged to have been sustained. Refers to previous correspondence. 576

Enclosed. Memorial from Stephen Burroughs to the King for compensation for land taken from him in Stanstead. 578

Memorial of Stephen Burroughs to Gosford. 583

Burroughs to Walcott. States the hardships to which he has been exposed and the actions of Ogden against him. 587

Walcott to Burroughs. However Gosford may regret that his (Burroughs') services were not recompensed, there is no fund from which he could grant relief. 593

Burroughs to Walcott. A very long statement of his grievances. 594

Burroughs to Gosford. Appeals for redress. 659

April 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 44). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office since the 29th ult. 675

Enclosed. Schedule. 676

April 15. Report by Davidson. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 17th April, 1837.

April 17. Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 45). Reports the emoluments of the commissioner of Crown Lands from various sources. The commission on the sale of Crown Lands is not to exceed £600 but it has not reached this. There is no such limit to the commission on clergy lands and last year it exceeded the £600. It is impossible to state what will be the maximum of the commissioner's income in future. A favourable opportunity presents itself which

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should not be neglected. Sends report of Davidson to show the duties of the Crown land department. Suggests that to remove jealousy, two commissioners should be appointed, one English, the other Canadian with a clerk: proposes a salary of £600 a year to each of the commissioners and a salary of £150 for a clerk, or a total of £1,350 borne by the land and timber fund and the clergy reserves, the salaries to be fixed and not dependent on sales. Recommends A. N. Morin and John Davidson to be appointed. Qualifications of Morin; he should be placed first in the commission. Of Davidson's qualifications it is not necessary to speak. Defends his proposal to appoint two commissioners. Page 678

Enclosed. Report by Davidson on the duties of the commissioner of Crown Lands. 690

April 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Has received documents with Lord John Russell's resolutions and the debate thereon. Sees no chance of a serious commotion in consequence of his (Glenelg's) proceedings. The Canadian party, except the Roebuck set are favourable to his (Gosford's) government, and he believes the feeling to be increasing, but he is taking every precaution. Sees no ground to apprehend armed resistance. It is reported that at the opening of navigation one regiment is to be brigaded at Quebec for manœuvring. Will state to Colborne his wish that a regiment shall also be placed in Montreal to be prepared to act directly should any row break out there, as he preferred that to sending troops after disturbance had got to any height. He will act with vigilance but without any demonstration of alarm, and does not think there will be any serious commotion. 695

April 19, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 46). Sends statement of receipts for three months on account of casual and territorial revenue and on account of sales of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber 697

Enclosed. Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. 698

Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber. 699

April 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 47). Reports that Gillan, a private soldier in the 66th regiment, convicted of murder has been respited, the jury having recommended him to mercy. Sends documents relating to the trial and conviction. 700

Enclosed. Record of conviction of John Gillan. 702

Sentence. 708

Notes on the evidence of witnesses in Gillan's case. 709

April 26. Unsigned to Phillips. Transmits dispatch from Gosford respecting convicts. Suggests that the convict recommended for commutation to imprisonment in the hulks may receive a remission of his sentence in the settlement to which he has been transported. 454

April 29, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Everything tranquil but the violent papers dealing liberally in abuse. They are trying to have a meeting in the county of Richelieu to express their sentiments against Lord John Russell's resolutions, probably the prelude to other meetings. The result will probably be a failure. The great body of the Canadian people in favour of his administration. Great division among all parties respecting the resolutions. Sees no reason to think the force should be increased, but if it was resolved to do so the best plan would be to increase the force to a full establishment in Canada. This would increase it without causing observation which he is desirous to avoid. How much trouble would have been saved had he (Glenelg) agreed to the recommendation that members should be added to the Legislative Council. There is no use now to dwell on the topic. 724

May 16. Unsigned to Spearman. Sends for the consideration of the Treasury, copy of a dispatch from Gosford, suggesting reductions in the Indian department. The Lords of the Treasury are requested to inform Glenelg of the amount of the retired allowance that they would propose to grant. 138

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1857.

Q. 237.—1-2.

1828. (Part 1 from page 1 to 269, part 2 from page 270 to 548.)

June 23, Quebec. Dalhousie to Woolsey. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 5th June, 1837.

1830. July 15, Quebec. Speech delivered to the Abenaquois by Cooper. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

1834. November 29, Nicolet. Notarial deed.

1835. May 22, Nicolet. Concessions made by Pierre Michel Cressé. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 16th May, 1837.

September 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Burton. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 5th June, 1837.

November 27, Quebec. Routh to Gosford.

1836. April 28, Quebec. Routh to Gosford. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

June 5, New Carlisle. Macdonald to Felton. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837. Specifications for land applied for follows.

July 13, Quebec. Walcott to the Secretary of Indian Affairs. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

July 15, Quebec. Opinion of Counsel, W. McTavish. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 16th May, 1837.

July 27, St. Régis. Council of Indians at St. Regis. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

July 28, Quebec. Felton to Macdonald. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

July 30, St. Francis. Council of Indians of St Francis.

August 3, Lake of Two Mountains. Council of Indians of Lake of Two Mountains.

August 6, Caughnawaga Council of Indians of Caughnawaga.

August 20, Montreal. Hughes to Napier.

August 22, Quebec. Duchesnay to the same. This and the four preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

August 23, Cox. Copy of Notices. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

September 28. Nicolet. Chandler and Lozeau to Stephen. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 16th May, 1837.

October 7. Quebec. Walcott to Executive Council. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

November 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 132). Explains the causes of delay in answering dispatch of 14th January, 1836. Page 480

December 12. Return of Indians with various documents. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

December 15, New Carlisle. Notice of sale.

1857. January 2. Monthly return of lands sold.

1837.

January 5, New Carlisle. Copy of bill, this and the two preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

January 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 3). Sends note of the cost of Indian presents which he had authorized to be purchased. Proposes to omit several of the descriptions of cloths now issued to the Indians which would be a saving and at the same time be beneficial to the Indians. Sends estimates of the presents required for 1837. Page 480 verso.

Enclosed. Estimate for presents for 1837. 481 to 483

January 11, Quebec. Certificate by Daly. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 5th June, 1837.

January 28, Quebec. Report on the claim of the Indians of Lorette. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

February 2, Quebec. Sale of timber licences.

February 2, Quebec. Monthly return of land sold. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

February 3, Sault St. Louis Address (in French) to Lord Gosford from the Seven Nations. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

February 13, New York. Protest of a bill drawn on Charles Schilliter.

February 14, Quebec. Davidson to MacDonald. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

February 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 25). In reference to the reduction of the expense of the Indian department, recommends that the staff be reduced by one-half, making an annual retrenchment of £627 less the retired allowance. Sends estimate of the probable cost for 1838, and report of the length and nature of the services of the various officers. 183 verso

Enclosed. Return of the length and nature of the services of the officers of the Indian department. 184

Estimate of the probable expenditure for the Indian department to 31st March, 1838. 184 verso.

February 24, Quebec. Macdonald to Davidson.

February 28, Quebec. Davidson to Bruce.

Same date and same purport to Winter. All enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

March 23, Montreal. Christie to Napier. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

March 28, Quebec. Walcott to Commissioners of the British American Land Company. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 10th May, 1837.

March (?) Address (in English) from the Algonquin and Nippisingue tribes. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

April 1, Montreal. British American Land Company to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 10th May, 1837.

April 1, Montreal. Christie to Napier. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

April 3, Quebec. Macdonald to Bruce. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

April 3, Montreal. Christie to Napier. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

April 4, Quebec. Bruce to Davidson.

April 6, Quebec. Davidson to Bruce. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

April 11, Quebec. Daly to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 26th June, 1837.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1837.

April 12, Quebec. Tender of £1,692 12s. 7d. cy. on behalf of Bruce.

April 13, Quebec. Acknowledgment of the Quebec Bank.

April 13, Quebec. Memorial of Bruce and Associates. This and two preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

April 19, Quebec. Walcott to British American Land Company. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 10th May, 1837.

April 21, Quebec. Walcott to Bruce, &c. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

April 24 Quebec. Report of the Attorney General. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 1st May, 1837, followed by a list of documents.

April 25, Montreal. British American Land Company to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 10th May, 1837.

The case and opinion follow.

April 29, Quebec. Bruce, &c., to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837

May 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 48). Refers to the representation of the outrage at Indian Streams which a commission of New Hampshire was appointed to investigate. The evidence confirms the statement of the outrage and no redress is offered by the Federal Government. Proceedings entered against those committing the outrage and true bills found, but the offenders were not captured. Necessity of a settlement of the boundary on account of the construction of a railway between Quebec and St. Andrew's. A strong protest lodged against the project as an infringement on the territorial rights of the United States. Asks for instructions. Page 3

Enclosed. Report of the Attorney General of his proceedings in respect to the Outrage at Indian Streams. 9

List of documents in the case. 11

May 2, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Sends memorial and letter from Chief Justice Sewell on behalf of his son. 13

Enclosed. Sewell to Gosford. In regard to the memorial on behalf of his son, gives an account of his educational training and his intention to take orders as a minister of the Church of England. His want of success in the endeavour to obtain a clerical title and his return to Canada where he will obtain Holy orders at Whitsuntide. 14

Memorial of Sewell on behalf of his son. 16

May 2, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 19). Sends letter from the Bishop of Montreal in answer to that respecting the division of the diocese of Quebec. 18

Enclosed. The Bishop of Montreal to Glenelg. Letter received with other documents respecting the erection of Upper Canada into a new diocese. The desire of the Bishop of Quebec for the division as shown in a letter to his brother. 19

May 3, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 50). Sends petition from the committee of trade at Quebec to the Admiralty for the publication, so far as complete, of Bayfield's survey of the St. Lawrence. 25

Enclosed. Petition. 26

May 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private and confidential). Agrees with his (Glenelg's) intention respecting sending out reinforcements, as he sees no necessity at present of augmenting the military power of the province. Has communicated to Colborne his wish that a regiment should be kept at Montreal. Does not expect anything in the shape of general commotion. The forces in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are not as strong as he (Glenelg) thinks. There are three regiments in the latter and one in the former, the average strength he supposes, is about 430 rank and file. It would be desirable that the regiments in Canada could be kept up to their full establishment, as the best way to make an addition to the force. Navigation open; the

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distress from the almost entire failure of last year's crops has been severe; the cost of every article of consumption is enormous. Has been obliged to lend money to some neighbourhoods. Meeting called by the Roebuck set for to-morrow in the county of Richelieu to express indignation at Russell's resolutions. Thinks it will be a failure. Caution to be observed in the appointments to the Executive Council. The good that will be done by a judicious selection. Page 28

May 8, Quebec. Opinion of the Attorney General. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 10th May, 1837.

May 8, Quebec. Walcott to Bruce. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

May 10, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 51). Sends correspondence between the commissioners of the British American Land Company and the Government respecting the date when the interest on unpaid instalments becomes due; asks for instructions and whether interest is to be charged on the moiety devoted to works of improvement. It seems proper that interest should be charged and applied in the same manner as the principal. 33

Enclosed. British American Land Company to Walcott. Argue in support of their mode of paying interest on the amounts for the land purchased. 44

Walcott to British American Land Company. The question of payment of interest will be submitted for decision to His Majesty's Government. 47

British American Land Company to Walcott. Submits case, with opinion of counsel, in support of their manner of paying interest. 49

Case for opinion of Counsel. 51

Opinion. 53

Statement of the two modes of paying interest. 55

Opinion of the Attorney General that the interest to be paid by the British American Land Company cannot be demanded annually. 56

Table showing the amount of interest payable by the British American Land Company. 58

May 11, Montreal. Private correspondence of the *Vindicator* respecting a movement of London tradesmen in favour of suffrage for the Canadians, the alleged oppression stated to be not by the British people but by a few Scotch shopocrats. 103

May 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 52). Transmits memorial by the Canadian Marine Insurance Company for the publication of Bayfield's survey of the St. Lawrence so far as completed. 59

Enclosed. Memorial. 60

May 13, Quebec. Opinion of Counsel (Ogden). Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 16th May, 1837.

May 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 53). Sends letter from Messrs. Chandler and Lozeau, proprietors of the seigniory of Nicolet, urging what they consider an equitable claim for £1,338 1s. 9d. expended in respect to the property decided now to belong to the Crown. Encloses three other documents since received. History of the grant of Nicolet and the encroachment, now called the augmentation, which the Crown recovered. Sends copy of the report by the Attorney General, who believes that Chandler and Lozeau have no claim; except in respect to £75, incurred in a suit against Douglas, which they withdrew at the instigation of Government to admit of an amicable decision. 62

Enclosed. Chandler and Lozeau to Stephen. Send detailed statement of their claim to be laid before Glenelg. 66

Notarial deed. 71

Concessions made by Pierre Michel Cressé from 1804 to 1809 inclusive. 77

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Opinion of Counsel (W. McTavish) that the application by the Seignior of Nicolet for a grant of part of the unconceded lands of the augmentation has strong claims to be granted. Page 81

Plan of Nicolet and augmentation. 88

Opinion of Counsel (Ogden) on the case of Chandler and Lozeau. The groundlessness of the claim. 89

May 17, Quebec. Minute of Council. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 23rd May, 1837.

May 18, Montreal. Anti-coercion meeting of the County of Montreal, from the *Vindicator*. 109

May 20, Quebec. Report of a Committee of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 2nd June, 1837.

May 22, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 54). The 39 convicts sentenced to transportation will be embarked in the Ceres to sail on the 25th. The necessary documents will be entrusted to the captain. The difficulty of obtaining passages at the rate fixed for the conveyance of convicts. Seeing no prospect of the convicts being taken at the price fixed, he had sanctioned an increase as being ultimately an economy and the "Ceres" is to take them at the rate of £20 a head. 95

May 22, Quebec. Extract from the minutes of Council.

May 22, Quebec. Walcott to the chairman of the committee of trade, Quebec.

May 22, Quebec. Walcott to Quebec Bank and branch of the Bank of Montreal.

May 22, Quebec. Simpson to Walcott.

May 22, Quebec. Walcott to Collector of Customs, Quebec. This and the four preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 2nd June, 1837 with other documents.

May 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 55). The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has applied for a coadjutor. Has approved of the Rev. Ignace Bourget. 98

Enclosed. Minute of Council. That the Rev. Mr. Bourget took the proper oath of allegiance. 100

May 23, Quebec. Gethings to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 2nd June, 1837.

May 25, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Disappointment of the violent party at the failure of the meeting at Richelieu in respect to numbers and respectability. Corrects misrepresentations as to those reported to be present. Sends resolutions. Another meeting held on the 15th at St. Laurent in which Papineau made a long speech in his usual violent strain, full of misrepresentations. Sends copy of resolutions passed at that meeting. The feeling against the proposal by Russell to take money out of the chest is strong even on the part of those who disapprove of withholding the supplies. Has an inclination to dissolve the House, the prospect being that the new Assembly would be more likely to appreciate measures to meet the difficulties of the province. How the difficulties might be removed. 542

Enclosed. Resolutions passed at the meeting in the County of Montreal (at St. Laurent). 543

Resolutions at the meeting in the County of Richelieu. 544 verso

May 25, Quebec. Lemesurier to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 2nd June, 1837.

May 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 56). The convicts mentioned in the dispatch of 22nd instant have embarked on the "Ceres" to-day and will sail immediately. The contractors being unable to provide weapons for defence on board of the vessel, he had been obliged to issue warrants for arms to the contractors to protect her against the convicts. The contractors are bound to replace the arms and ammunition or pay their value. Sends petition

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from John McAuliff, one of the convicts, for pardon. His conduct in gaol has been irreproachable. Page 112

Enclosed. Petition of John McAulitfe for pardon. 115

Certificate by Woolsey. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 5th June, 1837.

May 27, Quebec. Walcott to Attorney General. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th June, 1837.

May 29, Quebec. Christie to Napier. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 13th July, 1837.

May 30, Montreal. Report of Meeting in County of Richelieu from the *Vindicator* under the title of the "Voices of the People." 108

May (?) Memorial of Lieutenant Burton. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 5th June, 1837.

May— Quebec. Memorial of Bruce, &c. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th July, 1837.

June 1. Quebec. Simpson to Walcott.

June 1, Quebec. Walcott to Collector of Customs. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 2nd June, 1837.

June 2, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 57). The numerous failures and suspension of cash payments that have taken place in the United States have affected the operations of the Banks in Lower Canada, who have decided, with the consent of the mercantile community, to suspend specie payments. The difficulty in which this places the importing merchants who are compelled to pay the Custom house in specie. The Committee of Trade of Quebec, presented a memorial on the impossibility of obtaining specie for duties and praying that the Customs officers might be authorized to accept bank receipts with bonds from the importers. After close examination he had resolved to afford relief to the mercantile body, provided the banks would consent to certain stipulations, so as to secure Government in payment of the duties on or before 20th September next. The plan to be adopted by the Collectors of Customs for securing payment on certain contingencies. The Quebec Bank has agreed to the terms, but the Bank of Montreal has refused. 119

Enclosed. Petition of the Committee of Trade of Quebec. 125

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on the Petition. 127

Extract from minute of Council dated 22nd May, 1837. 137

Walcott to Quebec Bank, Bank of Montreal and City Bank of Montreal (Circular). To send statement of the affairs of each Corporation. 139

General statement of the affairs of the Quebec Bank. 140

The same of the Bank of Montreal. 141

Walcott to the Chairman of the Committee of Trade Quebec. Sends the Governor's decision on the petition of the Committee of Trade. 142

Memorandum showing the amount and nature of the relief to be granted by the Executive Government to the commercial interests in the payment of Crown duties. 145

Walcott to the Quebec Bank and branch of the Bank of Montreal. Transmits memorandum of the amount and nature of the relief. 147

Simpson to Walcott. Shall be prepared to issue receipts to be lodged at the Custom house. 150

Gethings to Walcott. The directors of the Quebec Bank agree to the conditions respecting the payment of Crown duties. 151

Walcott to Collector of Customs. To take measures to carry into execution the plan for the payment of Custom duties instead of the payment in specie. 152

Duplicate memorandum of relief with a paragraph added. For original memorandum, see page 145. 154

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1837.

Lemesurier to Walcott. Sends the thanks of the Committee of Trade of Quebec to the governor for compliance with their wishes. Page 155

Simpson to the same. The Board of the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, has declined to sanction the arrangement for the payment of duties. He will be prepared to redeem all the receipts the Bank of Montreal has issued. 156

Walcott to the Collector of Customs, Quebec. The Bank of Montreal has declined to agree to the proposals for the payments of duties. Measures are to be adopted for obtaining specie for the receipts granted by the branch in Quebec. 157

June 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Sends papers respecting Lieut. Burton: recommends him for favourable consideration. 158

Enclosed. Memorial from Lieut. Burton. 159

Dalhousie to Woolsey. His desire to be of service to him (Woolsey) and his son-in-law, Burton, but the total want of patronage prevents it. Knows well the abilities of Burton. 161

Aylmer to Burton. Is very desirous to serve him, but has made up his mind to abstain from all recommendations, but he may state that he (Aylmer) had constantly sought opportunities to employ him (Burton), in the public service. Had been unable to do so. 162

Certificate by Daly of the services of Burton. 164

Certificate by Woolsey of the promise of Dalhousie to appoint Burton to an office. 165

June 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 58). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office since 14th April. 166

Enclosed. Schedule. 167

June 7, Quebec. Ogden (Attorney General) to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th June, 1837.

June 10, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 59). Is under the impression that a system of organization under Papineau is going on. Is prepared if necessary to adopt prompt measures and contemplates asking Sir Colin Campbell for another regiment to prevent disturbances, secure the wavering and give confidence to the timid. 545 verso

June 12, Quebec. Walcott to Military Secretary. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th June, 1837.

June 13, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Hopes nothing will occur to disappoint the expectations of continued peace. Has not yet received the list of names. Illness of the King has delayed the introduction of the bill relating to Lower Canada. 32

June 14. Quebec. Walcott to Respective Officers. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th June, 1837.

June 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 60). Has on further reflection asked Sir Colin Campbell to send one of the regiments under his command. 545 verso

Enclosed. Proclamation against seditious representations. 545 verso

June 15, Quebec. Rowan to Civil Secretary. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th June, 1837.

June 16, Quebec. Proclamation (in French) in the Quebec *Gazette* against seditious meetings. 173

June 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 61). In consequence of the recent political proceedings of Morin, withdraws the recommendation in his favour to be commissioner of Crown Lands. 178

June 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private and confidential). His withdrawal of the recommendation he had made with regard to Morin. Even had the approval of his appointment been received, it would not have been acted on without further communications. Cannot at the moment submit the name of a gentleman to fill the office, but should his plan be approved, had no

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doubt of selecting one to act with Davidson. The rumours as to his method of making appointments. Page 180

June 19, Quebec. Gosford to Colborne. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th July, 1837.

June 19, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 61 repeated). Has received dispatch that his commissionership is to cease on the 18th February, when his emoluments as governor are to begin, till the 10th April, from which date he is to receive £4,500. As requested, his accounts shall be closed and forwarded with as little delay as possible. Before the receipt of the dispatch had drawn for £1,000 on the Treasury, and it would be inconvenient were he not to use that amount as he had arranged to discharge all tradesmen's accounts monthly. Had not yet been able to arrange for the discharge from his private resources of the expenses to which a civil governor is liable. The salary of £4,500 is inadequate to the expenses when the office is held by a civilian having no other appointment. The calculation in his communication of the 23rd of January included the salary from the date his predecessor was paid. 182

June 20, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 62). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office since the 6th instant. 188

Enclosed. Schedule. 189

June 21, Quebec. Colborne to Gosford.

June 24, Quebec. Gosford to Colborne. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th July, 1837.

June 24, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 63). In reference to dispatch of 23rd March, has placed the documents in the hands of the Attorney General to take the necessary steps to convey to the Ordnance Officers the property at Sorel. Difficulties reported by the Attorney General, but Colborne does not admit that difficulties exist and will instruct the respective officers to exercise authority over the property as they do at St. Helen's. 192

Enclosed. Walcott to Attorney General. Sends dispatches respecting the property at Sorel, so that he may take steps to transfer it to the Ordnance Officers. 195

Ogden (Attorney General) to Walcott. Has received instructions to transfer the property at Sorel to the Ordnance. Points out the impediments in the way. 196

Walcott to Military Secretary. Gosford had directed the Attorney General to take steps to transfer the property at Sorel to the Ordnance, but that officer has found legal impediments to a valid conveyance of the property to the Ordnance. Sends copy of the opinion and reports Gosford's willingness to carry out the wishes of Government. 198

Walcott to Respective Officers. Substantially the same as in the immediately preceding letter. 200

Rowan to Civil Secretary. Colborne can see no difficulty in conveying the property at Sorel as directed by the Colonial Secretary. 202

June 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). Sends list of names of people qualified to be members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, with such remarks as may assist him. Although not positive as to the absolute accuracy of the remarks believes them to be correct. Has not placed them in the order of preference for appointment. Asks leave to withdraw some of the names he had previously recommended, rendering alterations necessary, making the list now sent that to be substituted for the one conveyed in his dispatch of 26th April, 1836. Should an increase of the Legislative Council be thought desirable, refers to enclosure marked No. 1. Remarks on persons nominated but who may be withdrawn. 204

June 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 64). Has handed claim advanced by Shadwell against Daly to that officer and sends copy of his answer. 214

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1837.

Enclosed. Daly to Walcott. Either Shadwell has become improperly possessed of an obligation long ago settled or his (Daly's) agent has proved to be faithless which he cannot believe. Shall have a searching investigation made. Page 215

June 27, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 65). Sends answers to the questions of the Treasury respecting the Indians. 217

Enclosed. Answers to the queries of the Treasury. 218

June 28, Quebec. Colborne to Gosford.

June 29, Quebec. Gosford to Colborne. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th July, 1837.

June 29, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Death of the King. It is not consistent with the public interest to proceed with measures not completed by Parliament or to introduce any new measure. A bill to advance money to pay arrears of civil salaries will, he believes be sanctioned by Parliament. Hopes that the Legislature of Lower Canada will recognise a sincere desire to abstain from any interference with the rights and privileges of the House of Assembly. The satisfaction Her Majesty will feel if the beginning of her reign should be marked by the restoration of confidence between the House of Assembly and the Executive government of Lower Canada. 32

June 30, Quebec. Colborne to Gosford. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th July, 1837.

June 30. Unsigned to law officers of the Crown. Enclosed in unsigned to Gosford. June, 1837.

June— Unsigned to Gosford. The question of the payment of interest by the British American Land Company was referred to the law officers of the Crown: their report sent to which the company must conform. Interest and arrears are to be paid and a strict account kept of the expenditure for public works so that the proper interest may be charged. 36

Enclosed. Unsigned to law officers of the Crown. Sends correspondence with the British American Land Company, and asks for an opinion as to the payment of interest on the outstanding portion of the purchase money. 38

Walcott to the Commissioners of the British American Land Company. The Governor has granted a delay till the 4th of April for payment of the instalment and interest due on the 20th March. The principle on which the interest is paid, the Governor thinks is at variance with the letter and spirit of the articles of agreement, the interest being paid only on the instalment then due instead of on the outstanding instalments. Extracts from the agreement to show the principle on which the interest should be paid. 10

July 1, Quebec. Colborne to Gosford.

July 1, Quebec. Gosford to Colborne.

July 1, Quebec. Gosford to Colborne. This and the two preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th July, 1837.

July 3, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 66). Reports the death of W. B. Felton. 233

July 4, Quebec. The same to the same (private). To prevent him (Glenelg) from drawing his conclusions from statements in the *Minerve* and *Vindicator*, reports that Papineau with a few of his party have been holding meetings to inflame the minds of the people nominally against Russell's resolutions, but really to disseminate seditious doctrines. The papers above mentioned represent the meetings as very successful, but from all reports these accounts are much exaggerated, indeed the results have been in some instances a failure. The election to replace Vanfelson in the lower town will be gained by Munn,

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an eminent ship builder; the violent party have put up Conolly, a grocer. Munn is warmly supported by both French and English. Papineau is losing ground, does not apprehend any serious commotion. Colborne reports that he had made communications to the General in Chief respecting correspondence between them (Gosford and Colborne). Shall write on the subject but not at present. Page 234 and 547 verso

July 8, Montreal. Report by the *Morning Courier* of the speeches at the meeting on Place d'Armes on the 6th. 270

July 8, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 67). As instructed, has called the provincial legislature together. According to usage not less than 10 days' notice must be given. 237

July 9, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 68). Sends correspondence with Colborne respecting the distribution of troops to evince his disposition to act in concert with Sir John, and guard against the supposition that he was deficient in courtesy. 238

Enclosed. Gosford to Colborne. Desires that no change in the position of troops should take place without his first being informed of it. 243

Colborne to Gosford. Has given order that information respecting the movements of troops is to be communicated to him (Gosford) so far as military movements are to be sent to a civil Governor. Periodical returns have been regularly sent, including the distribution of troops. No change had been made since he took command, except that of the 15th to complete its usual tour of duty by being brought to Quebec to be in readiness for its return home. Other movements communicated. His responsibility for the position of troops; so that they can be speedily concentrated. Should open resistance take place, the military responsibility would fall on the commander of the forces. His desire to co-operate heartily. 245

Gosford to Colborne. Had thought his note of the 19th so plain that it could not be misunderstood, and that he only asked for information that every civil Governor is entitled to. Has no desire to interfere with his duties, but every civil Governor has the right to receive information of the movements of troops, so that he might object if they appeared to be undesirable from a political point of view. Further argument in support of this. 250

Colborne to Gosford. Was not aware that anything had occurred to call for a discussion of their relative duties. The rumours of the assemblage of troops were unfounded, and he had been informed of the station of every corps, and that no movement was intended beyond the periodical relief. The regulations of 1826 conferred military authority only for local purposes. Explains the nature and the provisions of the regulations. The responsibility that will fall on the military commander in case of armed resistance. 256

Gosford to Colborne. The object of his note of 19th June was not to explain the relative duties of the civil and military officials, but simply to have information as to proposed movements of troops. This being apparently regarded as an interference, he had endeavoured to remove this impression. The question arises in whom should the discretion reside for the peace and good order of the province. Is it in the Governor-in Chief, or in the Officer-Commanding-the-Forces? Unless he has misunderstood his instruction, the discretion does, and should, reside in the Governor. Had not objected to the removal of the 15th from Upper Canada, nor to the assemblage of troops at Quebec, although should political considerations make that appear inexpedient he might, if he knew of the movements in time, have asked for their postponement. 260

Colborne to Gosford. Sees no good to the public service in continuing the correspondence. Until he should receive advice from the General-in-Chief he shall continue to observe the instructions he has received. 264

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Gosford to Colborne. Repeats his desire to be furnished with information respecting any proposed movement of troops. Page 265

Colborne to Gosford. Shall continue to afford him all the information respecting the movement of troops he may require. 266

Gosford to Colborne. Expresses thanks for his communication. 267

July 10, Montreal. Political extracts from the *Minerve*. 318, 331

Report of the meeting in the County of Missisquoi. 338

July 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 69). Had, as already stated, requested Sir Colin Campbell for a regiment, and had issued a proclamation which he had ordered to be read at the head of each regiment of militia. It was read in the majority of instances, but in others it was treated with contempt especially in the county of Two Mountains. Raizenne deprived of his commission in consequence of disobedience of orders. Misconduct of some of the magistrates. The proclamation has had a salutary effect, the meetings since its appearance having been failures. One of a different character took place at Montreal on the 6th instant, in which many French Canadians took part. Sends copy of the resolutions. Violence in the county of Two Mountains. Is confident that the legal steps and the arrival of the 83rd regiment will restore tranquillity. Does not expect any serious disturbance. 548

Enclosed. Resolutions passed at a meeting in Montreal. 548 verso

July 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 70). Sends memorial from Duncan Bruce, Charles Shilliton, John D. McIntyre and Alexander Martin, praying for confirmation of a purchase of 66,242 acres of Crown lands in the district of Gaspé which he had disallowed. Gives minute details of the transaction and his reasons for disallowance. 342

Enclosed. Memorial giving a long account of the circumstances attending the purchase. 348

Macdonald to Felton. Represents that lands in the townships of Hamilton and Cox are requested for settlement. 378

Specifications of lands applied for. 380

Plan of the lands attached to letter. 384

Felton to Macdonald. The Governor has sanctioned the survey and sale of lands within a tract not exceeding ten miles in Hamilton and Cox. 382

Copy of notice posted at New Carlisle, &c., of the sale of licences to cut timber. 383, 385

Sale of timber licences. 389

Monthly return of lands sold. 392 to 400

Macdonald to Bruce. The bills received from him in payment of the first instalment of the lands purchased have been returned protested. 401

Duncan Bruce to Davidson. The bills returned protested could only have been so by want of diligence of the person to whom they were sent. The full amount shall be deposited in the Quebec Bank before they become due. 402

Davidson to Bruce. The sale of lands at New Carlisle will not be confirmed. 403

Same date to Winter and to the same purport. 404

Davidson to Bruce. Calls attention to official notice and to circular that the sales of land were annulled. 405

Tender by notaries on behalf of Bruce of £1,692 12s. 7d. for the purchase of land. 406

Acknowledgement of the Quebec Bank that Bruce has paid in £1,694 0s. 11d. 110

Memorial of Bruce and associates respecting the purchase of lands in Gaspé. 411

Walcott to Bruce, &c. The Governor has thought it right to annul the sales of land for reasons given. 122

1837.

Bruce, &c., to Walcott. Urge reasons for confirming the sale of lands in Gaspé. Page 424

Walcott to Bruce, &c. The Governor has decided, after deliberation to annul the sale of lands in Gaspé and he cannot reverse the decision. 437

Davidson to MacDonald. In the letter of the 28th July last, the quantity of land to be sold was omitted by an oversight. 441

Protest on a bill drawn on Charles Schillitoe (Schillitor elsewhere) by Bruce. 443

A note says a similar protest was taken against another bill. 441

Copy of bill drawn by Bruce on Charles Shillitoe. 445

Macdonald to Davidson. Has been removed from his office till he can explain the large sales of land in the district of Gaspé. States the position of affairs in his defence. 446

A note says he was restored to office. 455

July 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 71). Has referred to the Council the question of diminishing the expenditure on account of the Indians. Transmits documents on the subject. Summary of the report of the Council. Refers to the treaty with the Iroquois of St. Regis. 457

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures. 457 verso

Report of committee of the Executive Council. 458

Speech delivered to the Abenaquois by Cooper, Military Secretary. 462

Return of Indians in villages in Lower Canada in 1835. 462 verso

Routh to Gosford. Suggestion for diminishing the Indian expenditure. 463

The same to the same. Further respecting the Indians. 463 verso

Walcott to the Secretary of Indian Affairs. To ascertain the practicability of effecting a commutation of Indian presents and how to make permanent provision for educating the Indians. To keep faith he is to consult the Indians on the subject. 461 verso

Council of Indians at St. Regis to consider the points mentioned by Walcott. 465

Council of Indians of St. Francis for the same purpose. 465 verso

Council of Indians at Lake of Two Mountains for the same purpose. 466

Council of Indians at Caughnawaga for the same purpose. 467

Duchesnay to Napier. Reports the aversion of the Indians to a change in the method of giving presents. 467 verso

Hughes to the same. Believes by proper arrangement a reduction in the expense of giving Indian presents could be effected without giving alarm or distrust to the tribes. Sends returns and proposals for reduction. 468

Routh to Spearman. Reports for the Treasury that Fielde had returned to Penetanguishene after leaving the presents for the Indians at the great Manitoulin Island. Head has not yet completed his tour. 468 verso

Walcott to Executive Council. The Governor desires the Council to give him an opinion on the points respecting the Indian presents. Sends documents to facilitate investigation. 469

Return of Indians under the protection of the Indian department. 469 verso

Included in the return are notes on the Indians of Sault St. Louis, St. Regis and other tribes, with further information and reports on education, &c. 471

Reports on the claims of the Indians of Lorette to the Seigniory of Sillery. 475

Address (in French) to Lord Gosford from the seven nations of Canada. 475 verso

Address (in English). From the Algonquin and Nippisingue tribes for the redress of grievances. 476

Christie to Napier. Respecting the education of the Indians. 477

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Christie to Napier. Sends estimates of Indian expenditure. Page 177 verso

The same to the same. Sends report respecting the lease of government ground at St. John's and amended report on Indian expenditure. 478

The same to the same. Sends statement of disbursements for Indian farm school. The amount of fencing required. 478 verso

(Two statements accompany this).

July 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 72). Sends statements of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber and of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. 486

Enclosed. Statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber for six months ended 30th June, 1837. 487

Receipts for three months. 488

Receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. 489

July 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. (Private and confidential). Has summoned the Legislature to meet for the dispatch of business on the 18th August; various opinions as to whether supply would or would not be voted unless an addition was made to the Legislative Council, and indeed he has little hope of success. He had delayed convening the Legislature as long as possible in hopes to have received a communication and he had found it difficult to obtain information on men's political views. Believes, however, that he has transmitted an accurate list, but he is at a loss to know on what principle the selection is to be made for appointments to the Council. If those who signed the 92 resolutions are to be excluded, it will be no easy matter to carry his object; many who signed the resolutions are the most loyal and attached to the British connection and would not vote for the elective principle in respect to the Legislative Council. 505

July 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 73). Sends half-yearly return of the sale of the clergy reserves. 190

Enclosed. Return. 491

July 17, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 74). Had authorized the respective officers to take charge of the Government property at Sorel. 495

Enclosed. Respective officers to Walcott. They shall take charge of the Government property at Sorel, when they receive directions to that effect. 496

Walcott to respective officers. Has been instructed by the Governor to authorise them to take charge of the Government property at Sorel. 497

July 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 75). Had laid before the Assembly the dispatch of 10th February, 1836, for information of the reason why the Assembly in the appointment of Parent, had departed from the usual course. A resolution was passed to consider the subject, but nothing had been done. Instructions received to exercise the constitutional right to appoint the sergeant-at-arms, the clerk and law clerk of the Assembly, even if the right should be contested. Has appointed Olivier Vallerand to succeed Cochran Coulson as sergeant-at-arms, but he should not be surprised if the Assembly undertook to make another appointment. Is he to pay Parent the arrears of his salary, as his appointment has not yet been recognized by the Crown! 498

Enclosed. Report of the Attorney General on the question whether certain appointments are in the Crown; reports in the affirmative. 502

July 19, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 76). Sends statement of the amount paid over by the British American Land Company to the Receiver General, and account of the sums expended for public works, with memoranda of the sums the company has been authorised to expend for roads, &c. Other returns sent. 510

Enclosed. Statement of the sums paid by the British American Land Company to the Receiver General. 511

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Statement of the sums expended on public works. Page 515

Abstract of the Crown and clergy reserve lands sold to the British American Land Company. 516

July 20, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 77). Can obtain no information respecting Etienne Aussignac, reported to have settled in the parish of St. Michael, Quebec. 517

July 21, Quebec. The same to Grey (separate). The Indian returns sent on the 27th ulto., are to be added to (see dispatch of 27th June No. 65). 519

July 22, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 78). Sends half yearly return of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 520

Enclosed. Return of the Executive Council. 521

Return of the Legislative Council. 523

July 25, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. St. Ours is ready to give up as soon as he can legally do so, his office of Legislative Councillor, on account of his being appointed sheriff of the district of Montreal. Sends copy of letters from St. Ours. 525

Enclosed. St. Ours to Gosford (in French). Before accepting the office of sheriff, had intimated his intention not to be present in the Legislative Council as long as he should be sheriff, as he thought members of the Council should be independent of Government. 527

July 25, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. The Queen whilst regretting their necessity approves of the measures he has taken. 546

July 25, Downing Street. The same to the same. Has received dispatch with extracts from the *Vindicator* newspaper giving the proceedings at public meeting. Trusts that nothing will occur to disturb the public peace. 546 verso

July 25, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. The Attorney General sent to investigate outrages committed in the County of Two Mountains which had been tranquil till Papineau held his meeting. Had no doubt that the inflammatory speeches and misrepresentations were the cause of the lawless proceedings which followed. The last accounts from the Attorney General were favourable. Was glad to say that there had been no need to call out the military. Had sent copies of the correspondence with Colborne. 529

July 26, Quebec. The same to the same (Confidential). The accident to Chief Justice Sewell. He has resumed his duties, but eventualities must be prepared for. Reviews the qualifications of those who might be appointed to succeed him. Suggests the appointment of a barrister from England, but shows the difficulties in the way. 531

A. P. S. calls attention to the merits of Quesnel, but he has been, as reported, concerned in money transactions which have left a shade over his reputation. Till that is removed he must refrain from recommending him as he would otherwise have done. 536

July 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (separate). The arrival of the 83rd regiment on two ships of war. The exertions of the officers and crews to have the ships fitted for the reception of the troops and the promptitude displayed have been strongly represented by Admiral Sir Peter Halkett. 540

July— Unsigned to Gosford. Dispatch respecting the appointment of Bourget to be coadjutor laid before the Queen. 101

(The dispatch is undated, the date of July is conjectural.)

August 22, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Has received lists of gentlemen proposed to be advanced to the Councils. The judicial functions of the Council have not been removed, so that lawyers would sacrifice their emoluments by accepting office. Five names may in the meantime be excluded so that the number is reduced to eight. Five to be selected who with others named by him (Gosford) are to form the Council. Has submitted to the Queen, the names of the ten gentlemen recommended for the Legislative Council. 547

August 27, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. The Queen approves of the steps he has taken. 548 verso

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1837.
August 31, Unsigned to Gosford. The Treasury approves of his suggestions for the reduction of the Indian department. Page 485

September (?). Unsigned to the same. The confidential letter of 26th July received. The jealousy caused by the appointment of a member of the English bar is an objection. The right of the Attorney General to succeed to a legal vacancy is acknowledged as a general rule, but there is no absolute right that the law officers should succeed. The difficulty of appointment for the vacancies; the selection must be left to him. 537

No date. Names of persons qualified for the Council. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 26th June, 1837.

Unsigned to Spearman. Sends extract from letter from Gosford that he had drawn on the Treasury for £1,000. Asks that the bill be honoured as usual. 186

GOVERNOR EARL OF GOSFORD, 1837.

Q. 238–1–2.

(Part 1 page 1 to page 219; part 2 page 220 to 405.)

1776.
March 15, St. James's. Report of Council.

1832.
April 17, Quebec. Report of the Committee. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 25th September, 1837.

1835.
July 20, Quebec. Archdeacon Mountain to Craig. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 11th September, 1837.

1836.
October 26, Quebec. Report of Judge Black. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 14th August, 1837.

1837.
July 14. Extract from Glenelg to Gosford respecting the appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands. The disproportionate salary of Felton, the opportunity of saving. Approves of appointing two commissioners with co-extensive powers. Page 125

August 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). The news of the King's death had been received and the Queen proclaimed. She is launched into a boisterous ocean. She has been well educated and her mother will be a comfort to her. Much will depend on her first start. The death must cause great political confusion in which Canada must share. He will proceed in the spirit of his (Glenelg's) dispatch when the Assembly meets on the 18th. There was a very large assemblage in Quebec to frame resolutions to oppose the Papineau set. Good order and good feeling prevailed. The Papineau people are losing ground. The good effect of the proclamation. Meeting at Napierville which disapproved of the conduct of their members who attended a Papineau meeting. 3

August 3, Quebec. Black to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 4th August, 1837.

August 3, Quebec. Address (in French) of inhabitants of Quebec, that Government may count on the faithful services of the meeting and on the loyalty of the inhabitants represented. 21

August 4, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 79). Had communicated dispatch respecting fees to Judge Black of the Vice Admiralty Court. Sends copy of his report. Practically the question has not advanced since his former dispatch. The Attorney and Solicitor General's opinion is that His Majesty's order of 20th November, 1835, restores the question to the same state as before the order of June, 1832, and that the judge has no power to establish a table of fees. His Lordship (Glenelg) was apparently not aware that previous to

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1832 there was no legal existing tariff, the table being framed by the judge and existing *de facto* not *de jure*. On this point sends copy of letter received from judge Black, in October last. Page 6

Enclosed. Report of judge Black on the law respecting fees in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. 9

Black to Walcott. Has received copy of a dispatch from the Colonial Secretary, and also of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown respecting fees in the Vice Admiralty Court. Holds that the judge has no authority to establish a table of fees. 15

August 4, Kingston. Application from Bishop Macdonell. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 28th September, 1837.

August 7, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 80). Transmits loyal address from a public meeting at Quebec held by requisition, signed by 3,000 persons. The meeting was attended by upwards of 6,000 persons. 375

Enclosed. Loyal address. 375

Answer. 375 verso

August 8, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 81). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial department since 20th June. 26

Enclosed. Schedule. 27

August 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 82). Sends "Blue Book" for 1836. 30

August 14, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 83). Not knowing MacKinnon's address sends bill of exchange to the Colonial Office in that gentleman's favour for £196. To purchase the bill to that amount it was necessary to draw £23 7s. 0d. sterling from the land and timber fund. 31

August 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 84). Sends copy of his speech at the opening of the provincial parliament of Lower Canada. 376

Enclosed. Copy of the speech. 376

August 19, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 85). Sends certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council of Lower Canada. 35

August 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 86). Sends petition from the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec and Montreal that the Bishop of Montreal and his successors may by letters patent be constituted a body corporate with powers to hold additional properties in mortmain. Sends also report of the Attorney General on the subject and letter from the Bishop of Montreal. Recommends the application. The reduction that would take place in the income of the successors of the Bishop of Quebec, part of the amount being granted personally to the present incumbent. Leaves to Glenelg the consideration of the question whether the future Bishops of Montreal receiving a larger income than the Bishops of Quebec would be an objection to the present application. 36

Enclosed. Petition (in French) from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. 39

Report of the Attorney General recommends that the prayer of the petition be granted, but that the net rent should not exceed the income of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. 46

Lartigue to Gosford (in French). Had, as advised, addressed a petition to the King. Does not think the amount asked for (£2,000 sterling) to be held in mortmain for the Bishop of Montreal and his successors to be exorbitant. Besides the Bishop of Quebec has an equal income. 48

August 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 87). Transmits copies of the addresses of the Legislative Council and Assembly and the answers. 377

Enclosed. Address of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. 377 verso

Address of the Legislative Assembly 377 verso

Answers to the Council and Assembly. 379

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1837.

August 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). Prorogued the Legislature this day. Will receive the address from the Assembly this afternoon. Papineau and a few of his clique have by fear and intimidation established such an influence over the greater part of the representatives that nothing but a complete surrender of all he demands will satisfy them. The want of a change in either Council has been taken advantage of by Papineau and his immediate adherents. The advantage that might have sprung from changes. The Papineau set are determined to split with Britain but he (Gosford) does not believe they can rouse the people to serious commotion. Sends copy of resolutions moved by Stuart but negatived on a division of 12 for and 58 or 60 against. The other was got rid of by moving the previous question. Page 58

Enclosed. Resolutions by Stuart. 61

August 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 88). Sends loyal address from the Legislative Council expressing sorrow at the death of the late King and congratulations at Her Majesty's accession. Forwards also from the same body an address to the Queen Dowager. 63

Enclosed. Addresses to the Queen. 65

Address to the Queen Dowager. 67

August 28. Petition from R. U. Harwood. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 25th September, 1837.

August 30, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 89). Has prorogued the Assembly immediately after the delivery of his answer to the address as there was no useful end to be served in prolonging a session at which the members had determined nothing should be done. Statement of the proceedings of the Assembly during the nine days it was in session. 379 verso

Enclosed. Duplicate of address from the Assembly. 380 verso

August 31, Montreal. Joint report of the Attorney and Solicitor General. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 27th September, 1837.

September— Quebec. Memorial of inhabitants of Quebec. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th October, 1837.

September 1, Quebec. Lord Bishop of Montreal to Glenelg. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 11th September, 1837.

September 2, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private and confidential). Has sent an official dispatch, dated 30th August, giving an account of the proceedings of the Assembly from its meeting on the 18th to its prorogation on the 26th. The Papineau faction are not to be satisfied with any concession except what will enable them to carry their ulterior objects, namely separation from Britain and the establishment of a republic. Papineau has gone such lengths that he must persevere or submit to a defeat which would deprive him of all power and influence. The violent and unjustifiable attacks made by the ultra Tory party on the French Canadians has been taken advantage of by Papineau; much of the influence he has over members of the Assembly is attributable to this cause. Great caution is necessary to guard against evils that might be caused by Papineau's emissaries, and it may be necessary to suspend the constitution; he states this with deep regret. Sends remarks on the Legislative council, cut out of a newspaper: they appear to be correct. 71

An extract is at page 381 verso.

Enclosed. Change in the composition of the Legislative Council with account of the members. 74

September 8, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private and confidential). The meetings of the Papineau party have been less frequent. The object of having them in so many districts previous to the meeting of the Assembly was to influence the members. The object now is to keep the country in a state of excitement by means of a convention at Montreal, which Papineau and his party make a point of attending. The proceedings have a treasonable tendency,

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but have not gone so far as to make it judicious for the Executive to institute legal proceedings. As soon as he sees an occasion to arise he would have recourse to law, but without a strong case that would do more harm than good. The mischief caused by the convention is obvious, and he may be driven to exercise a power that he would gladly abstain from. Should circumstances arise the case must be met with firmness. No terms can now be made with Papineau. By increasing the power of the Executive and suspending the constitution the power of these mischevious men would be paralised. Until Papineau's power is nullified there can be no treating with a man of his destructive views. Enlarges on this topic and concludes "I hope to have a triumphant report of the result of the elections." Page 79

(Printed extracts are at page 382.)

September 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 90). Has not heard of any public meetings for the last three or four weeks, and begins to conclude that this mode of agitation has been abandoned. Since May when the ministerial resolutions were known, about 23 meetings have been held chiefly in the district of Montreal. Their principal object was to condemn ministerial measures, to recommend smuggling and other means for diminishing the revenue, to suggest the formation of political societies and to create a feeling to sever the connection with Great Britain. Refers to the party organ the *Vindicator* for the correctness of this statement. The difficulties of prosecuting those guilty of the offences committed. Sends report on a recent failure of justice. Dismissal of magistrates and officers of militia, including Papineau. Sends copy of letter to him and answer. The efforts to disturb the existing order of things are unabated, as shown in seditious publications and by the committees organized in one or two counties in the district of Montreal. With the exception of some counties in the district of Montreal, the mass of the people is contented. Six meetings of an opposite character to those mentioned as being held in Quebec and Montreal have been reported. 382 verso

Enclosed. Report by the Attorney General of the bills laid before the grand jury returned as not found. 383 verso

Walcott to Papineau. Asks if he has any explanation as a magistrate to offer for taking part in a meeting which recommended a violation of the law. 383 verso

Papineau to Walcott. Considers it an impertinence for the Governor to ask for an explanation of his conduct. Denies a recommendation was made at any of the meetings to violate the law. 383 verso

September 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 91). Sends communication from the Lord Bishop of Montreal on his situation by the death of the Bishop of Quebec. Sends also a letter from the Bishop with outline of a project for the maintenance of the ecclesiastical establishment in Lower Canada. It was submitted to the commissioners, and the Bishop thinks it might without difficulty be incorporated in the measures for settling the difficulties in the province. Cannot suggest a plan for a suitable provision for the Bishop, although he hopes it may be found practicable to place His Lordship on a footing such as his rank and personal merits entitle him to expect. 90

Enclosed. Lord Bishop of Montreal to Glenelg. Respecting the death of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. On what account he took the office of Bishop of Montreal; how the office should be supported. 92

Archdeacon Mountain submits a plan for relief to the church of England in Canada, which he hopes will receive the sanction of His Excellency. Explains the plan in five sections. 98

September 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 92). At the request of Chief Justice Reid, again calls attention to his request for a retired allowance. 104

September 12, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 93). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial office since the 8th August. 106

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Enclosed. Schedule. Page 107

September 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Sends the *Vindicator* almost the only means, with the *Minerve* of obtaining information of the Papineau party. An association the paper says, has been lately formed called "The Sons of Liberty" but he has not yet ascertained its designs beyond what is in the paper. Criminal proceedings taken against the conspirators at St. Benoit against whom bills were ignored by the Grand Jury. True bills cannot be expected from that jury seeing its composition. Exaggerations no doubt as to the numbers attending seditious meetings but vigilance is necessary to guard againt the evils of those meetings or rather associations. One of the objects is to create as much alarm as possible. 111

September 18, Quebec. The same to the same (separate). Sends memorial from Lieut. Louis Guy. He is much esteemed, and his father is a most respectable man. Would be glad to be in any way useful to him. 114

September 18, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 94). Has not been able to obtain information of Charles Preston of the 32nd Regiment since he left Quebec with his family in 1833, but it is generally supposed he went to the United States. 113

September 19, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 95). Sends schedule of dispatches from the Colonial Office received since the 12th. 116

Enclosed. Schedule. 117

September 20, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Address sent in dispatch of 7th August received and laid before the Queen, who received it with great satisfaction. 376

September 22. Unsigned to Mackinnon. Has by direction of Glenelg forwarded bill for £196 in his favour and asks him to acknowledge receipt. 32

September 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 96). Has received dispatch approving of the appointment of Davidson as Crown Land Commissioner but not of Morin in consequence of his political conduct. Had already withdrawn his name and now recommends Tancred Bouthillier. His high character. To lose no time had appointed him provisionally, and he and Davidson enter on their duties on the 1st of next month. The people to be employed. Thinks the clergy corporation in view of the additional duties thrown by them on the commissioners, should contribute £300 instead of £250 sterling per annum towards the salaries. The annual cost of the department for salaries will be £1,326 sterling, of which the Crown is to pay £1,026 instead of £1,100 as stated in his letter. Davidson and Bouthillier have been called on for security. 119

September 25, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 97). Sends memorial by Mrs. Harwood on behalf of herself and her sisters, Mrs. Bingham and Mrs. Joly, a claim as granddaughters of the Chevalier Michel Chartier de Lotbinière for 150,000 acres, to which they allege their grandfather was entitled by an Order in Council of 15th March, 1776, of which copy is sent also copy of a report of Council in 1832. Had answered that he did not feel authorized to give effect to an order which had remained not acted upon for upwards of 60 years but would refer the case to Her Majesty's Government. 128

Enclosed. Petition from Mrs. Harwood. 130

Report of Council on the application of Michel Chartier de Lotbinière for the seigneuries of Alainville and d'Hoquart. 135

Petition of R. U. Harwood to Gosford. Requests that his petition for land for the heirs of the late M. de Lotbinière should be granted. 116

Report of the Committee of Council on the petition of the heirs of the late M. de Lotbinière. 118

September 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 98). Has received dispatch to send bank returns. The only bank that acquiesced in the agreement respecting the Customs duties was the Quebec Bank, but it had not acted on it: the Bank of Montreal had declined to accede to the conditions, but in the interval the Branch at Quebec had paid £7,168 0s. 8d. to the Customs on account of duties.

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After the decision of the board at Montreal the Quebec board offered to redeem the receipts in specie, but asked that the money should be allowed to remain in the bank as a deposit stating, that the removal of specie at the time might lessen public confidence. In accordance with this and other arguments he had consented to dispense with the immediate redemption of the receipts in consideration that the specie should be laid aside in the vaults and considered as a special deposit. Had agreed to accept monthly instead of weekly statements of the affairs of the bank with a return, once a fortnight of the specie on hand. The Quebec branch has since paid all its receipts and action under the agreement has ceased. Page 150

September 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 99). Sends journals, &c., of the Legislative Council and Assembly for the Sessions ending 21st March and 4th October, 1836. 153

September 27, Quebec. Cochran to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 30th September, 1837.

September 27, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 100). Sends joint report from the Attorney and Solicitor General that the proceedings of the late provincial parliament did not constitute a session and that the district Court of St. Francis, whose duration was limited to the end of the session did not close on account of the prorogation. Had delayed sending the report awaiting a judicial decision, but the court continued its proceedings without the question being raised. 154

Enclosed. Joint report of the Attorney and Solicitor general. 156

September 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 101). Sends application from Rev. Alex Macdonell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, for pecuniary aid towards the erection of a Roman Catholic seminary in Kingston. Recommends the granting of the application. 161

Enclosed. Application from Bishop Macdonell. 162

September 29, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 102). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office. 166

Enclosed. Schedule. 167

September 30, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Introduces A. W. Cochran. His claims. 169

Enclosed. Cochran to Walcott. Intends to apply for compensation for loss of office and asks for recommendation from Gosford. 172

October 1, St. Benoit. Progress of organisation.

October 4, Montreal. Address of the "Sons of Liberty." Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th October, 1837.

October 4, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 103). Sends statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue and of sales of Crown lands and licences to cut timber. Notes received instead of specie. Why this was allowed. As soon as specie shall become more plentiful he will call on the bank to redeem its notes. 175

Enclosed. Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. 177

Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber 178

October 4, Carillon. Extract from a letter to Colborne.

October 5, Quebec. Gosford to Solicitor General. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th October, 1837.

October 5, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 104). The Attorney General reported that bills against Dr. Duchesnois had been thrown out by the grand jury and that he had *ex officio* filed information for the same offence. He sends report of the reason of his action. 383 verso

Enclosed. Report of the Attorney General as to the state of affairs which existed in the neighbourhood of Montreal, the ignoring of bills by the grand jury and his filing *ex officio* information to restore confidence. 384

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The depositions of witnesses follow.

October 6, Sorel. Colborne to Gosford. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th October, 1837.

October 6, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Has received dispatches with addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly. Page 381 verso

October 7, Quebec. Answer of the Governor to memorial of inhabitants of Quebec.

October 9, Montreal. O'Sullivan to Gosford. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 12th October, 1837.

October 11, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private and confidential). Stuart (son of Lord George Stuart) has offered to carry letters, an offer he has accepted. Is busy arranging the two Councils in which he meets with difficulty chiefly from not receiving answers to persons he has written to on the subject. Hopes in a few days to have this finally settled and to be able to send a list of names. Will send account of the state of the country which is rather gloomy as regards Montreal. Papineau and his party carrying on a system of agitation, and by threats have caused alarm in the minds of some of the well disposed and paralysed their efforts. Hopes to obtain information on oath by which he could lay hold of some of the leaders, and in that case he could look forward with more certainty to the re-establishment of order. Papineau's game is a desperate one, cannot account for the madness of his proceedings, unless he expects assistance from the powers. Wishes there were one or two more regiments to give confidence to the timid. All these proceedings, confined to the Montreal district. 187

(Extract at page 390, the extract is dated 10th October.)

October 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). The attempts by Papineau to create revolution are carried on with more boldness than ever. The most of the representatives from the district of Montreal join with Papineau, and they have had more success in that district than he had anticipated, although the majority of the rural population are little inclined to join in the views of the agitators, the agitators have made an impression on their minds by fear which has produced inertness in opposing them; this affords grounds for serious consideration. The mode of keeping this feeling up is by nightly parade in Montreal of organized bands, by inflammatory speeches by seditious publications, by putting the loyal parishes in a sort of excommunication and keeping them in dread of nocturnal injuries. Other means of disturbance enumerated. Loss of life at a charivari in St. Denis by the firing of shots by directions of Madame St. Jacques who has been imprisoned. The bad effects of the system. Sends report of the Attorney General showing the impossibility of obtaining convictions from a jury. Sends documents to show the state of the country. 190

Enclosed. Extract from a letter to Colborne on the unsettled state of the county of Two Mountains and the progress of Papineau's movement. 208

(Extract at page 390.)

Gosford to Solicitor General. A feeling in the country that the magistrates are not sufficiently active. How far has this been his experience? The occupations of many of the magistrates require their attention; obedience to the laws must be enforced and it might be well to appoint a few stipendiary magistrates. Desires to know who in Montreal is best suited for this post. The qualifications necessary for the position. 213

O'Sullivan to Gosford. Has not observed any want of activity in any of the magistrates. The recent dismissals may have left many places without a sufficient number, but these places are better without them as they wielded their power against the government. Stipendiary would no doubt be good substitutes for local magistrates. Sees no persons better fitted for the office than Mr. de Rocheblave and Jules Quesnel. Cannot obtain information respecting the movements of Papineau and his associates. Information

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obtained from Frechette applying for a place, that the sons of liberty are in six divisons all drilled and talk of procuring fire arms. If sincere, Frechette would be a valuable acquisition, but he is accused of having abused his authority in the last election in favour of Papineau. Debartzch on his return to Montreal might see Frechette. The sons of liberty to the number of 500 paraded the Streets of Montreal with a fife and drum band. Their conduct opposite Dr. Robertson's house. The alarming position assumed by the juries so that the country is no longer under the dominion of law but of force. Page 215

Political considerations on the changes in the Legislative Council from the Montreal *Gazette*. 220

Colborne to Gosford. Sends statement of the movements in progress by the "factious party." 391 verso

Address of the "Sons of Liberty" to the Young men of the North American Colonies. 391 verso

Progress of organisation. Permanent committee of the County of Two Mountains. Resolutions passed and meetings appointed. 393

Memorial of inhabitants of Quebec to be enrolled as a rifle corps. 394

Answer by the Governor. 394

October 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Sends memorial of E. A. Clark which he may use his discretion in presenting to the Queen. Clark has been recommended to him as a gentleman of character and talents. The climate does not suit him and he wishes for a situation in a more genial one. 229

October 19, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 105). Has received five instruments for members for the Executive and ten for members of the Legislative Council all named for the Executive Council have accepted except Marchand who declines from ill health. Of those for the Legislative Council, Neilson and Caron do not accept, the first owing to the death of his son and the other because he was an advocate, and the appointment would interfere with his business. Remarks on the persons appointed. 394 verso

October 20, Quebec. Memorial of the vestry and churchwardens of the Cathedral of Quebec. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 31st October, 1837.

October 20, Quebec. Further questions by the Governor General to the Executive Council relative to the means of rendering the Executive Government independent of the Assembly till the tranquillity of the country be restored. 253

October 20, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Has paid to the commissary general £1,000 the amount drawn by him on 19th June last. Had also paid into the military chest £7,095 4s. 2d. being the amount of his salary from his arrival till the termination of his Canadian commission. 232

October 20, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 106). Had sent to the Executive Council the claim of the Seminary of St. Sulpice to the water power opposite their property on the St. Lawrence. Sends report by the Council. 233

Enclosed. Report of the Council on the property of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. 234

October 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 107). Sends memorial from judges of the King's Bench in Lower Canada to have their independence secured not only in the tenure of their office but in the certainty and amount of their salaries with a reasonable retiring allowance. 260

Enclosed. Memorial. 261

Abstract of Act to render the judges of the Court of Kings Bench independent of the Crown. 270

October 24, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 108). Had not intended to pay the sum of £4,048 8s. sterling for postage to the departments had Stayner not represented that a large portion was due to the United States, the withholding of which would frustrate all arrangements and jeopardise postal intercourse. Did not feel justified in refusing payment and had issued a warrant to that effect. The object he had in view in consulting His Lordship before paying

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Stayner. Would have paid his arrears out of the balance in hand of Crown revenues had he not appropriated that to the payment of services charged upon these revenues and of others which the Assembly has of late years refused to pay. Had paid the £4,048 8s. by a warrant on the Commissary General instead of charging it on the pay list. Recommends that an arrangement be made by which letters and papers from the Governor and his private secretary should go free. Other officials (named) should also be exempt. If objected to, how the objection could be overcome. This is in accordance with the views of the Postmaster General and the House of Assembly. Summary of the cost of postage to the different departments. Page 278

Enclosed. Statement showing the amount of postage for the last three years, ending 5th October, 1837. 286

October 25, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 109). Had obtained specie in New York to pay the arrears due to the public servants. States the principle on which he had proceeded in settling these arrears. Had authorised Routh, the Commissary General, to draw for £65,000 which with the Crown revenue on hand liquidate the liabilities of the provincial government except £31,000 advanced from the military chest and the arrears due to Lord Aylmer his private secretary and Amyot and Buchanan, which he understood were to be settled in London. Further remarks on the transaction. 395

Enclosed. Payments to the 10th of April, 1837, being balances for arrears of salary to 31st March, and for contingencies to 10th April, 1837. 396 verso.

List of persons to whom payments are to be made out of the sum granted by the Imperial Parliament, being balance due to 31st March, 1837. 397 verso

List of the same for payment of arrears or contingencies. 398 verso

October 26, Montreal. Report of the loyal meeting at Montreal from the Montreal *Herald.* 321

October 26, Montreal. Loyal meeting at Montreal. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 30th October, 1837.

October 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 110). Had reported that he would draw to make up the necessary amount to pay the arrears due to the public servants, had drawn through the Commissary General for £65,000 which had left a profit of £3,204, 8s. 2d. sterling. To what credit is this profit to be carried? The Commissary General thinks it falls within his ordinary transactions and that any profit should accrue to the military chest. In that he conceives it would only be an advance from the military chest, as was the case in 1834. Routh, however, had acted as agent for the provincial Government, not as Commissary General. The true character of the transaction is that of a loan from the Imperial to the local government which the latter is bound to replace. Has raised this point on behalf of the province. Whether the profit is to be credited to the general revenue of the province or to that under the immediate control of the Crown is a matter of little import as the latter is always first appropriated 294

Enclosed. Routh to Walcott. Sends account of the negotiation of the sum of £65,000 in Treasury bills with the expenses of insurance, brokerage, &c. Believes that the amount to be accounted for to the Governor General is limited to the sum from the military chest and its reimbursement. Has no express instructions, so submits all the costs for His Excellency's satisfaction. Remarks on travelling expenses, how the duty has been performed, &c. Recommends an increase to the allowance to Price to cover his actual expenses. 300

Account current with Routh. 303

October 27, Montreal. Report from the *Vindicator* Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 30th October, 1837.

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October 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 111). In consequence of delay by the mail coming by Halifax, caused by the weight of printed matter, he has instructed the deputy postmaster general to forward the letters by a special courier immediately on their arrival, leaving newspaper and printed matter to follow by the ordinary conveyance. Page 305

October 27, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Had brought before the new Council the state of the province and submitted the points in a written minute. The report on these points showing inconsistency, he had submitted further questions which with the answers are now enclosed. 399 verso

Enclosed. Points on which the Governor General would wish to receive the opinion and advice of the Executive Council. 399 verso

Reports on the points on which advice is asked. 400

Question as to suspending the Constitutional Act. 400 *verso*

Report of the Council, whilst not recommending the total suspension of the Constitutional Act, suggests that it would be advisable to suspend it for a limited period. 400 verso

October 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 112). Calls attention to the want of security of dispatches from the Colonial Office sent by New York and gives an instance. Sends extract from a letter by the postmaster at New York. 307

Enclosed. Extract from letter from the postmaster at New York. 309

October 30, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 113). Sends the first detailed report of what took place at the meeting of the Six Counties held at St. Charles, Richelieu, as reported in the *Vindicator*. The resolutions show the views of the leaders, but they will not persuade the mass of their countrymen to follow them. Papineau and others made violent speeches. Different accounts of the numbers there and at the loyal meeting at Montreal. Forwards an important document, being a pastoral from the Roman Catholic Bishop at Montreal, addressed to his clergy and which he (Gosford) understands, was read in the several churches in Montreal. 400 verso

Enclosed. Report from the *Vindicator* of the proceedings of the six counties up to the evening of Monday, the 23rd instant. 401

Loyal meeting held at Montreal on the 23rd, from the Montreal *Herald*, 26th October. 403

Pastoral by Bishop Lartigue enjoining peace and the suppression of feelings that lead to revolt. 403 verso

October 31, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 114). Transmits memorial from the churchwardens of the Cathedral of Quebec. It would give him much satisfaction were the bishop, in pecuniary matters, placed in a more comfortable situation than he is at present. 364

Enclosed. Memorial of the vestry and churchwardens of the Cathedral of Quebec. 365

October 31, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 115). Sends memorial from Smith, clerk to the Legislative Council and Master in Chancery, for leave to retire with an allowance of £400 per annum. Recommends his application. He is desirous of giving up his present offices yielding £531 sterling and retiring from public life. How the allowance could be paid. There is little prospect of the local legislature providing it. Smith's desire to retain the title of "honourable." 369

Enclosed. Memorial of William Smith. 372

November 11, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford (extract). The Queen approves of the appointment of Tancred Bouthillier. 127

November 13. Unsigned to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Transmits for opinion, dispatch from Gosford, enclosing petition from the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec and Montreal to constitute the Bishop of Montreal and successors a body corporate with liberty to hold in Lower Canada lands in mortmain. 38

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November 18, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford.- The circumstances narrated by the Attorney General in his report justified his proceedings. The result depends so much on local circumstances that he cannot express an opinion respecting it. No doubt the Attorney General weighed well the result that a second failure would have. Page 389 verso

November 29, Downing Street. Grey to Spearman. Sends correspondence respecting the appointment of commissioners of Crown lands. 124

November 29. Unsigned to Fitzroy Somerset. Transmits copy of letter from Gosford with memorial from Lieut. Guy to be presented to the commander in chief. Asks for information as to the decision come to. 115

December 9. Unsigned to Spearman. Sends Gosford's dispatches respecting the sum drawn from the Treasury. In what manner can the sums advanced be repaid? Should the profit be credited to the province or to the Home Treasury? 299

December (?). Unsigned to the same. Sends for the Treasury Gosford's explanation of his reason for liquidating the debt due to the deputy postmaster general, without reserving it for the consideration of government. Requests that these arrears be not included in the bill to be laid before the Imperial Parliament. Approves of the suggestion to make the postage free to the Governor and private secretary, but doubts if in the other cases it would be proper. Thinks that the plan of the private secretary franking official letters might be adopted. 288

No date. Report of the grand Meeting of the Six Counties. 312

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(Part 1 from page 1 to 210. Part 2 from page 211 to 385.)

March 12. Receipt for payment of droits of the admiralty.

September 24, Admiralty. Barrow to Kerr.

November 11, Downing Street. Spring Rice to Aylmer.

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January 13, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to Aberdeen.

March 9, London. Extract from Spring Rice's speech.

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March 16, Windsor. Taylor to Murray. This and the five preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 1st December, 1837.

September 27, Quebec. Cochran to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 26th December, 1837.

October 23. Report of meeting of the confederation of six counties, with the resolutions passed and the names of the movers and seconders. Page 30

October 23, Quebec. Further respecting charges.

October 24, Quebec. Lord Bishop of Quebec to Gosford respecting charges brought by Dr. Black against the clergy corporation. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 7th December, 1837.

October 30, St. Valentine. Magistrate of Acadie.

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October 31, Montreal. Report of the *Vindicator* of the second day's proceedings of the Six Counties on the 24th. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 6th November, 1837.

November 1, Quebec. Petition by Kerr to the Queen. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 1st December, 1837.

November 3, Quebec. The *Liberal* (French newspaper) extracts from the Minerve "Sermons Politiques." Criticisms of Baillargeon, curé of Quebec, for delivering an alleged political discourse from the pulpit of the cathedral. Page 21

Correspondent signing *Un Ouvrier* denouncing Etienne Parent. 51

Remarks by "*Le Liberal*" on Etienne Parent, whom it characterises as a Jesuit. 57

November 3, Montreal. Report from the *Liberal* of the proceedings of the central and permanent committee.

November 4, Montreal. Affidavit of gentlemen of Montreal.

November 4, Quebec. Walcott to Attorney General (two letters). All enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 6th November, 1837.

November 4, Montreal. Affidavit of an expected riot.

November 6, Montreal. Proclamation by the magistrates of Montreal. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th November, 1837.

November 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (Confidential). Since he wrote last month the plans of the seditious have became more apparent and to arrest them requires more vigorous measures than the Executive can put in force; large bodies are drilling every Sunday and no attempt is made by the civil authorities to stop the treasonable practices or to punish those engaged in them. One of the public drills took place on the premises of D. B. Viger, who appears to sanction the proceedings of the disaffected, and daily drills are going on in private yards, several French officers having been recently introduced from the United States to give instructions. On the other hand the Doric Club has been revived and arming and he is afraid some unfortunate collision will take place. Is using every effort to arrest the progress of anarchy in the district of Montreal, but the ordinary powers of the Executive are insufficient. With the consent of Colborne and the Commissary General he is making arrangements to draw on the military chest to the extent of £2,000 for obtaining information. Sends copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the six Counties. Now sends the address to the Canadian people prepared by a committee named on that occasion. Means taken to compel the magistrates and officers of militia to resign. Many on account of threats have fled from their properties to the towns or to the United States. Sends copy of letter from a Magistrate in Acadie detailing the state of that county. The Coté mentioned in the letter was a magistrate dismissed for seditious conduct and the object is to prevent any one from accepting the office of magistrate. Had written Sir Colin Campbell for a regiment and a week after Colborne sent an express for two regiments and he has drawn as many troops as possible from the upper province. Has sent the Attorney General to Montreal with order to exert himself to maintain good order and to organise an efficient police force. Has also armed him with the authority to deal with the foreign military officers found engaged in treasonable practices. Other means adopted, but no stipendiary magistrate has yet been appointed as the offers may have been refused. Asks for extraordinary powers to suspend *habeas corpus* and establish military law. The alternative of military operations he cannot contemplate without great reluctance. The leaders have now thrown aside the pretexts that covered their designs of rebellion. 1

November 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private and confidential). Has gout but has the use of his hand and hopes soon to be on his legs again. There are things hap-

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pening that may alarm Downing Street, but caution, preparation and vigilance are needed. He is between Scylla and Charybs with Papineau's destructives on one side and the English party on the other. Page 3

November 6, Montreal. Wetherall to Gosford. There is nothing to communicate, idle rumours are received every hour of intentions, so that they have ended like the cry of the boy and the wolf. To outward appearance Montreal is quiet except for building barracks. He has been ordered to Chambly on a report by Hatt that the mob threatened to burn the barracks there. Is it not Hatt's mills instead of the barracks? It was reported that Isle aux Noix was taken and application was made for protection to St. John's but both remain in *statu quo*, the troops are confined to barracks in anticipation of the parade of all the "patriot" forces when it is said the tri-colour is to be hoisted. The magistrates have issued a proclamation to prohibit the meeting, and Papineau has issued a mandate to stop it as being premature. No apprehension need be felt for the safety of Montreal for it is more easily defended from a mob than any place he ever saw; 600 men with 4 guns is ample defence. The two regiments can barely muster that number, the great bulk of the inhabitants are constitutionalists as they call themselves, although as violent as the opposite party; they are better organized than the "patriots" who will never commit an overt act in the town. The 24th are at Carillon and St. Andrew's and all Glengarry is anxious to join in suppressing insurrection so that part is secure. But in the Six Counties the rebels have it all their own way, so that stores for Chambly intended to go by the canal were ordered to go by Longueuil. The arrangement for processions in Montreal. Outrages in l'Acadie and enrolling the men at Chambly. Does not believe the Canadians will commit any overt act of rebellion beyond attacking the property of individuals. The weakness of the muster of the disaffected leads him to think it will parade in the dark. 67

November 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Since writing the plans of the seditious have become more apparent. Why the magistrates have been inactive. Besides public drills there are private drills conducted by French officers from the United States. The British party have revived the old "Doric Club," which is armed and drilling in apprehension that a collision will take place. Is using every endeavour to arrest the progress of anarchy, but the ordinary powers of the Executive are insufficient. Had reported a meeting of the Six Counties held at St. Charles, and sent the resolutions. Now sends an address to the Canadian people prepared by a committee. The spread of the poison scattered by the agitators. The system of terror employed to compel magistrates and officers of militia to resign, so that several well disposed have been overawed and have sought refuge in towns. Enclosed representation on the subject from a magistrate in Acadie. The military assistance drawn from other provinces. The Attorney General has been instructed to organize an efficient police force in Montreal. He has been authorized to take steps against foreign officers. The Central Committee advise drilling at Quebec. Asks for extraordinary powers to be placed in the hands of the Executive Council. The grievances put forward at first were only used for deeper designs. 366

Enclosed. Affidavit of gentlemen of Montreal on the state of alarm in that city. 367 verso

Report from the *Vindicator* of the second day's proceedings of the confederation of the Six Counties. 367 verso

Address by the confederation to the people of Canada. 368

A magistrate of the County of Acadie on the state of alarm in the province. 369

Walcott to the Attorney General. Authorizing him to proceed to Montreal to take steps to restore tranquillity. 369 verso

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Walcott to Attorney General. He is to inquire into the state of the police force at Montreal, and to place it on an efficient footing. Page 370

Report from the *Liberal* of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the central and permanent committees. 370

November 7, Montreal. Wetherall to Gosford. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th November, 1837 (see the printed return laid before Parliament). The letter is printed as having been written on the 6th.

November 7, Montreal. Solicitor General to Gosford. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 9th November, 1837.

November 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 116). His apprehension of a collision in Montreal has been realized. No lives were lost, but several persons were much hurt. Papineau's property would have been damaged but for the protection given by the troops. The *Vindicator* office attacked and the types, &c., destroyed. Sends reports. Has been informed by Quesnel that on the night of the 7th Montreal was tranquil. 370 verso

Enclosed. Proclamation by the magistrates of Montreal. 371

Affidavit of an expected riot, with queries and answers by the Solicitor General. 371

Solicitor General to Gosford. Reports the riot in Montreal and the spread of sedition. 371 verso

Wetherall to Gosford. Report of the riot at Montreal. The attempt to damage Papineau's house and the attack on the *Vindicator* office. 372

November 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Had sent an official dispatch giving details of the affray at Montreal, on Monday last. Everything is now apparently quiet and he hopes the arrest of the principal agitators may have a good effect. The system of intimidation still goes on, especially at St. John's and the county of Acadie and several magistrates and officers of militia have sent in their resignations being afraid for their property. When Papineau's house was attacked, only Mrs. Papineau, a maid servant and the children were in it. The office of the *Vindicator* was gutted before the troops arrived. A strong force must be kept in Montreal. The two parties are so excited that it will require great caution to prevent another collision. Another regiment or two expected from Halifax. 73

November 11. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 117). Transmits address from the Lord Bishop and clergy of the Church of England, expressing sympathy for the death of William IV., and congratulations on the accession of the Queen. 75

Enclosed. Address of the Bishop of Montreal and clergy of Lower Canada. 76

November 13. Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 118). Sends address from the inhabitants of Victoria, in the district of St. Francis, to be presented to the Queen. 78

Enclosed. Address of the inhabitants of Victoria on the death of William IV. 79

November 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Desires to have a successor appointed; he is suffering from gout and to travel overland to New York in the snow is not desirable, but he will press nothing of a personal nature. Everything quiet in Montreal since the riot. Some disturbance and armed bands were seen at St. John's and neighbourhood, but dispersed on the appearance of a company of the Royal Regiment. No life has been lost in the affrays. An attempt was made in Quebec, but speedily put down by the civil authority and two men who took a leading part are in gaol. Had the Montreal magistrates acted like those in Quebec all would have easily been put down there. 86

November 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. On the request of James Buchanan, consul at New York, he certifies that Buchanan, junior, in the absence of his uncle, has performed the duties as acting agent for the superintendence of settlers and emigrants in a satisfactory manner. 88

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November 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 119). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial office since 29th September last. Page 89

Enclosed. Schedule. 90

November 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. If a strong course of proceeding is to be adopted towards the province, he (Glenelg) might think it desirable to entrust the execution to other hands than his who is pledged to a mild line of policy. He is desirous to return and can now assign public reasons for this desire. 373

November 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Nothing particular since he wrote on the 14th. Morin has been taken up and is now in gaol. The reports from disturbed parts are more favourable. 94

November 16, Montreal. Report from the Attorney and Solicitor General.

November 16, Quebec. Report of proceedings of the permanent committee. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 22nd November, 1837.

November 18, Montreal. Report from the *Morning Courier.* 374

November 18, Quebec. Denunciation of Symes by the *Liberal.*

November 20, Quebec. Report of the Executive Council.

November 20, Montreal. Report from the *Herald.* This and the three preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 22nd November, 1837.

November 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 120). Sends schedule of dispatches received since the 14th from the Colonial Office. 95

Enclosed. Schedule. 96

November 21, Quebec. Walcott to Attorney General. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 30th November, 1837.

November 22, Montreal. Report from the *Mercury.*

November 22, Quebec. Report of the Executive Council. Both enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 22nd November, 1837.

November 22, Quebec. Report of the Council. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 28th November, 1837.

November 22, Quebec. Black to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg. 4th December, 1837.

November 22, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). The agitators in a state of alarm. Papineau seen on the opposite side of the St Lawrence, steady men as constables shall be sent to arrest him. If he is secured there will soon be a change for the better. A warrant has been issued for his arrest on a charge of high treason. Matters begin to assume a favourable aspect but not so much so as to justify any relaxation. Proceedings must be conducted with firmness and caution, and he is doing nothing that would cause irritation. He has already had communications from leading men of the majority who are becoming alarmed at the length to which things have been carried and now evince a favourable disposition towards his administration. Has done nothing to discourage these communications but caution must be observed. He does not place much reliance on these overtures as they may be only made to lull exertions. 107

November 22, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 121). Sends six documents as the shortest way of giving a detailed account of what took place since the riot. Of the 26 individuals against whom warrants were issued 9 are in gaol, 2 were rescued near Longueuil by an armed force who wounded four of the police. The rest, including Papineau and O'Callaghan cannot be found, some having fled to the United States. The Attorney General was unwilling to hazard the success of the proceedings against the prisoners, so long as certain persons remained in the magistracy. Has issued a new commission omitting their

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names. Has authorised the formation of an armed volunteer corps of 800 men in the Eastern Townships. This and the desertion of their leaders will he trusts, open the eyes of the deluded habitants, without his having to declare parts of the district of Montreal in a state of insurrection. Page 98

Enclosed. Report from the Attorney and Solicitor General of the proceedings of the rebels at Montreal. 373 verso

Names of persons against whom warrants were issued. 374

Report from the *Morning Courier* of arrests in Montreal and rescue of two prisoners arrested at St. John's. 374

Report from the *Mercury.* March of the troops to Chambly. Arrest of seven prisoners on the road. Taken from the *Courier.* 375

Report from the Montreal *Herald* of the expedition against Chambly. 375 verso

Denunciation of Symes, a magistrate, by the *Liberal.* 375 verso

Report of proceedings of the central and permanent committee of Quebec. 376

Report of the Executive Council of 20th November. 376 verso

The same of the 22nd November, that a warrant be issued against Papineau. 376 verso

November 25, Montreal. Attorney General to Gosford. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 30th November, 1837.

November 25, Montreal. Gore to Colborne.

November 27, St. Charles. Wetherall to Deputy Adjutant General. Both enclosed in Colborne to Somerset, 29th November, 1837.

November 27, St. Charles. Same to Colborne. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 30th November, 1837.

November 27. Glenelg to Gosford. The state of Lower Canada has engaged the most serious attention of Her Majesty's government. The first object is to reassert the supremacy of the law and to inspire confidence in the well disposed. The satisfaction of the ministers as to his leaving the question of his continuance in or retirement from office entirely open. The unselfish course he has followed, but the course of policy that must now be pursued, will be more conveniently followed by one less implicated in the proceedings of the last few years. Merging all personal considerations, Government has felt under an obligation to avail itself of his generosity in placing his office at its discretion. The Ministry has advised the Queen to accept his resignation which advice has been taken and he is to return. Sends dispatch to Colborne on whom the administration is to devolve till the arrival of a successor. He (Gosford) retires with entire approbation of his conduct. 299

Enclosed. Glenelg to Colborne. He is to administer the Government of Lower Canada till the appointment of a successor to Gosford who retires without the least diminution of confidence in him on the part of the ministry. The duties of his (Colborne's) administration will be of grave responsibility. Was happy to learn that his military arrangements had been conducted with foresight and decision, which he trusts will have powerfully contributed to arrest the attempts of the more reckless of the leaders. To restore tranquillity and assert the dominion of the law is the immediate object to be obtained. 303

November 27, Montreal. Report of the taking of St. Charles from the *Morning Courier* with list of the killed and wounded. 134

November 28, Montreal. Attorney General to———.

November 28, Quebec. Colborne (?) to Gosford (?).

November 28, Quebec. Rowan to Walcott. This and the two preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 30th November, 1837.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1837.

November 28, Quebec. Ifiland to Dr. Morrin. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 2nd December, 1837.

November 28, Chambly. Wetherall to Deputy Adjutant General. Enclosed in Colborne to Somerset, 29th November, 1837.

November 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 122). Sends report of Council approving of the proposition by the Bank of Montreal to coin copper tokens. Each token should be no more than a half penny in value. Page 109

Enclosed. Report of Council that the petition for leave to coin copper tokens be granted. 111

November 29, Montreal. Colborne to Fitzroy Somerset. Reports the military operations at St. Denis and St. Charles. 377

Enclosed. Schedule of papers accompanying the report. 312

Austin Cuvillier and Turton Penn, Magistrates of Montreal, apply for military assistance. 313

Gore to Colborne. Details of the expedition to St. Denis and St. Charles. 377 verso

List of killed and wounded. 378

Wetherall to deputy Adjutant General. First report of the operations at St. Charles. 378

Second Report. 378 verso

November 30, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 123). Reports the unfortunate result of an expedition of the civil force sent from Montreal to St. John's. Summary of the military proceedings reported on by Wetherall. 379

Enclosed. Gore to Wetherall. He is to proceed to Chambly in accordance with the request of the magistrates of Montreal. 380 verso

Wetherall to Gore. Arrived at Chambly. The houses at Longueuil and for seven miles closed. Prisoners taken. 380 verso

Colborne to Gosford. Wetherall to leave Chambly for St. Charles. Hughes will leave Sorel for St. Denis. These expeditions are to assist the civil authorities. 381

Colborne to Gosford. The troops which marched on St. Denis had retired, the houses being so strongly occupied. Asks that a volunteer corps be raised in Quebec and one raised for general service. 381

Conditions for raising a corps to be called the Royal Volunteers. 381

List of persons against whom warrants have been issued on a charge of high treason. 381 verso

Proclamation of amnesty to the ordinary insurgents who shall return to their allegiance. 381 verso

Report of the meeting of the special sessions of the Peace at Montreal. 382

Wetherall to ———. Report of military operations at St. Charles. 121

Colborne (?) to Gosford (?). Want of certain intelligence; varied rumours of alleged attacks to be made on Montreal. 125

Rowan to Walcott. Kirby has not a sufficient number of men to work the guns. Suggests that some of the volunteers be engaged for that purpose. 131

Walcott to Attorney General. Asks his opinion and that of the Solicitor General on points of law connected with the rebellion. 142

Attorney and Solicitor General. Opinion on the points of law submitted to them. 145

Attorney General to Gosford. Asking for amnesty for the deluded and that high rewards be offered for the arrest of the chief traitors. 127

November —, Montreal. Attorney and Solicitor General to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 30th November, 1837.

December 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). The official letter will give him all particulars. The good effects of Wetherall's success, when it shall be generally known but caution is still necessary. Party violence at a lamentable height.

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Some would gladly encourage riots. Rumours of Papineau and his followers. It is generally believed that they have gone to the States. Page 174

December 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 124). Sends memorials from Judge Kerr one to obtain a hearing of his case so that he could have relief by a pension or otherwise for his removal. The other for payment of his salary from the 2nd of April, 1835. Also his salary as judge of the Vice Admiralty Court to the date of Black's appointment. The total amount of the claim is £1,225 sterling. The applicant bears an irreproachable character. 158

Enclosed. Petition to the Queen for an inquiry into his case and to extend to him relief by pension or otherwise. 160

Receipt for payment by judge Kerr of droits of the Admiralty. 167

Barrow to Kerr. He will not be called on to resume his duties as another person is to be appointed. 167

Other documents relating to the case. 168 to 171

December 1, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 125). Sends return asked for by the Treasury. There is a diminution of £250 in pensions this year on the abolition and reduction of offices. 172

Enclosed. Return of retired allowances for 1837. 173

December 2, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No 126). In taking steps to procuring a certificate of the death of Jean Denis Daulé, late Curé of St. Jean, finds that he is alive and resides with the Curé of Lorette. Sends copy of Baillargeon's letter on the subject. 176

Enclosed. Rev. C. F. Baillargeon to Walcott. Rev. Jean Denis Daulé is alive, living on a pension granted by the ecclesiastical society of the diocese of Quebec. 177

December 2, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 127). Reports that Thomas Cook died on 10th May last. Sends copy of letter from the resident physician of the Marine Hospital. 178

Enclosed. Ifland to Morrin Crook (Cook in letter). A seaman was admitted to the Marine Hospital on 22nd October, 1836, and died on 10th May, 1837. 179

December 3, Montreal. Colborne to Fitzroy Somerset. Has sent troops to Sorel to march on St. Denis. 384 verso

December 4, Quebec. Minute of the Executive Council enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 6th December, 1837.

December 4, Montreal. Loyal address from French Canadians.

Answer. Both enclosed, in Gosford to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1837.

December 4, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 128). Had referred to the judge the question of fees in the Vice Admiralty Court for observations on the subject. Encloses Black's report, a very clear paper; his opinion is that only an independent state can establish such a court and establishment of the fees follows without any statutory enactment and that the establishment of a provincial table of fees would be null and void as repugnant to the statute, 2 William IV., cap 51. The subject is now submitted for final decision. Asks for a reconsideration of the claim of the registrar and marshal of the court. Not to close the court, they continued to give their services relying on Government for remuneration; hopes His Lordship will concur with him in thinking them entitled to compensation. Recommends that the registrar be paid £250 and the marshal £125 as a full discharge of their claim for 18 months service, but if they continue they are to expect no further remuneration from the Executive Government. 180

Enclosed. Black to Walcott. Report on the fees to be collected in the Vice Admiralty Court. 185

December 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 129). Reports the death of James Baxter, a Legislative Councillor. 194

December 5, Montreal. Additional resolutions of special sessions.

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1837.

December 5, Quebec. Walcott to Colborne.

December 5, Quebec. Proclamation of martial law. This and the two preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 6th December, 1837.

December 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 130). Has issued a proclamation declaring martial law, but instructing Colborne in all cases where it could be done to co-operate with the ordinary law. Continuation of the report of military operations. The rewards offered for the capture of the insurgents. Page 382 verso

Enclosed. Minute of the Executive Council, sanctioning the declaration of martial law. 383

Proclamation of martial law in the district of Montreal. 383 verso

Walcott to Colborne. Authorises him to execute martial law. 383 verso

Additional resolutions of Special Sessions of the Peace for Montreal respecting the establishment of martial law. 384

December 6, Downing Street. Glenelg to Colborne. Had informed him that in consequence of Gosford's retirement, he was to administer the Government of Lower Canada. It is his duty to relieve him (Colborne) from his arduous responsibility, but would not at present enter upon questions of permanent policy, these being superseded by the necessity for maintaining the public peace. Discusses the military arrangements. 306

December 7, Montreal. Colborne to Fitzroy Somerset. Reports the operations of Gore at St. Denis and St. Hyacinthe. The habitants of Two Mountains are still in arms. Shall consult the civil authorities in all cases where measures may be required to restore order. 384 verso

December 7, Montreal. *Enclosed.* Gore to Colborne. Reports his operations after his arrival at Sorel. 384 verso

Gore to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Fitzroy Somerset, 7th December, 1837.

December 7, St. Armand. Official report of the defeat of the rebels. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1837.

December 7, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 131). Sends two representations from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, one on the claims of the Church of Scotland to a part of the clergy reserves and on the inaccuracy of Dr. Black's statements before His Lordship (Glenelg); the other respecting a charge made by the same divine against the clergy corporation of having grossly mismanaged the clergy reserves and the Bishop alludes to another pointed censure of Dr. Black. 200

Enclosed. Lord Bishop of Montreal to Gosford. Respecting the charges brought by Dr. Black in respect of the Clergy reserves. 202

Lord Bishop of Montreal to Gosford. Further respecting charges brought by Dr. Black against the clergy corporation. 211

December 8, Laprairie. Loyal address from La Prairie.

Answer. Both enclosed, in Gosford to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1837.

December 8, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 132). Remarks on the application directed to be made of funds in his hands. Has not paid the pensions ordered except that to Mrs. Livingstone, she being in great pecuniary distress. How he applied the balance of £1000. Remarks on his (Glenelg's) minutes respecting salaries, &c. Sends statement of the services he would defray out of the revenues at the disposal of the Crown. 214

Enclosed. List of items defrayed out of the surplus revenues at the disposal of the Crown. 222

Expenses of gaols and maintenance of the peace. 223

Services proposed to be defrayed out of the Crown revenues. 224

December 9, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 133). Has filled up the vacancy in the civil secretary's office caused by the appointment of Davidson to be one of the

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Crown land commissioners, by making C. N. Montizambert and G. Langevin assistant civil secretaries. Had increased the salaries of the junior clerks from £90 to £180, but even that is smaller than is paid to clerks in less important situations. The new arrangement has not added to the numerical strength of the office, and the only additional expense beyond that always cheerfully voted by the House would be £200 under the head of contingencies. It was notified to those interested in the arrangements that they were to be subject to the revision of the provincial Legislature. Page 225

Enclosed. Watts to Walcott. Proposes not to fill up the vacancy but to divide the salary between Paul and himself; giving each £180. This would restore the original position which was changed by Kempt in 1830. The severity of the hours prevents the clerks from adding to their income by other pursuits. Sends list of the salaries in other departments. 229

List of salaries in various departments. 233

December 11, Quebec. Pastoral from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1837.

December 12, St. Vincent de Paul. Loyal address from St. Vincent de Paul.

Answer. Both enclosed, in Gosford to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1837.

December 13, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 134). As directed, he had called on Debartzch, Quesnel and Pemberton for their fees for the mandamus summoning them to seats in the Executive Council. Has not received the fees from the two former, but Pemberton has given him a bill on W. Pemberton & Co., which he transmits. Has not called on the two for the fees, as he does not think them due till the summons shall be issued. 234

December 16, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (private). Military movements successful. The conduct of Wetherall and his forces at St. Charles had disheartened the insurgents. They are not collected in any force except in the county of Two Mountains. A military force under Colborne has left Montreal for there. Hopes soon to hear of the rout of the insurgents and thinks matters may then assume a more peaceful aspect. The 43rd and 85th regiments expected from New Brunswick. Some of the fugitives are reported to have collected men on the Vermont frontier; arms have come in from the States and the attention of that Government has been called to this. Many of the principal leaders are in Montreal gaol. The farmers did not join except from intimidation, the ranks being composed of the dregs of the people with eleven leaders. Papineau not yet taken, wishes Gipps had taken him. Does not think he will be long free, as the £1000 reward should secure him. The unexpected revolt at Toronto was put down by Head without troops, the people flocking in from all directions. 236

December 16, Quebec. Black to Walcott. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 24th December, 1837.

December 18, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 135). Sends schedule of dispatches received from the Colonial Office since the 21st ulto. 238

Enclosed. Schedule. 239

December 21, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. The province now apparently quiet. It is by no means improbable that Papineau may be taken as he is still, he (Gosford) is inclined to think, in the province. The gaols are pretty full and some arrangements for the prisoners must soon be made. If the ultra-tory party would show a little moderation he would look forward with confidence to seeing order and peace restored. The troops are all returned to Montreal. Thinks the 43rd and 85th will arrive in about a week; caution and vigilance must be observed as great excitement prevails. His communications with the French Canadians are very satisfactory and he believes they have reliance on him. 240

December 21, Quebec. The same to the same (private and confidential). Again calls attention to the insufficiency of the salary. It is impossible to live within it even

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with the strictest economy. Believes he has a fair claim to be secured against pecuniary loss. Page 242

December 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Had reported the return of Wetherall and of Gore being a second time sent to St. Denis. He had been through it and St. Charles on his way to St. Hyacinthe where the rebels had collected. Finds that this report is incorrect, as Gore passed through St. Hyacinthe without opposition or succeeding in securing any of the rebel leaders. He returned bringing 5 wounded soldiers and the body of Weir, which was concealed in the Richelieu. Had offered rewards of £500 and £300 respectively for the murderers of Weir and Chartrand a loyal Canadian. The leaders fled to the United States. Wolfred Nelson captured by a small party of Missisquoi volunteers and now in gaol. A rebel party returned from Vermont defeated near Philipsburg. The zeal and determination of the volunteers having a good effect. Detailed report of proceedings at Two Mountains, with names of leaders, killed and prisoners of the insurgents. Loyal addresses from the French Canadian population pouring in; the feeling among the lower orders of Americans on the borders of the States excited in favour of the rebellion, but the better classes and authorities have discountenanced it. Hears that the president has publicly declared his determination to discharge his duty and especially that which requires that there should be no interference with the domestic disputes of a friendly nation. Various circumstances assure him that no further organised attempt is likely to be made to interrupt the public tranquillity. 245

Enclosed. Loyal address from La Prairie. 246 verso

Loyal address from St. Vincent de Paul. 247

Loyal address from French Canadians in Montreal. 247

The answers follow.

Pastoral from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec on the rebellion. 248

Official account of the defeat of a body of rebels by the Missisquoi volunteers. 250

Statement of the members of Assembly implicated in the late rebellion. 264

December 23, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. In consequence of private communications, Her Majesty had been recommended to accept his resignation. The high sense entertained by government of the generous motives by which he had been governed. 373

December 24, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 137). Sends Black's letter respecting the inadequacy of the salary of the judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. It is the only government office held by Black. 267

Enclosed. Black to Walcott. Respecting the salary of the judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. 269

December 26, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 138). Transmits copy of application from A. W. Cochran respecting the permission applied for to copy historical documents for the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. 274

Enclosed. Cochran to Walcott. Applies for the Governor's assistance to procure copies of documents relating to the early history of Canada. 278

List of papers of which the Literary and Historical Society desire to have copies. 283

December 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 139). Since the dispersion of the insurgents in the County of Two Mountains all has been quiet. Some disposition was shown in United States frontier towns to assist the insurgents, but the respectable inhabitants are opposed to this and he hopes to hear no more about it. The United States Government has written officially to the authorities of the frontier States. Lafontaine has left for New York to go to England. Since he left the Attorney General has informed him (Gosford) that a warrant has been issued to arrest Lafontaine for high treason. List of prisoners; offers by fugitives to surrender. Has not yet been informed

1837. if the prisoners are to be tried by martial law or by the ordinary tribunals. James Stuart, late Attorney General, and Walker of Montreal are to defend the prisoners, and intend to raise the question of whether they can be tried by martial law and decline proceedings before the Chief Justice, Mr. Pyke and Mr. Gale until the return of Judge Rolland. Has been urged to call the legislature, but there are weighty reasons against it. Arrival of the first division of the 13rd regiment. Page 291

Enclosed. Warrant against Lafontaine for high treason issued by Le Clere, a magistrate. 295

Certificate that Leclere is a magistrate and that faith should be given to his signature. 296

Certificate of Benjamin Delisle, High Constable, that he went to arrest Lafontaine, but could not find him. 297

December 30, Downing Street. Glenelg to Colborne. Had received Gosford's despatch of 22nd November, and the commander-in-chief has laid before Government his (Colborne's) dispatch to Fitzroy Somerset. These have been laid before the Queen, who approves of what was done. Regrets the extent of the insurrectionary spirit in the districts near the Richelieu and asks for early and frequent intelligence. 378 verso

December (?). 1838. Statement of the Members of Assembly implicated in the late rebellion. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1837.

January 6, Downing Street. Glenelg to Colborne. Has received Gosford's dispatches of 30th November and 6th December, which with his (Colborne's) dispatches to Fitzroy Somerset contain reports of military operations in Lower Canada. The Queen approves of what has been done. From the disposition evinced by the habitants thinks that the time is not far distant when the authority of law shall be vindicated. The regret at the necessity for proclaiming martial law. The offer to raise a corps of volunteers cheerfully accepted. 385

March 8. Unsigned to Spearman. Asks the Treasury to consider the question of the salary of the judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, with that of the salaries of the subordinate officers. 273

March 9, Downing Street. Unsigned to Le Marchant. An application was sent some-time ago from the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for leave to copy documents connected with the early history of Canada. As inconvenience might arise from the publication of parts relating to the boundaries with the United States the papers are to be transmitted to the Colonial Office so as to ascertain if any inconvenience would arise from acceding to the wishes of the society. 276

March 28, Unsigned to Spearman. Sends copy of dispatch from Gosford respecting changes he had made in the civil secretary's office when Davidson was transferred to the Crown land department. Glenelg proposes to approve of the measure as a temporary arrangement, leaving its permanency to be decided by the Earl of Durham on his arrival. Asks the sanction of the Treasury to the small increase which would be incurred. 228

Public Offices, 1837.

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1833. (Part 1 from page 1 to 205; Part 2 from page 206 to 383.)

November 16, Kinsale. Major Kelly to the Adjutant General. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen, 1st August, 1837.

A letter of the same date from Major Kelly to Dr. Pitcairne also enclosed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.
February 24, Quebec. List of articles of presents for Indians. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 23rd February, 1837.
Schedule of equipment of same date, enclosed in the same letter.
1835. Airey to Wells, Agent, Sorel.
September 2, Quebec.
September 2, Quebec. The same to Craig.
September 17, Quebec. The same to Wells, Agent, Sorel.
October 8, Quebec. Clements to Wells, Barrack Master, Sorel. This and the three preceding enclosed in unsigned to Byham March (?) 1837.
Another letter from Airey of same date
1836.
July 28, London. Return of the date in the margin respecting Orange lodges. Page 8
Other papers respecting the same. 10
November 21. Remarks upon the observations made by Gosford.
December 3. Remarks on parts of Gosford's dispatch to Glenelg.
December 12, Quebec. Observations by Eden. This and the two preceding enclosed in unsigned to Byham, March (?) 1837.
December 16, Sorel. Colborne to Fitzroy Somerset. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen, 27th January, 1837.
December 27, Sorel. Observations by Colborne.
December (?). Observations on some of the documents. Both enclosed in unsigned to Byham. March (?) 1837.
1837. Law Officers to Glenelg. The proceedings against the editor of the *Minerve* were irregular and contrary to practice. The publication complained of was libellous and a fit subject for prosecution. But the proceedings were improperly taken; how the trial should have been conducted. 109
January 5, Temple.
January 12, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from Routh reporting the payment of £3,033 6s. 8d. sterling into the military chest, proceeds of sales of clergy reserves, and asks that the amount be invested in the three per cent consols. 203
Enclosed. Routh to Spearman. Reports the payment of £3,033 6s. 8d. into the military chest. 204
January 19, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. The Lords of the Admiralty have withdrawn their claim for conveyance of convicts, and will in future provide for it in the estimates. 17
January 20, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen. Sends dispatch and papers from Colborne respecting house at Sorel which he tries to show had always belonged to the officer commanding in Canada. Lord Hill believes that the circumstances go to show the right of the military department to the building and has no hesitation in referring the papers to Glenelg. 23
January 20, Treasury. Baring to Stephen. The customs authorities have been authorised to deliver the books and journals of the two Houses of the Legislature free of duty. 205
January 24, Downing Street. Stephen to Spearman. Sends copy of dispatch from Head relative to the expenditure for Indians in Upper Canada. A saving may be effected shortly by the discontinuance of presents to Indians residing in the United States. The information is incomplete, nothing being said of the transfer to the commissariat. Glenelg does not think the retiring allowances should be made in land, but that they should be made in money. Recommends that Givins should retire on his full salary. If a successor should be appointed recommends Hepburn. 211
January 27, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen. Sends additional letters from Colborne respecting the cottage at Sorel. 24
Enclosed. Colborne to Fitzroy Somerset. Asks for the interference of the Commander-in-Chief respecting the house at Sorel. 26

1837.

Observations by Eden, Deputy Adjutant General, on Gosford's letter relative to Sorel. Page 28

January 31. Unsigned to Fitzroy Somerset. Sends letter from Gosford respecting the misunderstanding about the house at Sorel. 25

January 31. Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The claim for conveyance of convicts has been withdrawn by the Admiralty. 206

Enclosed. Barrow to Spearman. In consequence of letter from the Treasury, the claim for the conveyance of military convicts has been withdrawn by the Admiralty. 207

February 3. Temple. Law Officers to Glenelg. The Act passed in Canada to surrender to the Legislature the proceeds of land and timber in return for a civil list requires to be laid before Parliament before it receives the Royal Assent. 112

February 6, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen. Sends a further dispatch from Colborne in support of his claim to the occupation of the quarters at Sorel. 36

February 7, Horse Guards. The same to the same. Sends Lord Hill's thanks for the communication of so satisfying a document as Gosford's dispatch respecting the misconception with Eden concerning the house at Sorel. 37

February 9, Treasury. Spearman to Glenelg. Additional information wanted with regard to the present position of the Indians in Upper and Lower Canada. Questions annexed to letter. 208

February 9, Treasury. The same to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the arrangements respecting the presents to the Indians made by Gosford, also of the proposed discontinuance of presents to Indians resident in the United States, and of the proposed investment to meet future claims of tribes. The Lords also approve of the direction of Glenelg to transfer the duties of the Indian department to the commissariat. Remarks respecting various officers of the department. It will not be practicable to effect saving for next year. Head's want of belief in the Indians applying themselves to agriculture, but the reports of the officers express a contrary opinion. Sends list of questions respecting the Indians. 211

February 10. Custom House. Report of the commissioners of customs. Enclosed in unsigned to Spearman, 28th February, 1837.

February 14, Quebec. Routh to Spearman. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 25th April, 1837.

February 15. Extract from Secretary at War to Commander-in-Chief. Enclosed in Howick to Glenelg, 6th March, 1837.

February 20, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen. Sends dispatch from Colborne with enclosures respecting the house at Sorel. 38

Enclosed. Colborne to Hill. Holds that the documents show that the property at Sorel was bought for military purposes. The argument to this effect elaborated. 40

Enclosure No. 1, copied in Q-229

Enclosure No. 2, copied in Q-236

February 22. Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Had received dispatch relative to the exaction of double head money from emigrants arriving without a certificate from the port in the United Kingdom from which the vessel had cleared. 214

February 23. Treasury Spearman to Stephen. Sends statement of equipment for the Indians approved by Lord Aylmer and a revised statement of those approved by Gosford with extract from letter of Routh on the subject. 225

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Routh. Sends new schedule. 226

Schedule of equipments approved by Gosford. 228

List of Articles not comprised in the schedule of equipments of presents, 1834. 229

List approved by Aylmer, 1834. 230

February 28, Downing Street. Unsigned to Byham. Sends for the Master General and Board of Ordnance further letter from Colborne respecting the house at Sorel. 39

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1837.

February 28, Downing Street. Unsigned to Spearman. Has received Gosford's report in letter from the Treasury respecting the exaction of double head money from emigrants. Remarks. Page 216

Enclosed. Report of the commissioners of Customs on the head money of emigrants. 218

February 28, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Returns memorial from Villerand praying for a pension as a ship carpenter in Upper Canada. As he was employed in the naval department, his application should be referred to the Admiralty. 231

March 3, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. The Master General and Board of Ordnance consider that the local government has no claim on the land at Sorel and that the post should be continued, as it occupies an important position. 133

March 3, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends a further report of the commissioners of Customs on the double head money on immigrants at Quebec. 232

Enclosed. Further report of the commissioners of Customs suggesting that collectors at outposts should be notified to issue certificates to the masters or owners of vessels requiring them. 233

March 6, War Office. Howick to Glenelg. Sends copies of letter and returns from Colborne. Asks Glenelg to instruct the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada to give Colborne any assistance in their power. 362

Enclosed. Fitzroy Somerset to Colborne. Respecting a plan to stop desertion. 363

Extract from the Secretary at War to the Commander-in-Chief. Calls attention to the good effect on the soldiers of the warrant of 1833 in preventing desertion. 369

Remarks on the prevalence of desertion in Canada. 371

March 7, London. Return of the force in Canada and of the number of desertions in the last five years. 379

March 9, Quebec. Routh to Spearman. Enclosed in Baring to Stephen, 10th May, 1837.

March 15, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. Returns documents enclosed in letter of 28th February. 181

March 16, London. Address to the House of Commons for reports on officials of Lower Canada. 3

March 16, London. Address of the House of Commons for an account of the expense already incurred and an estimate of the amount yet necessary for the commission sent to Canada. 6

March 18, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Orders have been given by the Treasury to ship the articles wanted for the service of the Indian Department. 236

March 25, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. The Lords of the Admiralty do not consider that Vallemand (Vallerand ?) is entitled to a pension as he was only employed for about three weeks in 1814, previous to which the establishment in Canada was under the Colonial Department. 18

March 25, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen. Lord Hill concurs in Glenelg's proposed letter respecting the house at Sorel. He also concurs with the Board of Ordnance that Sorel ought to be considered a position of importance, but if a house is to be built for the commander of the forces in Canada it ought to be built at Quebec or Montreal. The question whether the commander should pay rent at Sorel depends on whether he receives an allowance of lodging money. 47

March 28, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. The Lords of the Admiralty concur with Sabine in thinking that the observations of David Douglas should be sent to the Royal Society, but are unable to form any opinion as to what pecuniary compensation should be made to the representatives. 19

March (?). Unsigned to Byham. Sends copies of correspondence respecting the land at Sorel and copy of instructions which are about to be transmitted to Gosford on the subject. 138

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Enclosed. Observations by Colborne addressed to Lord Hill on the subject of the claims by the commanding officer to the occupation of the cottage at Sorel. The observations extend to a considerable length. Page 139

Observations on some of the documents forwarded by Colborne to the Horse Guards. (Certified by Walcott, civil secretary, to be a true copy). 152

Other documents on the question of the house at Sorel. 158 to 180

April 6, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends account of the expenses incurred for the commission to Canada, to be laid before the House of Lords. 237

Enclosed. Account of the expense of the commission to Canada. 238

April 7, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The lords of the Treasury send reports of the commissioners of customs and Lords of Trade on the memorial from the friends of religion in Montreal for the admission free of duty of books and tracts from the United States for the benefit of the Bible, Sunday school and tract societies with Gosford's recommendation that the prayer of the memorial be granted. The objections stated in the reports are so strong that the Lords of the Treasury do not feel justified in complying with Gosford's recommendation. 236

Enclosed. Report of the commissioners of Customs on Gosford's recommendation. 241

Report of the Lords of Trade on the same. 245

April 7, War Office. Sulivan to Stephen. Colborne has not drawn any allowance for quarters since he took command, nor would he be entitled to do so whilst accommodated in government building: the rent for the house in Montreal was authorised to be defrayed out of the military chest. 380

April 8, Whitehall. Report of the commissioners on French claims. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 26th May, 1837.

April 8, Whitehall. Le Marchant to Stephen. The Lords of Trade have received copy of letter from Commander Smith respecting the disorderly conduct of British sailors in colonial ports and proposals for remedying the existing state of things. The intention is better than the execution of the design. Many foreign governments complain of the conduct of their sailors in British ports, but Colonial complaints are few, an evidence that the trouble is not very serious and it is safer to take this negative evidence from persons so much interested than positive evidence from a person with little opportunity to obtain information. But even admitting the truth of Commander Smith's statements, the Lords of Trade do not see how preventive measures could be adopted without interfering with private industry. The subject of navigation generally, not confined to the safety of ships in Colonial voyages, is now before the Legislature. 81

April 8, Temple. Case and opinion of the law officers on the double head money. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 15th May, 1837.

April 21, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. The ordnance officers at Montreal will be instructed to receive possession of the house and property at Sorel and appropriate the house for the residence of the commander of the forces. Any question respecting rent is now unnecessary. 182

April 24, London. Address of the House of Commons for copies of the orders sent to Canada respecting Orange lodges there. 7

Return to the address. 8

April 25, Temple. Case and revised opinion of the law officers on the double head money. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 15th May, 1837.

April 25, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from Routh that £2,860 had been paid into the military chest on account of the sales of clergy reserves. The amount has been ordered to be invested in the three per cent consolidated annuities. 246

Enclosed. Routh to Spearman. The sum of £2,860 sterling has been paid into the military chest on account of clergy reserves. 247

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1837.

April 25, War Office. Sulivan to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Howick wishes to know if it had been arranged that Colborne is to receive a salary of £3,000 a year in lieu of the military pay. Page 381

May 2, Whitehall. Le Marchant to Stephen. The Lords of Trade have received letter of 22nd April. Before any Act relating to the value of money or for establishing banks to issue paper payable on demand shall receive the sanction of His Majesty's representative, it shall be clearly ascertained that its provisions are such as His Majesty's Government can approve. The embarrassment caused by disallowance outweighs the slight delay in the enforcement of its provisions. Instances of the confusion that may be caused by a bill being disallowed which had been sanctioned. 84

May 5, Custom House. Report of commissioners of Customs. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 15th May, 1837.

May 6. Unsigned to the Attorney and Solicitor General, Quebec. Concerning the regulations respecting fees in the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec. 116

May 6, Ordnance. Fox to Stephen. Yule, of the Royal Engineers, being absent from Quebec on leave to furnish information respecting a proposed railway between Quebec and St. Andrew's, it is requested to know how long he will be required. 183

May 9, Treasury. Baring to Stephen. Instructions have been sent to take the necessary measures to transfer the proceeds of the clergy reserves to the names of the present trustees. 248

May 10, Treasury. Baring to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from Routh that the sum of £606 13s. 4d. sterling had been paid into the military chest on account of clergy reserves. Orders have been given to invest that amount in three per cent consols. 249

Enclosed. Routh to Spearman. Reports that the sum of £700 currency has been credited in the February accounts as £606 13s. 4d. sterling. 250

May 15, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends papers respecting the charge of double head money on emigrants arriving without certificates. The Lords of the Treasury have desired the commissioners of Customs to instruct their officers at the various ports to give certificates to vessels for ports in Lower Canada, although not necessarily required by the Act. 251

Enclosed. Report of the commissioners of Customs that they had submitted two cases, to the law officers; copies of these and of the opinion of the law officers are sent. If no means are to be taken to repeal the provincial Acts, orders shall be sent to the officers in the United Kingdom to grant certificates. 253

Case for the law officers. 255

Opinion. 257

Second case for the law officers. 258

Opinion reconsidered but not changed. How the difficulty may be obviated. 263

May 17, Temple. Law officers to Glenelg. Answer to questions respecting fees in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. 113

May 18, Downing Street. Unsigned to Spearman. Sends copy of a dispatch from Gosford suggesting reductions in the Indian department of Lower Canada. What retiring allowance should be granted the officers whose services are discontinued? 210

May 20. Unsigned to Sulivan. The salary of £3,000 to Colborne was arranged when the appointment was made besides the use of the government house at Sorel. 382

May 26, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of report of the commissioner on French claims, on the memorial of the Superior and directors of the Seminary of Quebec claiming indemnity for the loss of property in France. The Lords of the Treasury would have been glad to comply with the prayer

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of the memorial but that would involve the reopening of many cases long since decided on. Page 264

Enclosed. Report of the commissioners on French claims on the memorial of the Seminary of Quebec. 266

June 2. London. Sargent, paymaster, to Spearman. Enclosed in Baring to Stephen, 13th June, 1837.

June 2. Whitehall. Le Marchant to Stephen. After considering the application of the Hudson's Bay Company for the renewal of the exclusive licence to trade in the parts of North America beyond the limits of their charter, the Lords of Trade believe the application should be favourably considered. 88

June 12. War Office. Sulivan to the same. On being furnished with the proper certificates by Captain Mackinnon the regulated allowance in aid of the expense of his passage money shall be issued. No allowance is to be made for the extra expense he incurred for objects not military. 383

June 13. Treasury. Baring to the same. Sends copy of letter from the paymaster of civil services respecting the transfer of the clergy reserve stock to himself and Spearman. 271

Enclosed. Sargent, Paymaster, to Spearman. Has effected the transfer of the stock in the three per cent consols and sends receipts. 272

June 17. Custom House. Report of the commissioners of Customs. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 29th June, 1837.

June 21. Quebec. Routh to Spearman. Has returned from New York, where he had negotiated for £20,000, of which from $55,000 to $60,000 had been collected, but from the rise in exchange doubts if more can be got. The extravagance prevailing in New York. The necessity of revising the whole banking system of the United States. The difficulty of Canadian banks resuming specie payments. The Legislature will at its meeting consider expediency of suspending specie payments. The connection between the banks and the commissariat virtually ceased when the banks suspended specie payments, but there are still balances owing by the banks. Suggests plans for overcoming the difficulties, including the issue of a token coinage. 294

June 29. Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of memorial from the Bank of British North America for the return of duty on books imported from Great Britain through New York. 273

Enclosed. Memorial. 274

Report of the commissioners of Customs that the Customs officers at the frontier were justified in charging the duty on the books, but the commissioners suggest that if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that the books are the manufacture of the United Kingdom, the collector may be authorized to refund the foreign duty. 277

June 30. Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. The survey of the river St. Lawrence has been published; that of the Gulph has not yet been completed. 20

July 5. Treasury. Spearman to the same. The requisition for Indian presents received. The Lords of the Treasury have deterred ordering the articles till a return shall be received of what may remain in store. 279

July 6. Treasury The same to Routh. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 19th July, 1837.

July 8. Garrat & Co. to Admiralty. The defective state of the British emigrant ship, "Edward." 21

July 15. Temple. Law officers to Glenelg. Opinion as to the construction of the agreement for the payment of interest on the balance of the amount payable by the British American Land Co. 118

Enclosed. Extract from minute of agreement between Stanley and the directors of the British American Land Company. 122

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July 19, Treasury. Archer to Stephen. Requests that official letters may be sent to Routh by the special messenger about to proceed to Canada. Asks also that Routh's original letters may be returned. Page 280

July 19, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Transmits correspondence with Routh respecting the arrangements for providing the funds for the military expenditure in the Canadas. 281

Enclosed. Spearman to Routh. His letters have been under consideration by the Treasury. It is thought desirable to call on Coffin for a remittance of £75,000 as explained by him (Routh) to Coffin. Precautions to avoid danger from depositing the money in private banks. The Treasury would not be justified in allowing additional deposits in the banks which have suspended specie payments, so that he is to place in the military chest all consignments and all money received from his own negotiations. The confidence of the Treasury in his judgment. 282

Spearman to Routh. The satisfaction of the Treasury at his course in answer to the request of the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada for his interference to support the credit of the Upper Canada Bank. The Treasury is not empowered by law nor can it sanction the deposit of money in any bank to support its credit. 287

Spearman to Routh. The Lords of the Treasury have been notified of his arrival at New York to obtain specie for bills on the Treasury. He is referred to letter of 6th July on the subject of his pecuniary transactions. 289

July 19, Treasury. Same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have been informed that special instructions have been issued to the Governor of Canada for the payment in Lower Canada of £142,160 14s. 4d. on account of arrears. He is to inform the Governor that he has received directions to take His Lordships instructions. He is to impress on Gosford that it would be injurious to the public service that any arrangements should be allowed to interfere with the due supply of the military chest for the payment of troops and supplies. 292

July 19, Treasury. The same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury approve of his proceedings in regard to raising money in New York. The money now in the banks is to be made available for such purposes as he and the commanding officer may think best. They approve of his suggestions as to the withdrawals of the money from the banks without loss to the public or injury to the banks or to individuals. They are not at present prepared to sanction the residence at New York of an officer of the commissariat. The Lords will communicate shortly on the subject of a token coinage. 301

July 20. Unsigned to Bruyeres. The question of the payment of interest on the outstanding portion of the purchase of land by the British American Land Company was referred to the Law Officers who give it as their opinion that the interest is payable annually at the rate of 4 per cent. 129

July 20, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from the Treasury to Routh, also copies of letter from Routh and of the reply. 296

July 25, Stephen to LeMarchant. Glenelg concurs in the opinion of the Lords of Trade respecting the application of the Hudson's Bay Company, but it is desirable to have a clause in the charter to grant lands for colonization or settlement. Glenelg thinks the statements of the infertility of much of the land cannot be assumed as incontrovertible and he is disposed to regard the statements to that effect with distrust. 91

July 26, Portsmouth. Major Stark to Fitzroy Somerset. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen, 1st August, 1837. Extract from the defaulters' court martial book of the same date also enclosed.

July 29, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. Had received notice of the issue of arms and ammunition to guard a merchant vessel with 39 convicts. These have been

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returned to the tower, with the exception of 10 cartridges which are not to be charged for. Page 184

July 29. Treasury — Spearman to Stephen. Under the circumstances the Lords of the Treasury will sanction payment of the bill for £1,000 drawn by Gosford. It is to be paid into the military chest, no provision being made for this payment as part of the expenditure in the estimates. 303

July 29, Treasury. — Spearman to the same. Has received letter enclosing dispatch from Gosford with numerous enclosures respecting the financial difficulties in Lower Canada and explaining the means adopted for the relief of merchants and why he consented to the payment of the Customs duties otherwise than in specie. A communication had been received from the Customs on the same subject. Under the peculiar circumstances their Lordships did not disapprove of the measures adopted by the Customs. Monthly reports are to be made by the Customs officers showing the amount of duties collected in specie and otherwise, the amount of bank receipts redeemed during the month and the amount unredeemed at the end of it. Gosford's plans approved of. 305

August 1, Horse Guards. — Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen. Has laid before the Commander-in-Chief letter from Gosford and petition from McAuliff. Sends copy of a report from commanding officer respecting his case. Lord Hill does not see any ground for extending the Royal clemency to McAuliff. 49

Enclosed. Major Stark to Fitzroy Somerset. States the circumstances connected with the crime for which McAuliff has been sentenced to death. 51

Extract from the defaulters' courtmartial books respecting punishment to John McAuliff. 53

Major Kelly to the Adjutant General. Reports the conduct of McAuliff in the 24th regiment. 54

Same to Dr. Pitcairn. Calls attention to the case of McAuliff. 57

August 3. — Unsigned to Spearman. The amount due to Aylmer for his salary is £5,156 10s. 1d., and that to Craig, Civil Secretary, is £572 18s. 11d. Asks that payment be made of these amounts from the vote of Lower Canada. 291

August 7, Whitehall. — Hume to Stephen. No negotiation has been entered into by the Hudson's Bay Company for a renewal of their licence, nor any measures taken but the transmission of an answer of the 2nd of June to the letter of 28th February. The Lords of Trade are, however, prepared, if so desired by Glenelg, to confer with the company on the subject. 94

August 7, Treasury — Spearman to Stephen. Is there any objection to certain appointments being renewed? 308

August 15. — Stephen to Hume. His letter of the 7th received. Glenelg thinks as the Lords of Trade have already undergone the labour of investigating the question of the renewal of the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, the negotiations as to the terms of the charter would be conducted more advantageously by them than by Glenelg. As to colonization, Glenelg will explain his views to the company should the Lords of Trade think that course expedient, but being afraid of confusion and his views lying in a narrow compass it might be better that the Lords of Trade should state them rather than Glenelg himself. 96

August 15. — Unsigned to Spearman. There is no reason why the Receivers General of Upper and Lower Canada should not have new appointments, except that each of them will resign shortly. How these appointments should be made. In the present case the Receiver General belongs to a class of officers usually appointed by the Colonial Secretary. It is a matter of the most perfect indifference to Glenelg owing to the obligations as to patronage. 309

August 21, Treasury — Spearman to ———. States the allowances to be made to retiring officers of the Indian Department. 210

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August 21, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Has submitted suggestions by Gosford for reductions in the Indian Department. Grants of allowances to the reduced officers (names and amounts given). Page 311

August 22, Treasury. The same to the same. Has laid before the Lords of the Treasury copy of letter from Lockhart for balance of the Bishop's salary. The salary of the late Bishop has been regularly drawn to 31st March last. Before paying, the Treasury desire to be informed of the date of the Bishop's death, and to know if Lockhart can give assurance that the salary due may not be drawn in Quebec. 312

August 28, Quebec. Craig to Airey. Enclosed in unsigned to Byham, March (?), 1837.

August 30, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have Glenelg's opinion on the proposal of Scholefield, of Birmingham, to coin copper coinage for the Bank of Montreal to be circulated in Lower Canada. 313

August 31, Downing Street. Glenelg to Gosford. Has referred dispatch of 15th February to the Treasury which approves of the steps taken respecting Indian officers and has sanctioned payment of the sums mentioned by Spearman to those retiring. 209

September 7, Downing Street. J. S. R. (Spring Rice?) to Glenelg. Asks for letters of introduction to the Governors of British North America in favour of Cornell going to the United States on important duties respecting commercial relations and who may also consider the question of banking in British North America. 315

September 9, Downing Street. Helps to Grant. The letters of introduction for Cornell to be sent under cover to T. A. Curtis, Governor of the Bank of England. 316

September 13, Treasury. Baring to Stephen. Under the circumstances the Lords of the Treasury have authorised the payment to Lockhart of £200 on account of the salary of the Bishop of Quebec on his producing the authority empowering him to receive the same. 314

September 15. Unsigned Circular to the Governors of the provinces introducing Mr. Cornell. 318

September 20, Downing Street. Ricketts to Stephen. The letters of introduction for Mr. Cornell are to be sent to Mr. Curtis not later than the 22nd. 317

September 21, Treasury. Spearman to the same. In absence of definite information from the Governor of Lower Canada the Lords of the Treasury defer giving their sanction to the transmission of copper coinage for circulation in Lower Canada, but desire Glenelg to call upon the Governor of Lower Canada for an immediate report on the subject. 319

September 25. Observations on Sorel Seigniory on its being transferred to the Ordnance department. 189

September 25, Treasury. Baring to Stephen. Fuel has been supplied to Gosford to the 30th June last. The Lords of the Treasury do not object to this issue being continued, but the amount must be repaid by Gosford. 321

October 3, Downing Street. J. S. (Stephen) to Spearman. The Governor of Lower Canada has reported the meeting and prorogation of the Legislature of that province and the refusal to make provision for the payment of arrears of salaries, &c., due to the civil officers. The time has therefore arrived for applying the money granted by Parliament to the payment of their claims. Asks that directions be given accordingly. The amounts due to Aylmer, Craig, Amyot and Buchanan respectively are noted. 332

October 4, Unsigned to Baring. The functions of the Canadian commission ceased on the 18th February last. 323

October 12, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Advances have been made to Colborne at the rate of £3,000 a year, which the Secretary at War declines to repay. The allowance was paid on the authority of a letter from Glenelg and the Lords of the Treasury desire to obtain such information as will enable them to decide how the expense is to be charged. 324

October 12, Treasury The same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have received copy of Gosford's dispatch with report from Napier on the Indians of Lower Canada.

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They defer observations till they receive report from Upper Canada. The report, however, appears to show that the expenses are to be charged to proceeds of the sales of waste lands. Page 328

October 12, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Authority has been given to pay the amounts due to Aylmer, Craig, Amyot and Buchanan out of money granted by Parliament. 330

October 14, Treasury. Maule to the same. Amos has applied for his fees for advising upon and settling three Canadian Charters. What he knows of the claim. Desires to know how it is to be settled. 334

October 19, Treasury. Baring to Stephen. Although the commission had ceased on the 18th February last, yet Gosford continues to draw from the commissariat, which is against rules. He must therefore pay for all he has drawn. 337

October 21. Unsigned to Spearman. Asks for payment of £200 advanced by Wilder to A. C. Buchanan. Sends Buchanan's engagement to transfer the amount to Wilder. 331

October 21. Unsigned to Maule. Glenelg has requested the Treasury to authorise payment to Amos of such fees as may be due to him. 335

October 21. Unsigned to Spearman. Sends application from Maule for payment of fees to Amos. To move the Lords of the Treasury to order payment. 336

October 25, Unsigned to the same. Details of the arrangement made with Colborne for the payment of £3,000 a year. The Lords of the Treasury to be moved to make provision for the payment of the amount. 325

October 28, Quebec. Colborne to Sir Colin Campbell. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen, 25th November, 1837.

October 30, Quebec. Gosford to Colborne.

October 30, Quebec. Colborne to Gosford.[1] Both enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 9th December, 1837.

October 31, Treasury. Maule to Spearman. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 15th November, 1837.

October — Unsigned to Gosford. Sends copy of letter from the Secretary to the Treasury respecting his irregular drawings from the commissariat. He is to arrange for payment to the commissariat of all articles drawn since the 31st March. 339

November 2, Sorel. Colborne to ——. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen, 25th November, 1837.

November 4, Sorel. Colborne to Spearman. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 9th December, 1837.

November 4, Ordnance. Fox to Stephen. Yule, of the Royal Engineers has finished his tour of duty in Canada. Does the Colonial Secretary wish him to return on special duty? 185

November 9, Quebec. Gore to ——. Sends return of regimental movements ordered by the Lieut. General, his intention being to occupy Montreal as strongly as possible. The provision made there and in other places (named) for the accommodation of the troops. The other military arrangements on the Ottawa, Richelieu, &c. The country about Acadie in a state of rebellion; that on the Richelieu no better; agitators have been enrolling and drilling at various places. Colborne has decided on remaining at Montreal. The usual return of troops referred to in letter can not be ready in time for this post. 75

Enclosed. General distribution of the troops in Upper and Lower Canada. 79

November 14, Whitehall. Phillips to Grey. Lord John Russell has given orders to Legrasse till an opportunity offers to send him to Canada for trial. 105

November 14, Treasury. Spearman to ——. Has Gosford ordered payment to be made of the arrears of salaries? If so, arrangements must be made to pay over the amount to the commissary. 340

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November 15, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from the solicitor to the Treasury that he has paid Amos £126 (120 guineas) for preparing the charters granted to three banks in Lower Canada, the governor to be directed to recover the amount from the banks. Page 341

Enclosed. Maule to Spearman respecting the fees payable to Amos for preparing bank charters. 342

November 16, Ordnance. Vivian to Grey. Asks him to forward letter to Gosford. 186

November 21, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Grey's letter enclosing Carter's report on Colonial currency received. The Lords of the Treasury have the subject under consideration and will avail themselves of Carter's valuable information. It confirms their opinion that the currency must be guided by some general principles. 343

November 21, Treasury The Lords of the Treasury to Stephen. They have had their attention called to the payment of £18 14s. 1¾d. to James Hughes, superintendent of the Indian department for costs paid by him in a suit entered against him in his official capacity; they desire to have Glenelg's opinion on the propriety of the payment. 344

November 23, Audit Office. Commissioners of Audit to Treasury. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 28th December, 1837.

November 24, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. In reference to Glenelg's request that provision be made for the pay and allowance of Colborne to the amount of £3,000 per annum, the Lords of the Treasury desire to know if he has any other military allowance. 345

November 25. General order to send a regiment to Halifax as speedily as possible. The regiment which was intended to be sent from Gibraltar and Jamaica is still to be sent and not to be replaced from hence. 59

Nouember 25, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen. Transmits copy of dispatch, with enclosures received from Colborne. 58

Enclosed. Colborne to———. Sends copy of letter to Sir Colin Campbell for reinforcements. 60

Colborne to Sir Colin Campbell. Asks for reinforcements owing to the critical state of Lower Canada. 61

November 27, Horse Guards. Lord Hill to Glenelg. The service companies of the 93rd have been ordered to proceed to Halifax so soon as tonnage is ready at Cork. Other military arrangements rendered necessary. 63

November 27, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. Transmits copy of statement from the Respective Officers at Quebec concerning the property at Sorel. The report is defective so that further information has been asked for, but the Master General and Board of Ordnance thought it proper to send the information given and especially of there being arrears of rent of £4,600 currency. 187

November 30. Unsigned to Spearman. Sends copy of letter from Glenelg to Colborne by which it will appear that Colborne was to receive no allowance in addition to the £3,000. 346

December 5. Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Grey. The application of Lieut. Grey will be attended to, but in view of the services of so many others, Lord Hill is afraid it will not be in his power to meet his (Grey's) wishes at an early day. 65

December 5. Treasury Spearman to the same. Under the circumstances the Lords of the Treasury will be prepared to honour Gosford's bills for his expenses in returning. 347

December 7, Treasury. Same to Colborne.

December 7, London. Baker to Bidwell. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Stephen, 9th December, 1837.

December 8, Horse Guards. Lord Hill to Glenelg. Her Majesty's Government having determined on the withdrawal of two regiments from the Ionian Islands he will lose no time in carrying out the determination. In respect to troops for Quebec

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shall place in orders the two regiments first for foreign service unless there is any other measure in contemplation. Page 66

December 9, Foreign Office. Backhouse to Stephen. Is directed by Palmerston to send copy of letter from Baker, Consul for Mobile, relative to the shipment of arms to New York, supposed to be for Canada. 100

Enclosed. Baker to Bidwell. Has been informed that arms are being shipped from England to New York to be sent to Canada. Knows of no law to prohibit this trade; should it be desired to know who are engaged in it, that can be easily learned from the consul at New York. The probable destination of the arms. 101

December 9, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of letter and enclosures from Colborne advising that he had authorized payment of £2,000 to the Governor in Chief from the military chest. Asks that Glenelg should consider how the advance is to be repaid. 348

Enclosed. Colborne to Spearman. In the political situation of Lower Canada had authorized Gosford to draw £2,000 from the military chest to enable him to obtain correct information of the designs of the disaffected. 350

Gosford to Colborne. Applies for authority to be given to the Commissary General to meet his (Gosford's) warrants for a sum not to exceed £2,000. 352

Colborne to Gosford. The Commissary General shall be authorized to place at his (Gosford's) disposal the sum of £2,000. 354

Spearman to Colborne. Under the circumstances the Lords of the Treasury sanction the advance of £2,000 to Gosford. 355

December 12, Whitehall. Phillipps to Grey. Lord John Russell sends for the information of Glenelg, copy of private letter from Baker, consul at Mobile, respecting arms shipped to New York supposed to be destined for Canada. 106

Another copy sent by Palmerston, see page 101

December 14. Unsigned to Byham. Has received report respecting Sorel, which is so defective that he could express no opinion about the arrears, but as it is military property, the question as to the recovery of the arrears is one for the Ordnance. 188

December 20. Unsigned to Spearman. The £2,000 advanced from the military chest will be repaid in the same manner as other sums that may be drawn for the same purpose, but Glenelg wishes to postpone answering the inquiry until government shall decide what course to adopt regarding Lower Canada. 349

December 22, Glynn. Vivian to Glenelg (private). Fox has sent letter and his answer which is all right. Before leaving town he was in correspondence with Lord Hill respecting artillery and had ordered a company to be got ready for immediate embarkation. If there is to be a struggle a strong force should be sent at once, and the fault not be repeated that was committed in the American war. The people in Canada are French and a military people. Hopes a strong force will settle the matter. A few cavalry should certainly be sent. 195

December 23, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. The Ordnance have given orders respecting the equipment of troops in Lower Canada. 197

December 25, Ordnance. Fox to Glenelg. Cavalry horses cannot be got in the Canadas, but there are plenty in the United States. An agent might be privately sent to New York to purchase. There is a battalion of rifles just returned from New Brunswick who know the country, and which he supposes Lord Hill will send. 198

December 26, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury have given instructions to the commissary to defray from the military chest expenses incurred under the authority of Colborne and supported by his warrant. 356

December 27, Ordnance. Vivian to Glenelg. It is the Admiralty that takes up vessels, the Ordnance merely calls on them. The Ordnance has at present no stores to send

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except some tents and other camp equipage that cannot be wanted before the opening of navigation. Page 200

December 28. Lord Hill to Glenelg. Has given order to embark the service companies of the 93rd regiment as soon as tonnage shall arrive at Cork, and they are to be completed to 100 men each company. 68

December 28, Horse Guards. Lord Hill to Glenelg. Has received command to keep the military force in British North America at 10,000 men, including 400 or 500 cavalry, but not including artillery; 1,000 men are to be sent to Halifax, and the remainder should reach the St. Lawrence at the opening of navigation; the service companies to be raised to 100 men each. No time shall be lost in carrying out the orders. Asks as to the transport of horses and recommends that a proportion of them should be bought in Canada. How the staff should be composed. 69

December 28, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Were instructions sent to Gosford respecting the repayment of £162 9s. 0d. for stationery supplied to the Secretary's department? 357

Enclosed. Commissioners of Audit to the Treasury. Orders were given to pay to the military chest £162 9s. 0d. for stationery but this does not appear to have been paid. 360

December 29, Horse Guards. FitzRoy Somerset to Grey. Lord Hill recommends that at the season of the year the troops must embark, flannel shirts and drawers should be provided. Suggests the best method of laying in the supply. 73

December 30, Ordnance. Vivian to Glenelg. Asks him to include a company of sappers with officers in proportion to the requisition he is preparing. 201

December (?). Unsigned to Barrow. The pursers of the vessels to carry reinforcements to British North America to provide a supply of flannel shirts and drawers. 74

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February 9. Unsigned to Spearman. The cause of the delay in settling the claim for stationery supplied to the Secretary's department. 358

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Q. 241-1-2-3.

1836.

Part 1 from page 1 to 257; part 2 from page 258 to 548; part 3 page 549 to 831.

December 3, Quebec. Stayner to Maberly. Enclosed in Lawrence to Stephen, 27th January, 1837.

January 5, London. Maberly to Stephen. Reports the improvements introduced into the postal service of Canada. The excessive amount of the pay given to Stayner, deputy postmaster general. The hardships that would be inflicted on the public by the abolition of the privileged system, the bill to reduce the postage having failed to pass. Page 409

January 12, London. Lechmere to Stephen. A careful search has been made but the name of Lachlan Macleane said to be appointed collector in Philadelphia in 1772, cannot be found. 414

January 18, Glasgow. Macfarlane to Grey. Recommends Rev. Dr. Black who is appointed to advocate the claims of the Church of Scotland. 638

nuary 27, London. Lawrence to Stephen. Sends letter from the deputy postmaster general in Canada that postage due by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada has been paid but that due by the Government of Lower Canada is still unsettled. 415

Enclosed. Stayner to Maberly. Reports the payment of postage due by Upper Canada but that due by Lower Canada is still unsettled. 416

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January 27. Lawrence to Stephen. Sends report from the deputy postmaster general of Canada that up to the 5th April last 33 new post offices had been opened and an addition made of 307 miles of established mail road, the extra number of miles travelled in a week by the post was 896 and there was a considerable increase to the gross revenue of the post office in the Canadas. Page 417

Enclosed. State of the post office department in the Canadas for the year ended 5th April, 1836. 418

(There is an error in the figures of this state, which has occurred in the original.)

January 29. Archbishop of Canterbury to Glenelg. Had written to the Bishop of Quebec respecting a proposed see in Upper Canada, but the Bishop is so indisposed that it has not been laid before him. Since then he has been seized with apoplectic attacks of a very serious nature. It would be desirable then to consult the Bishop of Montreal before coming to a decision. 503

January 30. London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Has not written since the 17th ulto. Had expected news of Stuart's movements. Death of Grant, chairman of constitutional delegates. The letters of his private confidential correspondents have not lately come regularly so that he cannot communicate with confidence what is passing. The legislature of Upper Canada were about to demand a seaport and a change of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada so as to embrace the island of Montreal, which they prefer to a union, but rather than not obtain a seaport they would submit to it. With the exception of the population on the island, neither of these measures would be satisfactory. Refers to the scheme submitted on the 17th of last month as more satisfactory than either of these. The French Canadians of property think something will and must be done to satisfy "Les Anglais." Is satisfied its speedy passage would save ministers much trouble and in a short time allay agitation although for a time it might cause excitement among the French Canadian population but finding their liberties not infringed upon and their properties becoming more valuable the heat would pass away. Sees no objection to the number of representatives being increased. Suggests that the College at Cobourg should send a member which would secure the good will of an important sect. Is inclined to think the clergy reserves in Upper Canada will be sold and the proceeds applied to general education. 3

January 31, Unsigned to the Bishop of Montreal. Sends copy of an address from the Anglican clergy of Upper Canada for the erection of a new see, also copy of correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury and of a letter to the Bishop of Quebec who is too ill to attend to business. Asks, therefore, for the remarks that his local knowledge may enable him to make. 505

February 3, London. Gillespie to Stephen. Has written to Glenelg. Will send account of the origin of the contingent expenses of the Legislature if that is wanted. Unless support is given by the home Government to British interests in Canada agitation will recommence and it will be difficult to arrest its progress. Sends copy of letter to friends in the direction of the Montreal and City Banks on the subject of petitioning for charters. Calls attention to the large importation from Canada to show its growing importance, the total value being £3,800,000, a larger sum than he had any idea of. The fears of merchants in London that disturbance will arise in Canada unless some sign of protection is given to the British party. 7

Enclosed. Gillespie to John Jamieson, Montreal Bank and John Fotheringham, City Bank. If application is made, a charter will be granted or such other Act passed as will give facility for conducting business. The petition should be drawn out in accordance with the charter. An agent should be appointed in London to receive and forward the application.

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Does not wish his name mentioned in connection with the application but shall do the best for those interested, if entrusted with the petition. Page 10

February 3. London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Is grateful for the confidence reposed in him. Regrets that Government does not find itself in a position to deal with Lower Canada, so as to secure its permanent tranquillity. Is pleased that no concession is to be made to the House of Assembly in respect to an elective Council. The continuance of that House as it is will give an earnest of the determination to uphold the constitution. The establishment of a court of appeal at Montreal will be thankfully received as well as the charter or Act to continue the provincial banks permanently. Suggests postponing the grant of a charter to the Bank of British North America till the trade shall petition for it. It is, no doubt, intended to create a fund to pay off the arrears of salaries to public officers as well as the contingent expenses of the Legislature. The grievance on account of stopping the work at the Montreal harbour. Its stoppage when nearly completed; the injury it will sustain if left as it is, its completion would allay much feeling and beautify the city. The almost impassable road to the harbour during spring and autumn, in summer the deposits are likely to cause disease and persons owning property in the neighbourhood cannot make use of it. The bad effect of improvements elsewhere on the unfinished part of the harbour and loss of life and property as the consequence of it being left unfinished. Urges the completion of the harbour. Page 12

February 4. London. Bruyeres to Grey. By order of the British American Land Company he sends memorial addressed to Gosford by the commissioners of the company in Canada, in the hope that it may induce Glenelg to reconsider his opinion. 172

February 7. London. Maberly to Stephen. Is afraid the return wanted cannot be supplied, but will consult the accountant to see if the remittance from the two provinces can be distinguished. 419

February 8. London. The same to the same. Sends statement of the sums for postage remitted from Upper and Lower Canada and a copy of a memorandum of the accountant. 420

Enclosed. Statement of the sums remitted for postage in the Canadas for the last five years. 421

Memorandum by the accountant general. Has sent statement of remittances for the last five years but cannot state the proportion collected by each province, nor the expense of the Halifax packet which is defrayed by the Admiralty. 422

February 8. London. Memorial of Rev. E. Black on behalf of the Church of Scotland in Canada. 682

February 8. London. Rev. E. Black to Glenelg. Sends letter from Gosford and memorial from himself respecting the present state of the Scottish Church in the Canadas. 688

February 10. London. Pelly to the same. The peace and order in the territories under the Hudson's Bay Company have rendered it unnecessary to trouble the Colonial department, but the approaching termination of exclusive trade makes it his duty to bring the whole case under the notice of his Majesty's government, so as to ascertain what measures are to be taken for the administration of justice, police, &c. History of the origin of the Hudson's Bay Company. The French fur trade previous to the conquest of Canada, till which time no competition existed but subsequent to that, competition arose leading to the formation of a company uner the title of the North-west Company which amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. Sketch of the operations of American and Russian fur traders before the amalgamation. Applies for an extension of the license. After a severe competition the Hudson's Bay Company has succeeded in establishing settlements and

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obtaining almost an exclusive enjoyment of the fur trade. Actions of the Russian government in disavowing the acts of their officers. Page 270

Enclosed. Simpson to Pelly. Report of the state of the Indian Country and trade previous and subsequent to the year 1821. 288

February 11, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Had urged the union of the provinces as an effectual remedy for existing evils in Lower Canada and giving political power to the English inhabitants, the want of which has been the root of the difficulties. His other plan was to have federal union of the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada to meet at Montreal. Is of the same opinion as was expressed in former letters. In any case it would be expedient to ensure a certain revenue to be at the disposal of government to defray civil and other expenses. Hopes a bill to that effect may be brought in and passed as a reference to a committee will cause only delay and disappointment and be the means of creating violence in the province. More trouble is to be apprehended from doing too little than too much and the Crown duties may be resumed without causing much heat. The credit that would accrue to a statesman who would give a free constitution to a colony more populous than Scotland was on its union with England. 17

February 15, London. Same to the same. Sends statements of the duties collected on imports into Canada last year. Calculates the amount that should be at the disposal of government. Besides this there must be money lying dead in the Receiver General's chest. 22

Enclosed. Duties collected at Quebec and Montreal in 1836. 25

February 15, London. Rev. E. Black to Glenelg. States the amounts that have been received by the Church of England ministers in Canada and the unpaid services of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, as regimental chaplains, &c. 689

February 15, London. Rev. D. Brown to the same. Had gone to Lower Canada as a missionary, was settled in Val Cartier but from the poverty of the people was unable to remain. Prays for sufficient aid to enable him to resume his ministerial duties. 727

February 16. Unsigned to Bruyeres. Has received memorandum on the demand of the British North American Company, a copy of which has been sent to Gosford for his observations. Till these are received, Glenelg will not pronounce any conclusive decision. 174

February 17, London. Gillespie to Grey. Sends newspapers containing address from the Assembly with the strong points that can be urged by Upper Canada in favour of the annexation of Montreal to that province. There are objections to it which could be raised on the part of Lower Canada. Believes that the federal union is the best step that could be taken. 26

February 18, London. Bruyeres to the same. The directors of the British American Land Company send a report from the Eastern Townships of the satisfactory progress made there from the exertions of the Company. 189

Enclosed. Report by R. Carter of the satisfactory progress made by the Eastern townships. 190

February 20, London. Rev. E. Black to Grey. Had received his note asking for his (Black's) address in Scotland, that Glenelg's decision might be sent there. Ellice advises that he should not leave till he shall receive the decision, so he shall remain until Wednesday evening. Should he not receive a favourable answer he shall submit the case to the King in Council and thereafter if necessary bring it before Parliament. 702

February 22, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Apologises for intruding on His Lordship's time. Had hoped that Government had required no further proof of the disposition of the Assembly to thwart the designs of the Imperial administration and to impede the improvement of the country and also that retrospective as well as prospective measure permanently providing for the civil government and conferring influence on the mercantile classes would have been adopted but that expectation has vanished. Hopes the measures to be introduced will

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prove more comprehensive than he expects, but his anticipations of its tendency are gloomy. Wishes that some mark of encouragement were given to the people of Montreal. The memorial of Strachan on McGill College must have been received before this; hopes Government may see fit to comply with the intentions of the testator. The advantages of a college in Montreal are fully stated in the memorial. Applies also to have the harbour at Montreal finished. Page 28

February 22, London. Rev. E. Black to Grey. Thanks him for his courtesy and hopes to have the decision on or before the 15th of March as he is anxious to return to his duties. His heart's desire is to rescue his brethren from poverty and if necessary he shall return to London for this purpose. 704

February —. Unsigned to Rev. D. Brown. Glenelg has instructed him to say that the question of the clergy reserves is before His Majesty's Government and his letter will receive consideration. 731

Other representations on the same subject. 732 to 775, 798 to 813 & 815

March 8, London. Return from the pay office of stock held in the public funds on account of sales of cleygy reserves in Canada. 687

March 9, London. Memorial of Rev. Mr. Palmer to Glenelg for assistance to make provision for the religious education of the growing population by building churches and schoolhouses. 622

Statement of the case of Guelph in Upper Canada. 625

March 11, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. His satisfaction at the discussion of the Canadian question and the passing of the resolutions by so large a majority which will invade no privileges of the Assembly and, if followed up, will give security to the population of British origin. Is aware that no scheme will be left untried by the minority to retard or prevent the passing of the resolutions. Implores Government to press them. If the agent of the Assembly is given time to consult his constituents such proceedings will take place as will alarm the people and commons of Britain and make them believe they are again on the brink of an American revolution. Reaction may by such means be expected and if ultimately carried the measure will only be so by a reduced majority. Joins in the belief of the good effect of the measure being passed by a large majority. Will address Stanley on the subject if he (Glenelg) approve. The Canadian merchants are more uneasy than ever as the question now stands. They intend to point out to His Lordship the baneful effects of delay. 31

March 14, London. Gould to the same. Has been directed by the North American Colonial Association to express their gratification at the resolutions presented to the House of Commons by Government. There will be a difference of opinion among the people of the province of British descent, but the members of the committee have resolved to use all their influence to promote unanimity. The committee apprehend no injury to person or property from the opposition of persons of French descent to the resolutions being carried into effect, provided the resolutions be carried promptly, but they look with alarm on the possible success of the minority in delaying them. The great moral effect of the overwhelming majority of the 8th instant will be lost if any indecision is shown, and agitation will be carried on in Canada with the greater virulence the more the hope is entertained of defeating the resolutions. 35

March 17. Unsigned to Gillespie. Gosford has been informed of the result of the debate on the 4th resolution, and that no time would be lost in obtaining a decision on the others. Glenelg declines to offer any opinion as to the propriety of communicating on Canadian affairs with Stanley. 34

March 17. Unsigned to Gould. Has received letter containing the sentiments of the North American Colonial Association on resolutions introduced by Russell. The result of the vote on the 8th instant has been sent to Gosford. There will be no delay which is not indispensable in obtaining a decision on the remaining resolutions. Glenelg does not see the necessity at present of

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troubling the members of the association to wait on him, but if the necessity should arise he will avail himself of the offer. Page 38

March 25, London. Robinson to Grey. The British American Land Company has paid £12,480 for instalments, exclusive of £15,754 5s. 6d. expended for roads and other improvements. Another instalment of £6,000 sterling, with three years interest has, no doubt, been paid by the commissioners. 197

March 24, Dumfries. Rev. E. Black to Glenelg. Had expected that his decision would be communicated before this time. Applies again for an answer to the memorial. 706

March 25. Unsigned to Rev. E. Black. Glenelg has had letter and memorial under consideration. Explains the obligation to continue the allowance during life to ministers of the Church of England in Canada. No exertion shall be wanting by which the just claims of the Church of Scotland may be recognised and enforced. 695

March 30, Dumfries. Rev. E. Black to Grey. Regrets that Glenelg's reply should be unfavourable. The adherents of the Church of Scotland in Canada cannot be expected to submit willingly to the partial treatment of Government when they see grants of money annually voted to Romish and Episcopal churches and all aid refused to the branch of the national Church. Submits a list of grievances overlooked in Glenelg's reply. In order to exert himself to the utmost in behalf of his brethren, he has sent a preacher of the Church of Scotland, at his own expense, to Montreal, so that he can remain until after the meeting of the General Assembly. 708

March —. Unsigned to Palmer. Has received his letter of the 9th on the insufficiency of the provision for the erection of churches and schools for the Church of England population in Upper Canada. This is a subject in which Government has taken great interest, but the sales of the clergy reserves do not afford an opportunity to comply with his request, and as it has been proposed to transfer the casual and territorial revenue to the Legislature, Government would not feel justified in imposing any charges on that fund other than those to which it was subject at the time of the proposed surrender. 631

April 15, London. Lechmere, State Paper office, to Stephen. Has sent 10 volumes of American military correspondence, 4 volumes American promiscuous, 58 volumes of correspondence with the provinces, 1775 to 1778, being 72 volumes in all. Others are at the Foreign Office and Colonial Office. 423

April 19, London. Children to Stephen. Reports the action that will be taken on the observations of Mr. David Douglas. 425

April 22, London. Bruyeres to Grey. The directors of the British American Land Company had intimated to Col. McDougall that they would have great pleasure in receiving any propositions from the Colonial Office respecting emigration. 199

April 24. Unsigned to Rev. E. Black. Writes on behalf of Glenelg in reference to the grievances which he (Black) alleges were not noticed. 713

April 26, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Congratulates His Lordship on the passing of the resolutions respecting Lower Canada. It is desirable that the bill founded on them may be passed without delay. Sends observations on passing events and his annoyance at certain appointments. 41

April 26, London. Same to Stephen. Encloses letter addressed to Glenelg containing matters he may not be aware of, but which his connection and local knowledge enable him to learn. He has no private interest to serve. Applies for printed copies of the instructions regarding Canada, and a copy of the bill to be founded on them. Hopes it will contain a clause to enable the Governor to obtain money from the Assembly to complete public works, but particularly the harbour of Montreal. 39

April 26, Glasgow. Macfarlane to Glenelg. Forwards memorial on behalf of the Church of Scotland. 639

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Enclosed. Memorial advocating the claims of the Church of Scotland to an equal share of the clergy reserves with the Church of England. Page 640

April 29, Brockville. Authority for Morris enclosed in Morris to Glenelg, 7th June, 1837.

May 1, London. Bettridge and Cronyn to Glenelg. They have been appointed a deputation from the clergy of Canada and ask for an interview. 525

Enclosed. Appeal on behalf of the Church of England in Canada with state of the religious condition of the province. 526

Form of subscription list. 530

May 5, London. Attwood to Grant. The object of the interview asked for is to learn if the obstacle to the granting of a royal charter to the Bank of British North America has been removed and to point out the effects of expiry this spring of the charters of all the banks. 228

May 6. Unsigned to Gillespie. The petition from the banks of Lower Canada with Acts of incorporation, &c., have been referred to the law officers. It is intended, if the law officers see no objection, to advise granting a charter, to those banks containing the same provisions as are in the provincial Acts of incorporation but limited to twelve months. His letter has conveyed to Glenelg the first information of the appointments objected to. Had no doubt that in the exercise of patronage Gosford would consult the interests of the whole province and not of a party. The remission of the fine imposed on the *Minerce* was done by Glenelg's directions, founded on the opinion of the law officers. 46

May 9, London. Gillespie to Grey. Has not seen the petition or proposed charter sent by the Bank of Montreal but fears it may contain privileges not in the provincial charter. Trusts if the whole cannot be granted that a charter containing all the provisions of the provincial Acts may be given with liberty to extend its capital from £250,000 to £500,000. The increase is much wanted and will enable the bank to avert threatened calamities. 49

May 10, London. Pelly to Glenelg. In compliance with the conditions of the license he sends copies of the registers of people employed in the territories. 307

Enclosed. List:

Governor	1	
Chief factors and chief traders	55	
Chaplain	1	
Assistant chaplain	1	
Clerks, postmasters, &c	105	
Servants	921	
	1,084	308

May 12, London. Attwood to Grant. The directors of the Bank of British North America would be obliged if an early appointment were made for an interview. 231

May 13, London. Unsigned to Attwood. The obstacle to granting a royal charter to the Bank of British North America still remains. Whatever assistance may be given to companies chartered by Acts of the Assembly which have been permitted to expire cannot extend to companies which have not obtained such Acts. 230

May 15, London. Petition of representatives of the Bank of Montreal and the Quebec and City Banks for an extension of the charters from the space of one year to a period of seven years. 50

May 15. Gould and Freer to Glenelg. Ask for an interview. 55

May 15, London. Attwood to Grant. The directors of the Bank of British North America have received Grey's letter of the 13th, but still desire an interview with Glenelg. 233

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May 15, London. Stephen to Attwood. The letter by Grey of the 13th was sent before that from Attwood was received. If the directors of the Bank of British North America still desire an interview, Glenelg will be happy to meet them on the 19th. Page 232

May 17, London. Gould to Grey. The additional capital for the Bank of Montreal has been subscribed. Had suggested to Glenelg that authority be given for this increase. The resolutions will not, according to a correspondent, put down Papineau and his party or Roebuck and Hume. The only good thing is the prospect of paying the arrears. The remedies proposed by the correspondent. 56

May 17, London. Attwood to Stephen. Had received his letter of the 15th. The directors will wait on Glenelg on the day and at the hour named. 234

May 17, London. Campbell to the same. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel reports that a dispatch was received from the Bishop of Montreal with copy of letter to the commissioners for Lower Canada setting forth the urgent demand for additional clergymen. Applies for £600 a year from His Majesty's Government from the clergy reserves; the society is willing to grant a like annual amount. 426

May 20, London. Unsigned to Gosford. The petition from the committee of trade of Montreal was presented by a deputation from the Bank of British North America and laid before the King. 261

May 22. Unsigned to Gillespie, Gould and Freer. His Majesty has been advised to interfere for the re-establishment of the corporate character of the banks as the provincial Acts are expiring and cannot be revived on account of political circumstances with which the banks have nothing to do. 52

May 23, London. Various representatives of banks to Grey. Request that the three charters for the Lower Canada banks be prepared in accordance with the form approved by the law officers of the Crown, and that the time be limited to 12 months after the termination of next session. 262

May —. List of proprietors of the Bank of British North America. 236

May 31. Unsigned to Macfarlane. Glenelg with every desire to give a favourable reply to the memorial, points out that there are no funds available to pay stipends to the clergy of the Church of Scotland, but as the sales of clergy reserves are considerable in Upper Canada, he hopes that this difficulty will be overcome at an early period. 654

June 2, London. Attwood to Glenelg. The directors of the Bank of British North America again apply for a royal charter. The refusal to grant this whilst such a grant was made to other institutions cannot fail materially to prejudice the standing of the bank both in Britain and the colonies. 263

June 2. Unsigned to Campbell. States the claims of the Church of Scotland to a share of the clergy reserves, and regrets he cannot entertain the proposal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 427

June 2, Unsigned to Rev. E. Black. Glenelg finds that there is a small unappropriated sum from clergy reserves in the hands of the paymaster of the civil services. Anxious to give effect to his predecessor's views and to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, he will lose no time in instructing Gosford to pay over to the Church of Scotland in Lower Canada the sum of £500 for the present year, but no permanent provision can now be made. 720

June 4, Montreal. Petition from the committee of trade of Montreal. Represents the disadvantages to which the trade is exposed in consequences of the temporary Acts to incorporate banking institutions and pray for a royal charter to the Bank of British North America so as to secure the permanency of banking operations in the provinces. 258

June 4, Montreal. Unsigned to — —. Enclosed in Gillespie to Grey, Montreal, 17th July, 1837.

June 5, London. Gillespie to Grey. Asks him to ascertain how the Receiver General of Upper Canada stands with Thomas Wilson & Co.; has found that he is a

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creditor, but does not know the extent. He (Gillespie) will be happy to hear that the bank charters have received the royal signature and are on the way to the province. He has been anxiously looking for the introduction of the bills, as the fruit of the resolutions: hopes the measure has not been abandoned. Page 59

June 5. Unsigned to Bruyeres. Glenelg has received memorial sent to Gosford by the commissioners in Canada of the British American Land Company. Cites cases showing that the grantees of lands were at the expense of surveys, both external and internal. The British American Land Company has not made out a case for exemption. 175

Enclosed. Memorial of the commissioners in Canada of the British American Land Company. 182

June 6, Montreal. Unsigned to ———. Enclosed in Gillespie to Grey, 17th July, 1837.

June 7, London. Morris to Glenelg. If the Royal assent has not yet been given to the bill to establish a bank at Brockville he would be happy to wait on His Lordship. 776

Enclosed. List of subscribers to the Brockville Bank. 777

Authority for Morris to wait on the Ministry respecting the bank at Brockville. 780

Meeting of merchants and others at Brockville. 781

June 10, London. Bruyeres to Grey. The directors of the British American Land Company desire to have an interview with Glenelg in respect to interest on the purchase of lands from the Crown. 209

June 10. Unsigned to Attwood. His Majesty's Government have decided, owing to the political state of Lower Canada, not to create any new incorporated bank in the province. 268

June 13. Unsigned to Spearman. By direction of Glenelg sends to the Treasury account of the promises respecting the clergy reserves made to the Church of Scotland in Canada. Gosford has been instructed to pay over £500 to the Scotch Church in Lower Canada, but to intimate that Government could not guarantee the permanency of this assistance. 668

June 14, Dumfries. Rev. E Black to Grey. Thanks Glenelg for his proposed instruction to Gosford to pay over £500 to the presbytery of the Church of Scotland in Lower Canada. It is important as the first recognition by the principal Secretary of State of the claims of the Church of Scotland to a share of the clergy reserves. Regrets the amount was not made larger and cannot admit that it is a fulfilment of the pledge given by Bathurst. Asks that each clergyman in Lower Canada be granted £100 a year. An addition to the grant might be made from the payments of the Land Company. 722

June 17, London. Carter to Grey. Sends report of the North American Colonial Association to be laid before Glenelg. 60

Enclosed. Report. 61

June 27. Unsigned to Rev. E. Black. The regret of Glenelg that he cannot comply with his (Black's) suggestion to add to the grant out of the payments of the British American Land Company. 725

June 30, London. Morris to Grey. Has received letter that the bill to establish a bank at Brockville had not yet reached the Colonial Office. If there should be only one bill for the establishment of a bank in the district of Johnstown, that at Brockville should have the preference. 793

July 1, London. Bettridge and Cronyn to Glenelg. Appeal for assistance to enable the Church of England to perform properly its ecclesiastical functions. 531

July 6, London. Gillespie to Grey. Hears that specie is to be sent to Lower Canada to pay the arrears. The loss this mode of remittance would cause. 77

July 17, London. Same to the same. Sends extracts of letters from Canada lately received. 78

Enclosed. Unsigned to —— . Has sent and is sending newspapers containing reports of speeches by Papineau at St. Laurent and proceedings at

1837.

St. Scholastique. Has no doubt the procession from St. Benoit was arranged by Papineau. The contemptible character of the men who are stirring up agitation. The demonstration is got up to help Roebuck to bully the British Parliament, for the mimic heroes have no more idea of personally engaging in a conflict than in flying, and, except Lafontaine and two or three others they would be missing as leaders. Describes individually six of the actors at St. Scholastique all that he knows. The meeting there was the most effective but is far from being the voice of the country. Division on the subject which has prevented many of the meetings at the places originally intended. Attempt made to rouse Quebec. The division will be seen when Government takes a firm stand. Page 79

Unsigned to ——. The influence of the Papineau party is beginning to wane, but if the ministry continues to vacillate its effect will be to strengthen the party. Were the ministry to assure safety to the well-disposed the clique would be thrown on its back. There appears to be a decided split at Quebec, divisions elsewhere and the matter is treated lightly in many places. The great majority appear to be tired of agitation. Quiet will be obtained but not by making further overtures to the party, which would only give a fresh opportunity for boasting. Sends Papineau's speech at St. Laurent; enjoins him to read it, otherwise he could not be convinced of the prostration of principle in that creature. 84

July 17. London. Reverend Messrs. Bettridge and Cronyn to Glenelg. Have received Glenelg's letter. Ask for a copy of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the rectories and also His Lordship's accompanying dispatch. 582

July 20. London. Bettridge to the same. Urges the claims of the Church of England in Canada and asks that the resolutions of Government on the subject be communicated to him for the information of the Church. 549

Enclosed. Memorial of Bettridge to the Queen on behalf of the Church of England in Canada. 567

July 21. London. Bruyeres to Stephen. Has received letter that Glenelg will send Gosford the opinion of the Solicitor and Attorney General desiring him to direct the commissioners in Canada to act according to that opinion. The directors ask that Gosford be not written to until after the return of their chairman and hearing further from him. 201

July 23. Unsigned to Rev. Messrs. Bettridge and Cronyn. Calls attention to the state of church affairs in Australia which does not draw from Great Britain. The public funds have been placed at the disposal of the legislature there. 543

July 25. London. Macfarlane to Grey. Introduces Mathieson who is deputed by the Presbyterian clergy of Lower Canada. States the objects Mathieson has in view in the interview he has asked for. 672

August 7. Unsigned to Bettridge. Agrees with some of his statements, but the question must await the decision of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada. 575

August 16, Addington. Archbishop of Canterbury to Glenelg. Calls attention to the unfortunate case of the Bishop of Montreal consequent on the death of the Bishop of Quebec, which deprives him of all resources, even for necessary expenditure. The bad effect of this, on the cause of religion. When parliamentary grants fail, provision should be made from local sources. 506

August 22. London. Alder to Glenelg. Enclosed in Glenelg to Head, 4th September, 1837.

August 23. Margate. Rolph to Glenelg. Sends acknowledgment signed by Howell, that the seal of the custom-house officer had been attached to two parcels of dispatches. 432

Enclosed. Howell's acknowledgment. 433

August 29. Quebec. Extract from a letter unsigned. Enclosed in Gillespie to Stephen, 25th September, 1837.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1837.

August 29. Unsigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His solicitude respecting the Church of England in Canada. The difficulty in providing for the Bishops which is apparently insuperable. The limited power possessed by His Majesty's Government over the internal affairs of the provinces. Page 509

September 1, Croydon. Archbishop of Canterbury to Glenelg (?). Thanks him for letter, but will make no remarks on it at present. 513

September 4, London. Glenelg to Head. Sends copy of letter from Alder and asks for a report on the facts that the Indians may be protected in their rights. 430

Enclosed. Alder to Glenelg. Applies for a grant of land in the Bay of Quinté to the Chippewa Indians that they may not lose the benefit of their improvements. 430

September 5, Stanstead. Carter to Gould. Enclosed in Bruyeres to Grey, 18th February, 1837.

September 9, London. Pelly to Glenelg. Points out the importance of their knowing the decision of Government on the renewal of the Hudson's Bay Company's licence. 343

September 12, London. Bruyeres to Grey. The directors of the British American Land Company ask for a further postponement in respect to the letter to be written to Gosford concerning the interest on the purchase money until they are prepared to ask for an interview to confer on the matter. 202

September 19. Unsigned to Pelly. Government has no objection to the renewal of the Hudson's Bay licence, but on condition that it should not prevent the erection within its limits, of new colonies or provinces which Government is disposed to establish. 344

September 25, London. Gillespie to Stephen. Sends the *Morning Courier* of 24th August, and extract from a letter from a correspondent. 87

Enclosed. Extract. The political affairs are not well managed. If Papineau had granted a civil list the British community would have been left to the tender mercies of the French party. 88

September 25, Ramsgate. Bettridge to Glenelg. Long argument in support of the claim of the Church of England in Canada to the clergy reserves. 583

September 27, London. Laurence to Stephen. Sends letter from the deputy postmaster general at Quebec, on the subject of forwarding mails from Halifax to New Brunswick and Canada by express. The arrangement has not been successful, asks if it is to continue. 434

September 28, London. Latrobe to Glenelg. Represents the danger to the mission of the church of the Brethren among the Delaware Indians, and gives a sketch of its establishment. 443

Enclosed. Extract from letter from the Bishop of the Brethren's Church, respecting the land granted for the benefit of the Indians. 445

Various documents connected with the grant of land. 446

October 4. Unsigned to Laurence. In reference to letter of 27th ultimo, Stayner has proved the impolicy of maintaining the present system as far as it relates to newspapers, but does not dissuade from continuing the system so far as it relates to letters. Glenelg would hesitate to recommend the abandonment of the present arrangement. 435

Enclosed. Stayner to Maberly. The objections to sending mails by express from Halifax. The hardships of the expressmen. 436

October 7, London. Bruyeres to Grey. The directors of the British American Land Company desire to call attention to the damage that will be caused to settlers in the Eastern Townships if Acts relating to the district of St. Francis are allowed to expire. 203

October 7, London. Gould to Glenelg. Calls attention to the serious consequences likely to ensue from the expiry of the Acts, one to establish the district of St. Francis and erect courts of law therein, and the other to establish registry offices in the townships. Should they be allowed to expire great inconvenience would result. 89

1837.

October 12, London. Extract. Enclosed in Gillespie to Glenelg, 11th November, 1837.

October 17, Montreal. Unsigned to Gillespie. Enclosed in Gillespie to Glenelg, 29th November, 1837.

October 21. Unsigned to Gould. The subject of the expiry of two Acts mentioned in letter of the 7th will engage the early attention of Government. Page 91

October 25, London. Pelly to Stephen. Sends proposed grant of exclusive trade with the Indians drawn up in conformity with the conditions laid down. 345

October 26, London. Carter to Glenelg. Had during the last year visited the principal places in the North American provinces, except Newfoundland, to establish branches of the Bank of British North America, and had directed his attention to the state of the currency; it seemed that the commercial affairs of the provinces were injured by the damaged state of the currency more than by any other cause. In the United States the power of coining money and fixing the rates of foreign coins was reserved to the Federal Government. A similar course was not followed in the British possessions, but Legislatures change the currency under the pressure of temporary difficulty or supposed necessity by which the value of property has been changed and all mercantile affairs deranged. Sends a table of the coins current in North America, with their value in the United States. Gives instances of the differences in the currency and in bills of exchange. Enters into details on the subject. 96

Enclosed. Table of coins with their value in different places. 108

Remarks. 109

October —, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Reports from Lower Canada are of a nature to cause apprehension to the Anglo-Canadian residents. The repeated refusal of the Assembly to provide for the expenses of the civil government, unless they had it in their own hands, paralyses public and private effort. The refusal of the Imperial Government to interfere has been tortured to mean fear instead of forbearance, and this is used to warp the disposition of the once peaceful habitant, so that he will commit acts of violence. Bands of revolutionists are formed to be called into action at public meetings, particularly in the event of a general election should there be an attempt to oust Papineau. The English party are less violent, but are prepared to act in a most determined manner when their opponents give them an opportunity. Asks that the Executive be strengthened, for peace will not be maintained without military aid. Does not approve of the actions of the Constitutionalists in asking for a union of the provinces before a petition was sent from the Legislature of Upper Canada. Agitation of the subject would unite both the well and ill-intentioned of the French Canadians, as they are all opposed to the union. Nothing but a fair measure of representation will satisfy the British settler, which would check the attempt at revolt of one party and satisfy the other, who are determined to resist violence. It is clear that no bill will be found against a French Canadian, however great its enormity, if his crime be in any way connected with politics. An admirer of Papineau said: "We will not be quiet till we have driven out these rascals," meaning the English speaking population. 92

November 10, London. Pelly to Stephen. Encloses for Glenelg's examination copy of the grant to the Hudson's Bay Company of the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of North America, made on 5th December, 1821. 349

Enclosed. Charter by George 4th above referred to. 350

November 11, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Sends extract from a letter written by a friend long resident in Lower Canada, written in a moderate tone and with much good sense. Corrects an error in letter of 24th October. 113

Enclosed. Extract reporting the alarming condition of the province which is in a convulsed state. The disaffected appointing their own magistrates, &c. Reported arrival of troops. 114

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1837.

November 11, London. Crosse to Glenelg. Writes on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company in respect to Creole Lagrasse, charged with the massacre of eleven Indians in December, 1835. Page 360

November 13. Unsigned to Phillipps. Has transmitted by order of Glenelg to Lord John Russell letter from the Hudson's Bay Company. The magistrate declines to commit Lagrasse for a sufficient time to be sent to undergo his trial. Asks that such instructions be sent as are thought necessary. 363

November 14, London. Franken to Grey. Sends a letter to be forwarded to the Bishop of Montreal. 117

November 17, London. Pelly to Glenelg. He will send word when the first vessel sails by which Lagrasse may be sent to Quebec. 365

November 18, Glasgow. Macfarlane to Grey. Asks him to submit to Glenelg the memorial from the committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. 676

Enclosed. Memorial in support of the memorial from the Scotch church in Canada for a proper share of the clergy reserves. 677

November 23, London. Gould to Glenelg. Had been informed that Government would pay attention to the difficulties apprehended from the expiration of the Acts establishing the district of St. Francis and registry offices in the townships. The anxiety respecting these Acts is increasing in Lower Canada. 118

November 29, London. Gillespie to the same. The weakness of Gosford's public character; hopes that his successor will possess judgment and firmness. Cannot blame unprotected magistrates, militia officers, &c., from resigning when threatened with violence, but he cannot believe that a body of French Canadian habitants can array themselves against civilians far less against troops. The agitation is for effect and to intimidate Government and the House of Commons from legislating to suppress the refractory, so that the popular party may reign as hitherto. There will be no actual revolt but a violent spirit will be kept alive, unless checked. This has caused the stoppage of all commercial and industrial operations. Urges the sending reinforcements of troops, even should they remain behind the ramparts of Quebec and the barracks of Montreal. The time has come when an end should be put to the existing state of things; suggests the passing of certain Acts. 122

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Montreal stating the real objects of the majority of the Assembly, and to gain their ends they attribute every benefit to the instrumental ty of Papineau. 128

November 30. Unsigned to Gould. In answer to his inquiry of the 23rd as to the expiration of the Acts constituting the district of St. Francis and establishing registry offices, the law officers of the Crown were unanimously of opinion that the last meeting of the Legislature was not a session and that therefore the Acts do not now expire. The government consider it therefore unnecessary to interfere. 120

December 1, London. Bruyeres to Grey. The directors of the British American Land Company desire to have an interview with Glenelg on the subject of their situation in view of the present state of affairs in Canada. 205

December 1. Unsigned to Bettridge. His letter of the 25th September not received till the 28th of October. Glenelg having been placed in full possession of his (Bettridge's) views on the maintenance of the Church of England in Canada, sees no utility in continuing the correspondence. 610

December 5, London. Laurence to Stephens. The claim of the post office against the Government of Lower Canada has been at last settled. 448

Enclosed. Stayner to Maberly. Report that the claim for postage against the Government of Lower Canada has been settled. 449

December 7, London. Gould to Glenelg. Sends copy of resolutions passed by merchants and others interested in the prosperity of Lower Canada and asks for an interview. 132

Enclosed. Resolutions. 134

1837.
December 9. Unsigned to Gould. Glenelg will be happy to receive the proposed deputation. Page 133

December 14, London. Alder to Glenelg. Sends documents containing his views of what should be done for the benefit of the Christian Indian in Upper Canada. Arrival of Kahkwaquonaby, or Peter Jones, an Indian chief with a petition on the subject of a title deed to the land they now occupy. He desires to have an interview. 451

December 14, London. The same to the same. Long statement respecting the Indians of Upper Canada, distinguishing between the Christian and non-Christian tribes. 453

Enclosed. Memorial numerously signed to protect the Indians from alienations of their land and to teach them habits of civilization. 491

Extract from a letter from a Wesleyan missionary who was present when Sir F. B. Head made the treaty alluded to in the memorial. 497

Extract from the same letter containing an account of the settlement which forms the subject of the memorial. 499

December 18, London. Robinson to Glenelg. Account of the origin of the hostility in the House of Assembly to the British American Land Company. Statements of the amounts disbursed for the land. 206

December 18, Addington. Archbishop of Canterbury to Glenelg. Understands a new governor goes to Canada. Recommends the church establishment in Canada to favourable consideration. Alarm of those interested at its condition. The Bishop of Montreal has no salary at present, and the diocese of Quebec which is under his care is so increased in extent and population as to be too heavy a charge for a single Bishop. Hopes that a Bishop may be appointed to each of the provinces. The salary of the Bishop of Quebec, £3,000 a year, was not excessive, but under existing circumstances he asks only £2,000 a year for each of the Bishops. Trusts the clergy will be provided for. They have strong claims on the clergy reserves, and when the salaries allowed by government were withdrawn they were led to expect support from some other source. If not so provided they will have reason to complain. 514

December 18, Harrowgate. Bettridge to Glenelg. Should the Archbishop of Canterbury consider a Bishop necessary for a diocese in Upper Canada, would Government issue the necessary warrant? Gives estimate of the population of Lower Canada and its probable increase and gives the same of Upper Canada with probable increase; but there is no way in either province to determine the proportion of the members of the Church of England to the others. 614

December 19, London. Bruyeres to Grey. Asks him to submit to Glenelg statement by the British American Land Company. 218

Enclosed. Statement of the few sales of land in consequence of the unsettled state of the country and other causes, including the hostility of a party in the Legislative Assembly and account of the interview with Grey. 219

December 19, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Sends extract from letter from Montreal. Very few letters have arrived by last packet. The letter reports all quiet in Montreal but great excitement in the district. The whole country poisoned with the doctrines of the Papineau party. Volunteer Cavalry gone to make arrests but resistance threatened. Militia regiments organised. The French Canadian militia not to be trusted with arms. Flight of Papineau, who had sent his family to the United States. The militia and regular troops able to defend the town against any force of the revolutionists. The belief of the habitants in Papineau. 141

No date. Unsigned to Gillespie. Thanks to him for information sent in letter of the 21st. 145

December 20, London. Pelly to Glenelg. Sends copy of the registers of people employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. 366

1837.

Enclosed. List. Page 367

Governor	1
Chief factors } Chief traders }	54
Chaplains	3
Surgeon	1
Clerks, postmasters, &c	97
Servants	1,045
	1,201

December 21, London. Gillespie to Glenelg. Sends extracts and newspapers from Canada. Colborne taking all precautions. The danger attending measures that do not satisfy the English speaking population. More troops should be sent to the province to strengthen the provincial Government. 138

December 21. Unsigned to Macfarlane. The memorial has been received. His Majesty's Government will at all times listen with respect to representations from the synod of the Scotch Church in Canada. It is their anxious wish that a more efficient provision should be made in Upper Canada for the religious instruction of the inhabitants. 680

December 23, London. Gould to Glenelg. Recommends that Stuart, formerly attorney general, be made Chief Justice. 150

December 24, London. Gillespie to the same. Had left a letter with Grey, dated 25th November with a postscript of the 27th giving details of occurrences in the neighbourhood of Montreal and sends another confirming the statements and adding further particulars which induce him to think that St. Denis had shared the same fate as St. Charles did. If so the rebels may be induced to disperse but if not the punishment given at St. Charles will only exasperate them and lead them to attack Montreal so soon as the bridge of ice formed; but the measures of Colborne had hastened matters. Anxiety will be felt for some months as no reinforcements can arrive. A number of active officers should be sent by way of New York to train the militia, and Colborne should be instructed to secure the services of every able man in the country either in a military or civil capacity. Recommends Stuart, late Attorney General, as best suited for the work. How peace may be best restored. No difference would be made in the members were the legislature called together again. 146

December 25, London. Gould to the same. Nothing new from Canada; does not believe the statements in New York papers, the accounts worthy of credit are those received by Gillespie and himself. Movements of troops from St. John, New Brunswick. Urges that energetic measures be pursued till all is quieted in Canada, another act of conciliation will dishearten the loyal population. Repeats his advice to restore Stuart or to promote him. Proposes arrangements to provision troops. The bad crops in North America. The mistake committed by releasing at Quebec rebels on bail. The deserving conduct of Robert Symes of Quebec. 151

December 28, Addington. Archbishop of Canterbury to the same. After stating the unfortunate case of the church in Canada, he heard of what had taken place in Lower Canada, and almost regretted having troubled him, but on further reflection he felt that when the insurrection was put down measures would be adopted for the permanent regulation of the institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, and, therefore, he felt he would be guilty of dereliction of duty if he did not again press for an adequate provision for the religious instruction of the people, which was the policy of former Governments. Urges that attention be paid to this subject. 517

December 29, London. Gould to the same. Rejoices at the determination to send troops to Canada by the Temiscouata portage. How the troops might be landed at Halifax or St. John and marched by Lake Temiscouata. 154

1837.
December 29, London. The Secretary of the clergy society of Upper Canada to Grey. Asks him to forward enclosed letter on account of the committee. Page 501

December 30, London. Gould to Glenelg. Advises that a supply of shoes be sent with the troops. Renews his recommendation respecting James Stuart. 162

December 30, London. The same to the same. The questionable policy of desiring vessels with troops for St. John to call at Halifax. The delay that might be caused. Carter might be usefully employed as a pilot. Vessels sailing from Britain from the 20th to the 25th March would reach Quebec sooner than those wintering at the lower ports. 164

December 30, London. Carter to the same. Sends Journal of journey in the winter of 1827 from Quebec to Fredericton leaving Quebec on the 19th January, 1827. 166

1838.
Enclosed. Map of the route. 170*a*

January 1. Unsigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Had received his earnest recommendation to give favourable consideration to the Church in Canada on the appointment of a new Governor. There is no subject on which he has more strongly urged Sir George Arthur than that which relates to the extension of the means of Christian worship. Trusts that by the exertions of the Lieut. Governor, the long agitated question of the clergy reserves may soon be adjusted without any compromise to the claims of the Church of England, and that the doubts as to the validity of the endowments made by Colborne may be removed. The inconvenience which must arise from the extent of the diocese of Quebec: government would be ready to sanction another diocese if it was not considered as pledged to an endowment. Under present circumstances a moderate sum may be placed in the estimates for the Bishop of Montreal, which, with his income from other sources, will meet the exigency of the case. 520

January 5. Unsigned to FitzRoy Somerset. Sends letter from Gould for the consideration of the commander in-chief. 161

January 12. Unsigned to Bettridge. In answer to his question if means should be provided for the support of a Bishop whether Government would issue the royal mandate for the appointment as required by the constitution, states that Glenelg has already been in correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury and had told his Grace that Government would be perfectly ready to sanction the erection of a second diocese confined to the upper province. 619

February 3. Unsigned to Spearman. The Lords of Trade seeing the peculiar nature of the trade of the Hudson's Bay Co., report that the application of that company for a renewal of the license for exclusive trade should be granted. 303

February 3. Unsigned to Pelly. Will advise the King to grant to the Hudson's Bay Company the charter for exclusive trade with the Indians with one alternation, which is noted. 316

STATE PAPERS, UPPER CANADA.

LIEUT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, SIR F. B. HEAD, 1836.

Q. 389—1-2.

1818.

Part 1 paged from 1 to 216, part 2 from page 217 to 140.

July 24, York. Jarvis to Hagerman. To release American vessel on the personal security of Crooks and the owner. Page 178

1829.

August 11, York. Mackenzie to ———. It is believed in the country that Government approves of the abuse of persons opposed to it. The provincial press is degraded, the morals of the people tainted and government lowered in the estimation of foreigners. Instances given. If Crooks were to produce his proof of charges against him (Mackenzie) he would feel obliged to act with more discretion. 165

1833.

March 6, Downing Street. Goderich to Colborne. The Attorney and Solicitor General as representatives have a right to act for the best interests of the province but they cannot hold their situations and be in opposition to the avowed policy of His Majesty's Government. The King therefore, can no longer avail himself of their services. 161

July 8, York. Colborne to Stanley. At the request of Cartwright has sent resolutions passed at a meeting in Kingston. 169

1835. Other notices of resolutions having been sent. 170, 171

July 2. Glenelg to Colborne. Acknowledges receipt of dispatches. 175

September 12, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 55). Will in a few days write fully on the subject to which the dispatch refers and offer his observations on questions requiring most serious attention. Sends report of the select committee on grievances. 175

Memorandum showing purport of the reports on grievances. 176

September 24, Coldwater. Anderson to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 22nd January, 1836.

December 21, Government House. Rowan to Markland. The Lieutenant Governor desires to know how many years the sum of £284 15s. 5d. has been outstanding in the hands of Hagerman, late Collector at Kingston. 179

December 22, Toronto. Warrant to pay Hagerman, late Collector at Kingston £211 5s. 11½d. sterling, being the amount of a claim on the Crown fund conditionally admitted. 182

December 22, Toronto. Hagerman to the Inspector General in explanation of claim for share in the seizure of a United States vessel contravening the navigation laws, with opinion of the Attorney General dated 28th April, 1817, and details of the seizure and further proceedings. 183

Bill for the amount of the sum claimed as share of the seizure. 198

December 30. Unsigned to Lord Hill. Appointment of Sir Francis Bond Head to succeed Colborne as a Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. 115

December 30, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Sends copies of correspondence with the Secretary at War respecting the appointment of an aide-de-camp for whose pay application has been made to the Treasury. 116

(A printed report. A manuscript copy is at page 141.)

1835.
December 30. Toronto. Rowan to Markland. If the Inspector General allowed the balance held by the Collector at Kingston to remain unsettled for eleven years before he closed his account, the accountant has reason to complain of being classed as a defaulter. The case may be brought before the committee of finance that the claim may be allowed or referred for the decision of His Majesty's Government. Page 180

1836.
January 2. Toronto. Beikie to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 13th January, 1836.

January 5. Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (separate). Letter and dispatches received. The correspondence cannot have inflicted more pain on his Lordship than on him (Colborne.) Had never had any correspondence, public or private, of this character except when Ripon was Colonial Secretary and that was explained to their mutual satisfaction. Cannot expect that his political course is to be approved of, but he cannot persuade himself that the style of the dispatches is such as ought to have been adopted in writing to an officer appointed by the King to administer the Government of an important colony. If in looking over the dispatches bearing his Lordship's signature he does not think that he (Colborne) has cause of complaint then he shall rejoice that the correspondence is drawing to a close. 30

January 5. Toronto. The same to the same (No. 1). Has received dispatches and a private letter that he was to be speedily relieved from the government of the province. His letter of resignation dated 2nd December may be by this time in his possession or will be so in a few days. Had been impelled by the character of His Lordship's correspondence to retire from a situation in which he considered himself to have been unjustly treated, there was no motive for continuing the correspondence, except the natural desire to leave a vindication of his conduct. Proceeds to vindicate his conduct at considerable length. 3

January 6. Toronto. The same to the same (No. 2). Shall, as desired, continue the session of the Legislature till he shall receive further instructions. Is informing the Consul of New York of the time of the arrival of the messenger with dispatches. 33

January 8. Markland recommends that Hagerman's statement be referred to the Executive Council. 199

January 11. Toronto Colborne to Glenelg (No. 3). Sends returns of Crown lands and of clergy reserves sold or granted during the year to 31st December, 1835. 35

Enclosed. Return of Crown lands sold and granted to 31st December, 1835. 36

The same of clergy reserves. 39

January 13. Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 4). The fees of the clerk of the Executive Council having fallen considerably below the estimate, recommends that Beikie be paid £600 a year and the fees be paid in on account of the public. 40

Enclosed. Beikie to Colborne. His fees as clerk of the Executive Council only amounted to £52 10s. 6d. for the year. Asks that his salary be fixed at £600, exclusive of incidental fees. 42

January 13. New York. Head to Glenelg. Had arrived the previous day and will proceed to Toronto, which he expects to reach on the 20th. 117

The letter is dated 1835 by an error.

January 15. Toronto Colborne to Glenelg (No. 5). Opened the provincial legislature on the 11th. Sends copy of his speech at opening. 44

Enclosed. Speech. 45

January 15. Toronto Report of the Executive Council. Recommends that Hagerman be paid £231 15s. 6d. currency on furnishing a bond to repay the amount should it not be admitted by the Treasury. 199

Enclosed. Bond for repayment. 200

1836.

January 17, Toronto. Bond to repay if the claim is not admitted. Enclosed in report of the Executive Council 15th January, 1836.

January 22, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 6). Sends copy of addresses in reply to his speech. Page 54

Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council. 55

Answer. 62

Address from the Legislative Assembly. 63

Answer. 74

January 22, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 7). Sends copy of message which he transmitted to the House of Assembly. 75

Enclosed. Message to the House of Assembly with dispatch from the Colonial Secretary. 76

January 22, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 8). Asks that the settlement of the Indians at Manitoulin Island from the northern shores of Lake Huron be approved of. The saving in the distribution of presents that will be effected. Anderson, the superintendent, a missionary and a schoolmaster will reside constantly there to civilize the tribes. If the plan should succeed, His Lordship may be assured, notwithstanding the discussion, that all the tribes in Canada are collected in villages, schools instituted for their benefit and they are placed under persons interested in their welfare. Few cases of intoxication occur, except among visiting Indians residing in the United States. The annexed statement will show the progress made. 77

Enclosed. Anderson to Colborne. Reports the state of the Indian establishments under his care. 80

January 24, Toronto Head to Glenelg. In consequence of the depth of snow had only reached Toronto the previous day and will be sworn in on the next day (the 25th). Will deliver his speech to the two Houses on Friday or Saturday. 118

January 29, Toronto Report from the *Christian Guardian*. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 9th February, 1836.

February 2, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. The Lords of the Treasury have assented to the proposal to pay in the meantime an aide-de-camp for Head. 116

February 4, Toronto. Head to Glenelg. Urges the necessity of being properly supported in his Government. If not he shall be obliged to resign his office. 142

February 5, Toronto. Head to Stephen. He would no doubt see his public and private letters. Asks as a favour that he would inform Lady Head whether he is to continue Lieut. Governor of the Province or not. Any decision by Glenelg will not alter his prospects, but he is naturally anxious that his family should not be kept in suspense. He has given up his house at Kensington. Has secured berths for his family and servants; the ship will arrive in England in March, when Lady Head must give her answer to the captain. If relieved he would desire to return to his family as quickly as possible and his successor should be instantly dispatched. With only the means placed at his disposal is convinced that an angel from Heaven would avail himself of his wings and fly away. If he is to be relieved it should be done as soon as possible and his successor speedily appointed. Colborne instead of living quietly and saving money as was believed had entertained lavishly and at this troublesome time, the rule cannot be broken, but Government should not require that the social observances not only absorb his salary but drain his private purse. His accession to civil rank is not too great a remuneration for having given up an income and position in society, which after a struggling life he had managed to attain. In a postscript attention is called to the insufficiency of his allowances. 144

February 5, Toronto. Same to Glenelg (No. 3). Had reported his arrival. Was sworn in as Lieut. Governor. Departure of Colborne accompanied by a vast concourse of people. After interviews with people of all classes, he believes a good feeling generally prevails. The best element remains at the bottom, whilst the surface is agitated by factious discussions. The misrepresentation of all

1836.

public events made by the newspapers. It produces little evil in Toronto where it is understood, but its dissemination in remote districts and in Lower Canada produces a moral contagion. Nothing can satisfy the republican party, which is implacable, their object being to secure the Government for the sake of lucre. Had resolved not to conciliate any party but to act fearlessly. Sends extracts from his speech at opening the House. His reasons for giving to the House his instructions in full. Page 355

February 5, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 4). Complains of the inadequacy of the means at his disposal to contend with the difficulties which surround him. The dispatch is divided into three parts, namely (1) The present political state of Upper Canada; (2) The manner in which the Government of Upper Canada has hitherto been administered in which he reports the great amount of work thrown on his shoulders; (3) The inadequate means he possesses. His want of personal means to maintain hospitality; his military rank inferior to that of many in the province and the necessity to have proper attendance to perform the various duties devolving on him. 357 verso

February 6, Montreal. Departure of Sir John and Lady Colborne. Long account given by the Montreal *Gazette* taken from Toronto papers. 120

February 9, Montreal. Colborne to Glenelg. Calls attention to the report in the *Christian Guardian* of a debate in the Assembly at Toronto, to show that the grievance report was never sanctioned by the House of Assembly. His Lordship attached much importance to it although it had never been adopted by the House nor transmitted by him (Colborne) and contained gross falsehoods and misrepresentations. 85

Enclosed. Report of the debate from the *Christian Guardian*. 87

February 10 to April 20. Four addresses from the Assembly for warrants on account of contingencies. Those for 10th February and 10th March were complied with, those for 11th and 20th April were refused. 395

Enclosed. Speech of the Lieut. Governor on closing the Legislature recapitulating the chief events of the session. 396

Addresses from different parts of the province to Head with the number of signatures. 398

Address from Toronto in support of Head. 398

Other addresses of the same nature. 398 verso to 401 verso

February 11, Toronto. Editorial remarks of the *Courier* on the instructions of Glenelg to Head. Their satisfactory nature. 203

February 11, Toronto. Return to a resolution for a copy of the address from the House of Assembly. 371

Address of the Assembly on the depressed state of agriculture caused by the laws relating to the commerce and shipping of the United Kingdom. 371

February 12, Toronto. Statement of the names and dates of appointment of the members of Council and Law Officers of the Crown. 172

February 15, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 6). Sends resolution passed in the Assembly. 368

Enclosed. Resolution. Respecting resolutions for reform. 368

February 15, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 5). Sends address moved by Mackenzie in the Assembly of which 2,000 copies were printed. Has sent copies of dispatches asked for which under other circumstances he might have refused. Is convinced that the population of Lower Canada will rally to the support of Government. Sends copy of address from Toronto with his answer. 361

Enclosed. Proceedings of the Assembly on the subject of an address to Head for information on the affairs of the colony. 361

Message in answer to the address. 365 verso

Address from the City Council of Toronto to Head expressing attachment to the King and constitution. 367 verso

Answer. 368

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February 15, Toronto. Head to Stephen. Is anxious on account of his family, to know his fate but personally he is tranquil. Is convinced that he has not asked for more support than the importance of his duties requires, and that from the growth of Upper Canada half of the allowance given to Maitland cannot be considered sufficient for him (Head). When a government demands the services of an individual in a well paid occupation they should not leave him without remuneration and actually to expend his private fortune. Should he return he would have the great world to contend with and be too old to fight it. Urges his claim to a larger allowance. Page 149

February 16, Toronto. Address from the Assembly to Head asking him to forward an address to the King on the state of trade and commerce. 220

February 16, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 7). Sends copy of letter from the Attorney General which will give full information respecting the bill to enable the Ordnance department to buy and sell land. 210

Enclosed. Attorney General to the Lieutenant Governor. Sends information respecting the bill to enable the Ordnance department to buy and sell land. 211

February 16, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 8). Prays that the appointment of Hepburn to be a clerk in the Indian department recommended by his predecessor may be speedily confirmed, Hepburn being an active and intelligent person, well qualified. 212

Enclosed. Hepburn to John Joseph. Respecting his appointment to the Indian department. 213

February 17, Toronto. Head to the Bishop of Regiopolis and Archdeacon Strachan.

February 22, Toronto. Strachan to Joseph. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 29th February, 1836.

February 23, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 9). The Executive Council has reported the necessity of increasing their number. The refusal of Robert Baldwin to accept the office unless the three existing members are dismissed to please the Assembly, a demand refused by him (Head) on various grounds. Dr. Baldwin sent for, makes the same demand and is refused. Robert Baldwin afterwards accepts. Bidwell believes the appointments to be satisfactory to the Assembly. He (Head) does not expect that the Assembly will long discontinue its agitations, but he will afford them no reasonable cause for complaint. Sends copies of two addresses from the Assembly. 368 verso

Enclosed. Official notification of the appointment of three members of the Executive Council. 369 verso

Address of the Assembly with a complaint of the Huron Indians against Ironside and that their land has been conceded to half-breed Indians not entitled to it and asking for the papers relating to this business. 369 verso

Message from Head that he declines to submit the documents and besides other reasons, there is a counter petition from the Huron Indians expressing their confidence in Government's justice. 370

Address from the Assembly for such part of the dispatch from Colborne as had not been already sent to the Assembly. 370

Head to Assembly. He cannot without the Colonial Secretary's consent send the dispatch asked for. The impropriety of making public dispatches respecting individuals, that being the nature of that part of Colborne's dispatch, which was not submitted to the Assembly. 370 verso

Glenelg to Head. Has received dispatch. Approves of his appointments to the Executive Council, which he shall recommend to be confirmed. 370 verso

February 29, Montreal. Colborne to Glenelg. Respecting the construction of a canal at St. Ann's rapids on the Ottawa, sends plan and a memorial from the inhabitants of various districts. 97

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Enclosed. Plan of Montreal showing the position of the canal required at St. Ann's Rapids in order to render the navigation of the Rideau Canal complete. Page 98

Memorial of inhabitants of the Midland, Johnstown, Bathurst and Ottawa districts. Acknowledge the munificence of the British Government in the construction of the Rideau Canal but the benefit has in a great degree been monopolised by a company of forwarders called the Ottawa and Rideau forwarding company in consequence of their having built a lock on private property at Vaudreuil preventing rival boats from passing even on payment of a toll. They urge the immediate construction of a lock at St. Ann's rapids. 99

Similar memorials, signatures only being given.
101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113.

February 29, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 12). Transmits application from Radenhurst for the situation of Surveyor General vacant by the resignation of Hurd who had become incapable of attending his office. Has refused to recommend Radenhurst but has recommended Macaulay for the office. Radenhurst does not deny that he has been acting as private agent in Crown land cases. 373

Enclosed. Documents relating to charge against Radenhurst of acting as private agent whilst employed in the Surveyor General's office and to the leave of absence to Hurd. 375 verso to 377 verso

February 29, Toronto. Head to Glenelg. Sends copies of letter to and answer from Archdeacon Strachan. Had made a similar communication to the Bishop of Regiopolis but has not yet received an answer. 221

Enclosed. Head to Bishop of Regiopolis and Archdeacon Strachan. They are not as members of the Council to interfere in secular matters. Doubt as to whether they should have seats in the Council. 223

Strachan to Joseph. His acknowledgments to the Lieut. Governor for the delicacy with which he communicated the desire of His Majesty's Government. Long statement of his intentions how to act as a councillor. 227

February 29, Toronto. Head to Glenelg. Sends address from the Assembly on the state of trade and commerce. 218

March 5, Toronto. The same to Stephen. Has just time to say what answer should be given to the address from the Assembly of Lower Canada. He would make none except to acknowledge receipt and that it would be carefully considered. Nothing but firmness and resolute conduct will save the colonies, justice but not mixed with too much mercy as every concession is thought to be caused by weakness. The Houses of Assembly will be troublesome but the people will be gained. 259

Address to the electors of Kent on the long deferred reform. 261

March 12, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 14). Now sends answer from the Bishop of Regiopolis. 266

Enclosed. Bishop of Regiopolis to the Lieut. Governor. Makes remarks on a few passages of the extraordinary production of the Assembly, the statement that the country has long felt grieved at the appointment of the Chief Justice to a seat in the Council is false, and the suspicion was only harboured in breasts of the framers of the address, who form the idea of the honour of others from their own total want of it, nor did any one express the slightest suspicion but those who were drilled to echo the clamour of a reckless faction. The good qualities of Strachan of whom he never heard as engaged in political strife, but had heard of his unwearied attention to his pastoral duties and his charity to the poor and indigent of all persuasions. His own services lead him to attach little importance to the charges against him. Summary of his services. 267

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March 14, Toronto. Notice of the appointment to the Executive Council of Messrs. Sullivan, Elmsley, Baldwin and Allan, and Lieut. Frederick Halkett to be his aide-de-camp. Page 283

Sketch of each of the new councillors. 284

March 19, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 16). Moore, mail agent at New York, sends notice that dispatches above a certain weight may be detained at the Custom-house in New York. Requests that measures may be taken to prevent needless detention. 280

Enclosed. Note from Moore on the detention of dispatches at New York 281

March 21, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 15). Sudden resignation of the Executive Council preceded by ominous signs of a conspiracy. Surrender of four of the Council, but he refuses to reinstate them until the document has been as formally withdrawn as it was delivered. Sends papers which will explain the occurrence. 378

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly for information respecting the resignation of the Executive Council. 379

Answer of the Lieut. Governor. 379

Representation of the Executive Council, that they are not responsible for the Government of the country owing to the abridgment of their duties. 379 verso

Answer by the Lieut. Governor. 380 verso

Address of the City Council of Toronto, expressing their want of confidence in the newly appointed Executive Council. 382

Answer to the Address. 382 verso

March 21, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 17). Sends the names of four gentlemen appointed to the Executive Council. 286

Enclosed. Petition of the Assembly to the King for the redress of wrongs and for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown. 394

Petition to the House of Commons gives details of the wrongs complained of.

March 22, Toronto Head to Glenelg. Sends copy of printed paper that Mackenzie is circulating as it will show the real character of the man. 287

March 22, Toronto The same to the same (No. 13). According to instructions had erased the word 'sufficient' from the 14th section. 265

March 22, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Dispatches received. The spirit in which official correspondence should be conducted. The confidence he is able to place in his (Head's) discretion, shall submit questions without the fear that such inquiries will be misconstrued into an expression of distrust. The official correspondence should be conducted with frankness and mutual confidence. Comments on the mode in which he delivered his message to the Legislature in person although the session was in progress. Trusts that no charge of breach of privilege may be made by either House. Cannot disapprove of his communicating a complete transcript of his instructions instead of the substance as no inflexible rule can be laid down. Is afraid that the communication of the instructions to the commissioners of Lower Canada may have involved Gosford in embarrassment, and his having adopted a course different from Gosford's may have caused dissatisfaction in Lower Canada and impeded the success of his mission. The address of the House of Assembly on the 5th February placed him in a position of delicacy from which he extricated himself with skill and discretion. Approves of his conduct to the House of Assembly. 353

March 22, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. His recollection of what passed between them before he (Head) left for Canada. The question of an aide-de-camp has been happily settled. The difficulty of making him a baronet which, besides, would leave the inferiority of military rank unimpaired. Admits the justice of parts of the complaints of Head respecting his allowances, but doubts

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if many of the expenses incurred by Colborne were properly due to his position. Cannot at present recommend an addition to his allowance, the time spent by Head in Canada has been too short to be of proper value, and if he did recommend an increase and his colleagues agreed they would be met in the House of Commons with opposition. Cannot believe that he will resign his post seeing the direct and still more indirect evil consequences of such a decision. He can only consider his personal concern in the question in its connection with national interests. Page 359

March 25, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 19). Sends letter from Hurd giving a statement of his father's services. 289

Enclosed. J. P. Hurd to Head. States his services as surveyor general. 290

Memorial of Hurd. 292

Hurd junior to Head. Sends statement of his father's services in the Royal Navy. 299

Statement of the services of the late Captain Thomas Hurd in the Royal Navy. 300

March 31. Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Has received Colborne's dispatch of 22nd January. Satisfaction at Anderson's report enclosed. Cannot decide on giving his sanction to the proposal for an Indian establishment on the Great Manitoulin Island till he shall have received his (Head's) report. 83

March —. Downing Street. Grey to Phillpotts. In answer to his application that his brother should be appointed to the office of Surveyor General, there is no vacancy at present and Glenelg does not anticipate the retirement of the present occupant. 247

April 2, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 20). Sends address from chairman and members of the Board of Police of Brockville to be laid at the foot of the Throne. 304

Enclosed. Address expressing regret at the attempted assumption by the Executive Council of the government of the country to the exclusion of the Lieut. Governor. 305

Answer of the Lieut. Governor that he had forwarded the address to the Colonial Secretary to be laid before the King. 308

April 4, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 21). Has received dispatches noted in the margin addressed to his predecessor. 309

April 5, Toronto. Same to the same (No. 22). Transmits Blue Book for 1835. 310

April 5. Toronto The same to the same (No. 23). Has received dispatches noted in the margin. 311

April 6, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 24). Proposes to prorogue on the 20th. The remedies applied to meet the grievances complained of. His determination on his appointment to carry these into effect, but the republican party had no desire for remedies. Sends copy of messages and other documents showing his earnest desire to remedy all grievances. Defeat of Mackenzie at a meeting held ten miles from Toronto. The support he (Head) has met with. It is for Glenelg to support him. 383

Enclosed. Address from a public meeting in Toronto. 385 verso

Answer by Head. Arguing that the address is not in strict accordance with truth. 386

Address of the Assembly. Expresses regret that he (Head) has caused the Executive Councillors to tender their resignations. The Assembly has no confidence in the new Council. 387 verso

Answer of Lieut. Governor. He desires to secure the liberty of the people and as one of the branches of the Legislature he maintains his right to freedom of thought as well as the other two branches. 387 verso

Circular signed by Mackenzie to the different localities in Upper Canada to take steps to stop the supplies. 388 verso

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Stereotyped address to be adopted in accordance with the circular. Page 388 verso

Public meeting called in the County of York. 389 verso

April 20, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (private). Sends speech on prorogation. Will write fully next week. 318

Enclosed. Printed copy of the speech. 396

April 21, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 26). The Assembly having stopped the supplies he had reserved all the money bills and declined to grant the contingencies. Recapitulates previous reports. The report on grievances is a mere *ignis fatuus*, no attempt to carry out the remedies having been made. Breaking up of the faction, whose object was to destroy the constitution and obtain possession of the power and patronage of the Crown. The dispatch is of very considerable length. 390

April 22, Toronto. Same to the same (No. 25). Sends requisition for stationery for the offices of the Lieut. Governor and Surveyor General. The amount will be paid into the military chest in Upper Canada as soon as it shall be known. 320

Enclosed. Requisition. 322

April 22, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 27). Sends address from the Assembly thanking the King for the consideration given to the case of James Davidson. 330

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly. 331

April 26, Toronto. A. Baldwin to Head. To correct an error in the report of his evidence before a committee of the Assembly. 395

April 27, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 28). Sends copy of letter from Papineau, speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, to Bidwell, speaker of the Assembly of Upper Canada. Its traitorous and revolutionary language needs no comment. Bidwell received it on the 20th March but detained it until a few hours before the House was prorogued. Delegates appointed to meet others in Lower Canada, of whom Dunn is one. Sends for him to desire him to write a letter to the Assembly declining the appointment. His letter not satisfactory. 437

Enclosed. Papineau to Bidwell. (A very long letter respecting alleged abuses.) 437

Dunn to Joseph. Declines the office of delegate to Lower Canada; he has already as much duty as he can perform and he could not accept the honour without the consent of the Lieut. Governor. 139 verso

The answer follows.

Dunn to Joseph. Further respecting his appointment as delegate. 139 verso

April 27, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (private and confidential). Has had a long combat with the revolutionary faction and has defeated them. Concessions should be stopped as the more was conceded the more they were encouraged. A reaction has taken place on an appeal being made to the people. Urges that the Legislative Council should not be made elective and that the Executive Council should continue to be the Lieut. Governor's Privy Council, but it is impossible to consult them on all subjects. Asks for a short firm letter. 333

April 27, Toronto. Same to ———. Instances the weasel killing the rat as showing how he dealt with the republican party. Is determined to go on with the struggle. How the republicans excite the people. The state of his private affairs. 337

April 28, Toronto. The same to Glenelg (No. 29). Sends minutes of Council, which show that in declining to grant the contingencies of the Assembly, he acted with the advice of Council. One of the reasons for not granting the contingencies was the knowledge that a large sum would be granted for sending an agent to London. Robert Baldwin leaves for London on the plea of ill-health, but it is acknowledged that he is ready to answer all questions. 140

Enclosed. Minutes of Council in respect to the grant of contingencies laid before the members for advice. 440 verso

1836.
May 21, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Has received dispatch that he intended to prorogue the Legislature. The anxiety of the ministry is diminished by the trust reposed in his discretion and judgment. As soon as additional dispatches are received, Government will devote attention to the whole situation in Upper Canada. Page 360 verso

June 13, Downing Street. The same to the same. The petition from the Assembly was presented to the House of Commons by Hume on the 10th instant. Hume made no comments on it, but gave notice that he would move it to be printed. Grey stated that as it contained a charge against him (Head) which had been fully met in the dispatch, he would move that an extract of it be published at the same time as the petition. He (Glenelg) considers the explanation a full and complete answer to the charge. 327

June 14, Downing Street. The same to the same. Shall study carefully his dispatches, but to some he can say nothing till he shall bring them before his colleagues. Denies that he wrote a letter of reproof to Head. Approves of his zeal, earnestness, firmness and promptness of decision. Sends copy of confidential instructions to Gosford. This is among the papers printed 20th February, 1837. 136

July 16, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 49). There have been added 40 constitutional votes to the House of Assembly. The republicans feeling that their cause is desperate, have been assembling night after night at Toronto, to appeal to His Majesty's Government for assistance and have sent a secret agent (Duncombe) with complaints of some sort respecting elections. He feels confident that the unconstitutional practice of dispatching agents with charges against the Lieut. Governor will be discouraged. 135

July 25, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Has received dispatch notifying the appointment of Sullivan, Elmsley, Baldwin and Allan to the Executive Council. Trusts that by the next opportunity he may convey His Majesty's decision. 282

No date. Constitutional meeting at Lennoxville. 129

Report of Committee to the Assembly, which is too long to summarise properly. 401 verso

Schedule of documents forming appendix to the report. 415

The documents extend to 435

Unsigned to Head. His conduct in requiring the resignation of Hurd, Surveyor General, approved of. Captain Macaulay appointed to succeed, but on a demonstration of public feeling he resigned and Radenhurst sent in a memorial with strong recommendations for his appointment to succeed Hurd. He (Head) cannot recommend the prayer of the memorial. Radenhurst has been acting as the agent of individuals, so that it would not be for the interest of the Crown estate that he should be appointed. He is to be informed of Glenelg's regret that he cannot recommend him. Is anxious that Macaulay should accept the office. The object aimed at is not merely of immediate revenue, but is for the good of the whole body of His Majesty's subjects on the North American Continent, but this cannot be effected except by the active co-operation of subordinate functionaries, which has not hitherto been the case due to the laxity of the Surveyor General, but this lenity cannot be shown in future. If charges are made imputing to any of the officers of the land granting department, either in or out of the hours of public business, occupations inconsistent with their official situations, a rigid inquiry must be made and if there are sufficient grounds the guilty must be suspended or dismissed. The subject of the dispatch to be communicated to Radenhurst as an answer to his memorial. 241

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Q. 390—1-2-3.

1818.

Part 1 paged from 1 to 245: part 2 paged from 246 to 503, part 3 paged from 504 to 749.

February 26. Bathurst to President Smith (extract). Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 4th June, 1836.

1832.

July 12, Lincoln's Inn. Testimonial in favour of Hepburn by John Jones. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 5th May, 1836.

1834.

February 13, Kingston. Rayne to Rowan.

April 21, Toronto. Report of the Executive Council on Rayne's memorial. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 23rd June, 1836.

June 7, Eldon. Testimonial of the commissioners of the Court of requests for No. 8 division of the Newcastle district in favour of Donald Cameron. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 10th June, 1836.

June 14, Toronto. Report of Hurd, Surveyor General, on Rayne's claim.

July 31, Toronto. Decision of the Executive Council. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 23rd June, 1836.

September 7, Thorah. Testimonial of the commissioners of the Home district in favour of Cameron. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 10th June, 1836.

1835.

April 4, London. Certificate of neighbours of Levi Lewis.

April 4. Certificate by Springer. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 14th June, 1836.

April 9. Report of the select committee of the Legislative Council on bills respecting education. Page 367

May 4, London. Parke, on behalf of the committee of the Assembly of Upper Canada, to Colborne. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 14th June, 1836.

July 13, Thorah. Certificate by inhabitants of Thorah of the services of Donald Cameron. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 10th June, 1836.

August 31, Kingston. Memorial of Rayne. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 23rd June, 1836.

December 22, Glengarry. Petition of Donald Cameron. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 10th June, 1836.

December 22, London. Certificate by the clerk of the peace of taxes paid by Levi Lewis, of London township.

December 22, London. Certificate by the clerk of the peace of taxes paid by William Jackson in London township. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 14th June, 1836.

1836.

March 26, Port Talbot. Memorial of Talbot. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 4th June, 1836.

March 29, Toronto. Certificate by Duncombe of the physical disabilities of William Jackson.

April 6, London. Affidavit of Levi Lewis. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 14th June, 1836.

April 18. Macaulay to Joseph. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 3rd June, 1836.

April 19. Petition of the inhabitants of the county of Lenox. 55

April 19, River Trent. Address of the inhabitants of River Trent. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 4th May, 1836.

1836.

April 19, Napanee. Address from the inhabitants of Lenox. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 19th May, 1836.

April 19, Toronto. Attorney General (Jameson) to Joseph. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 3rd June, 1836.

April 20. Petition.
Signatures Page 72

April 20, Lansdowne. Petition of the Board of Commissioners. Title. 75

April 20, Lanark. Address from the inhabitants of the township of Lanark. 722 verso.

April 22, South Crosby. Petition of the board of commissioners. Title. 99

April 22, Perth. Address from Perth. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 4th May, 1836.

April 23, Belleville. Additional signatures.

April 23, Isthmus. Address from the inhabitants of North Crosby.

April 23, Plympton. Address from the township of Plympton. This and the two preceding enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 11th May, 1836.

April 23, Orillia. Petition of the inhabitants of Orillia. Signatures. 39

April 25. Petition of the inhabitants of Bastard. Title. 79

April 26. Petition of the inhabitants of Yonge. Title. 91

April 27, Kingston. Petition from the magistrates of the Midland district. Title. 48

April 27. Petition of the inhabitants of Elizabethtown. Title. 102

April 29, Toronto Township. Address of the inhabitants of Toronto Township. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 4th May, 1836.

April 30. Petition of the inhabitants of Nelson and East Hambro. Title. 81

April 30. Petition of the inhabitants of Bayham. Title. 100

April (?), Port Hope. Address of the inhabitants of Port Hope.

April (?). Address of the inhabitants of Brantford. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 4th May, 1836.

April (?), Toronto. Address from the inhabitants of Toronto. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 19th May, 1836.

April (?). Petition of the inhabitants of Toronto. Title. 54

April —, Toronto. Report of the Committee of Council on the case of Donald Cameron. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 10th June, 1836.

April (?). Petition of the inhabitants of Pickering. Title. 78
Petition. 734

April (?). Petition of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Aldborough. Title and signatures. 82
Petition. 735

April (?). Petition of the Canadians. Title. 87
Petition. 736 verso
(The petition does not state by whom it is drawn up.)

April (?). Petition of the inhabitants of Streetsville. Title. 90
Petition. 738

April (?). Petition of the inhabitants of the Home district. Title. 93
Petition. 738 verso

April (?). Petition of the inhabitants of Camden. Title. 94
Petition. 739

April (?). Petition of the inhabitants of Nichol and Woolwich. Title. 50
Petition. 726 verso

April (?), Darlington. Address from the inhabitants of the township of Darlington. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 11th May, 1856.

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April ? Petition of the District of New Castle. Title. Page 74

May 2. Petition. 733

Petition of the inhabitants of Trafalgar. Title. 89

May 3, Petition. 310

Kingston. Macaulay to Joseph. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 11th May, 1836.

May 3. Petition of the inhabitants of Kitley. Title. 88

Petition. 309

May 4. Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 30). Sends six loyal addresses received since he sent his dispatch of the 21st ultimo. 721

Enclosed. Address from Perth. 721

Address from River Trent. 721 verso

Address from the township of Toronto. 722

Address from Brantford. 722

May 4. Address from Port Hope. 722

Petition of the inhabitants of Woodstock. Title. 80

May 4 Petition. 304

Petition of the inhabitants of Elmsley. Title. 95

May 5, Petition. 313

Toronto. Head to Glenelg. His attention has been drawn to the expenses of the Indian department, Upper and Lower Canada, which since 1830 have been limited to £20,000. Intends to go to the meeting of Indians at the Manitoulin Islands where it is proposed to form a settlement as projected by Colborne and hopes to report how far it would be practicable with good faith and sound policy gradually to diminish the presents with a view to their ultimate abrogation and if in the meantime they might not be commuted for money payments. Will report what reduction can be made in the Indian department when he has ascertained the minimum to which it can be reduced. Calls attention to the services of Givins. The assistance rendered by Hepburn. Givins should be allowed to retire on his present pay and Hepburn should succeed him. Encloses letter from Colborne respecting the retirement of Givins. 4

Enclosed. Colborne to Head. Respecting the services of Givins and the additional duties devolving on the Indian department in consequence of the change of system. 8

May 5, Testimonial in favour of Hepburn by John Jones. 12

Toronto. Head to ———. Had sent to Glenelg his speech on prorogation. The reaction in the province is so strong that he is more anxious to moderate than to accelerate it; even the reform papers are supporting him and the Methodist paper has denounced Mackenzie, and Bidwell says he will retire from public life. He finds his constituents against him and that he will not be speaker next session as a majority of constitutionalists is certain. Is receiving addresses from all directions; not an address has been received supporting the radicals, who are dead beaten. His policy of remaining quiet: all depends on his being firmly supported. Advises that Papineau be attacked before his party is ready. The conciliatory system won't do; Gosford has tried it. Defends his course in communicating the full text of his instructions to the Assembly. Is afraid his speech at prorogation may be thought too long and colloquial, but he has gained everything by showing the people how they were humbugged by the reformers. Will send in a few days a dispatch about the money bills. His unhappiness at being separated from his family. Urges that no concession whatever should be made. Upper Canada is the key to the arch, secure it and the rest cannot help being firm. Asks that Downing Street do not interfere with him and that he be not undermined. Robert Baldwin has taken Dr. Rolfe's brother as his secretary; if they apply to Downing Street, hopes they may get a drastic answer and that a copy be sent him. 14

1836.

Extract from dispatch of 8th May respecting the charge that he sent to the Assembly a copy of Colborne's dispatch, but he had not done so, although in the rough copy of the message he had expressed that intention but had changed his mind. Page 21

May 5. Petition of inhabitants at the Falls of Niagara. Title and the signatures of chairman and secretary. 101

Petition. 317

May 6. Petition of the inhabitants of St. Thomas. Title. 92

Petition. 311

May 6. Petition of the inhabitants of Burgess. Title. 98

Petition. 315

May 7. Petition of the inhabitants of Beckwith. Title and signatures. 83

Petition. 306

May 8, Toronto. Head to Glenelg. Has abandoned all claim for increase of salary and is quite ready to serve for nothing but adheres to his demand for an accession of civil rank. The price of his services is the baronetage free of fees on account of the large expense he has incurred. 23

May 8, Toronto. Same to ———. Cannot understand Glenelg's animadversions on his first speech from the Throne or the allusion to the remarks on Duncombe as a breach of privilege. Can only suppose the information was derived from Toronto newspapers as he said nothing about the Council chamber and did not deliver his speech from there but from the Throne. If he is to be condemned from Toronto newspapers his prospect is a dreary one. His sacrifices seem all to have been forgotten, however in the dispatch now sent he had renounced pecuniary compensation but insisted on accession of civil rank. If the labourer is not worth at his hire he begs that it may be declared. He is determined not to remain, unless he receives an accession of civil rank. Desires to know what is determined so as to satisfy his family. 25

May 8. Toronto. Same to Glenelg (No. 32). Receives with silent submission the expressions of His Lordship's disapprobation. In addressing the Assembly it was from the Throne in the Hall of the Legislative Council. Had communicated to both branches the substance of his instructions in His Lordship's phraseology, not in his own. 723

May 8, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 33). His two requests not having been complied with, and having received assurances of the confidence placed in him he withdraws his resignation, and his application respecting allowances, although he believes his present income inadequate. Still adheres to his request for an accession of civil rank. 723

May 9, Toronto. Same to the same (No. 34). Sends memorial of Capt. Higgins. A similar application was sent by Colborne on 12th November, 1834. Answer by Aberdeen, a copy of whose answer has been sent to Higgins. 28

Enclosed. Memorial of Higgins for a grant of land. 29

May 9, Toronto. Report by the Executive Council on the case of Donald Cameron. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 10th June, 1836.

May 10, Toronto. Manahan to Joseph. 725

May 11. Petition of the inhabitants of Leeds and Landsdown. Title. 76

Petition. 302

May 11, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 35). Sends eight additional addresses. District addresses have vigorously begun, asking that the House be dissolved. The reaction that has set in. Expects to dissolve within a month. 723 verso

Enclossd. Address from Plympton township. 723 verso

Address from Darlington. 724

Address from North Crosby. 724 verso

Macaulay to Joseph. That Manahan is to present an address from the magistrates of the Midland district. 725

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1836.
Manahan to Joseph. Explains that he had, when presenting the address, omitted to state that several other benches of magistrates intended to address Head. Page 725
Additional signatures of magistrates who were unable to attend at the quarter sessions in Kingston. 725
Other adhesions by magistrates. 725 verso and 726
May 13. Petition of the inhabitants of Adelaide. Title and signatures. 105
Petition. 319
May 14, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 36). Returns thanks for the approbation of his course in respect to the conditions attempted to be imposed by Baldwin to be attached to his acceptance of the post of Executive Councillor. Has no doubt he will crush the republicans if this support is continued. 727
May 16. Petition of the inhabitants of the Township of Medonte. Title. 77
Petition. 302
May 16, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 37). Earnestly desires a decision as to whether he is to be removed or not. If he is, asks that his successor be sent immediately. The evils of uncertainty. Shows the cost incurred by the appointment. 727
May 19, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 38). Sends addresses from the City of Toronto and the County of Lenox. 728
Enclosed. Address from Toronto. 728
Answer by Head. 728 verso
Address from Lenox. 729
May 23, Toronto Head to Glenelg. Delay in receiving his dispatches. Had anticipated His Lordship's desire to appoint Dr. Rolph to the Executive Council and had nearly determined to put Bidwell on the Bench. The radicals have overreached themselves. They are now capitulating. Expects that the country will soon be ripe for a dissolution. In the meantime he is smothered with addresses. 56
May 27, Toronto Same to the same (No. 39). Dispatches received. 58
May 28, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 40). Sends copy of Gazette with notice of the dissolution of the provincial parliament. The number of signatures now attached to the loyal addresses received are 24,100 and many others are on the way. 729
Enclosed. Gazette announcing the dissolution of the provincial parliament and proclamation calling together the new parliament. 729 verso.
May 28, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (private). Calls attention to the dissolution and that a violent contest will take place, but he is confident of the result. Sends copy of answer to an address from the Home district in which he takes notice of letter from Papineau to the speaker of the Assembly of Upper Canada which he is sure will do Papineau the greatest possible injury. 730
Enclosed. The answer to address from the electors of the Home district for the dissolution of the Assembly. 730
May 30, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 42). Sends 31 additional loyal addresses. 730 verso.
Enclosed. The addresses.
Johnstown. 731
Newcastle. 731
Kingston (town). 731 verso
Kingston (township). 731 verso
Loborough. 732
Kingston (townships surrounding). 732
Marmora. 732 verso
Newcastle district. 733
Leeds and Landsdowne. 733
Medonte. 733 verso
Pickering. 734
Bastard. 734 verso

1836.

Woodstock (town) Oxford (county). Page 734 verso
Nelson and East Flamboro'. 735
St. Andrew's Church, Oldborough. 735
Beckwith. 735 verso
Ernesttown. 736
Scarborough. 736
Kitley. 737
Trafalgar. 737 verso
Streetsville. 738
Yonge. 738
St. Thomas. 738
Home district. 738 verso
Camden East. 739
Elmsley. 739
Richmond. 739 verso
Glanford. 739 verso
Burgess. 740
South Crosby. 740
Bayham. 740
Niagara. 741
Elizabethtown. 741 verso
Letters respecting the address from Adelaide. 741 verso
Adelaide. 742

May —. Petition of the inhabitants of Ernesttown. Title. 85
Petition. 307

June 1, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 41). As he cannot agree with the commissioners he again tenders his resignation believing that by his remaining he would cause them embarrassment. 742

June 3, Toronto. The same to the same. (No. 13). Sends an address of the Legislative Council, sends also in printed form the report of the Council on the subject matter of the address with other reports. Copies of the bills to which the Assembly refers are in His Lordship's possession having been transmitted last year. As the Assembly has tried industriously to produce an impression that the Legislative Council requires a change in its constitution does not doubt that His Lordship will bestow deliberate attention on its vindication now offered by the Council. 108

Enclosed. Report of a select committee of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada on the complaints of the House of Assembly. 110

June 3, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 44). Has reserved all the money bills, yet he recommended immediate assent being given to three of them, one to support the penitentiary, another to support lighthouses, and a third for money to repair the residence of the keeper of the lighthouse on Gibraltar Point. Why he did not at once assent to the bills. 375

Enclosed. Macaulay to Joseph. Reasons for assenting to the bill for the maintenance of the penitentiary for the current year. 377

Opinion of the Attorney General that the bill for the maintenance of the penitentiaries should not be assented to, as money may be appropriated for the purpose from the amount in the province at the disposal of the King. 380

June 3, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 45). Sends copies of the money bills which he has reserved. Asks that assent be withheld to all but three, namely, bills providing for the provincial penitentiary, for the maintenance of lighthouses, and for the repair of the house of the keeper of the light house, at Gibraltar Point. The only other bill he has reserved is that to grant prisoners a full defence by counsel at their trial. 382

June 4, Toronto The same to the same (No. 46) Dispatches and report on gaols, &c., have been received. 384

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1836.
June 4, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 47). Sends memorial from Talbot defending his course in the Talbot settlement against the charges of the Assembly. Has no reason to doubt his statements and his system of forcing actual residence has been highly successful. Page 385
Enclosed. Memorial of Talbot. 386
Bathurst to President Smith. Extract respecting the Talbot settlement. 395
June 8, Toronto Head to Glenelg (private). Believes that the result of the elections will be favourable; defeat of Perry, Bidwell has not yet declared he will stand. The radicals moving Heaven and earth to upset him (Head) but addresses in his support are pouring in. 397
June 10, Toronto Same to the same (No. 48). Sends report of the Executive Council on the case of Donald Cameron. The case has been frequently brought before the Local and Imperial Governments without any new facts being adduced. 399
Enclosed. Report of the case of Donald Cameron by the Executive Council. 400
Report by the Committee. 410
Testimonial of the commissioners of the Court of Requests for No. 8 division of the New Castle district in favour of Donald Cameron. 414
Testimonial of the commissioners of the Home district that the above is no exaggeration of Cameron's services. 414
Petition of Donald Cameron stating his services in bringing emigrants to Canada. 415
Certificate by inhabitants of Thorah of the services of Donald Cameron in opening roads and thus increasing the value of lands in the neighbourhood. 420
Other papers relating to Cameron and Thorah. 423 to 434
June 10, Amherstburg Gordon to Joseph. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 28th July, 1836.
June 14. Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 49). Sends report of a select committee of the Assembly which had by accident not been sent before. 435
Enclosed. Report of committee on the petitions of John Ardil, William Jackson and Levi Lewis in respect to their lots on the Talbot settlement. The recommendation of it was that their lots should be restored to Ardil, Jackson and Lewis. 436
Certificate, signed by Springer, of the improvements on the north half of lot 9 in the 7th concession of London. 452
Other papers connected with the petitions of Ardil, Jackson and Lewis. 452 to 459
June 15, Toronto. Head to Glenelg. Sends nine loyal addresses from different parts of the province with 26,703 signatures. 460
Enclosed. Address from the second riding of York. 461
Address from the township of Moore, County of Kent. 463
Address from the town of London. 469
Address from the district of Ottawa. 472
Address from the township of Sombra. 475
Address from the County of Kent. 479
Second address from the same county, township of Zora. 484
Memorial from the same county. 485
Address from the township of Toronto. 487
Address from the County of Essex. 489
Address from inhabitants of L'Assomption of French extraction. 492
Petition from Kingston and Loughboro. 496
June 16, Toronto Head to Glenelg (private). The prospect of success at the approaching election. 498

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June 17. Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 51). Sends copy of resolutions adopted by the Lanark Society settlers, expressive of their gratitude for the relinquishment of the claim for advances. Page 500

Enclosed. Address of the settlers. 501

June 17. Toronto. Mackenzie to "Sir Francis Head, the Herald of Famine and Pestilence." An attack on the various governors and members of the Legislative Council. 536

(The date at the beginning is the 17th and at the end the 16th June.

June 22. Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 52). Sends extract from a letter by Mackenzie published in the "Correspondent and Advocate" to show his designs. 743

June 23. Toronto. Same to the same (No. 53). Sends memorial of Rayne for compensation for the loss of lands cancelled in the township of Cavan. The statement that the grant was made without condition of occupation or improvement is not correct as shown by Order-in-Council of 14th October, 1818, intended to correct the lax system which then prevailed. 615

Enclosed. Memorial of Rayne for compensation for the loss of his grant of land. 617

Rayne to Rowan. Statement of his grievance respecting land. 620

Report of the Executive Council on Rayne's memorial. 626

Report of Hurd, Surveyor General, on the claim of Rayne for compensation for loss of land granted. 628

June 23. Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 54). Dispatches received. 632

June 24. Toronto. The same to the same (No. 55). Sends copy of the opinion of the law officers on the question of the competence of the Lieut. Governor to give his assent to the bill for the establishment of the Life and Trust Company of Upper Canada after it had been reserved. 633

Enclosed. Opinion of the law officers that the Lieut. Governor was not competent to assent to the bill for the establishment of a Life Insurance and Trust Company after it had been reserved. 634

June (?). Mackenzie to———. Sends copy of a letter sent to Hume dated—December 1835, on the "State of the Colony." 504

July 8. Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 56). Reports the defeat of the republicans at the general election. The effect of his answers to addresses. Asks earnestly that he should be removed from being Governor now that the elections are over. 743 verso

July 8. Toronto. The same to the same (private). His dispatch announces the total defeat of the republican army, a result of firmness instead of conciliation which could do no good in the circumstances. The result will depend on the course taken by the British Government. 638

July 12. Toronto. Joseph to Baldwin.

July 12. Toronto. Collin to Ridout.

July 12. Toronto. Joseph to Ridout.

July 14. Toronto. Ridout to Collin.

July 14. Toronto. The same to the same.

July 14. Toronto. The same to Joseph. This and the five preceding enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 20th July, 1836.

July 16. Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 57). Had informed him that the elections had added 40 constitutional votes to the Assembly. Meetings held by the republicans of a secret kind for the purpose of appealing to His Majesty's Government. Agents sent. 744

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1836.
July 16, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 58). Sends copy of report from the Attorney General on the instructions to enforce the law to prevent the entrance of any person on land reserved for military purposes within 1000 yards of any fortification. Page 641

Enclosed. Report of the Attorney General that the instructions from Glenelg to enforce the law to prevent intrusion upon lands reserved for military purposes within 1000 yards of any fortifications can be duly attended to in the case of the Erie and Ontario railway, no application having yet been made by the company for the necessary licence. He will consult with the officer commanding the Royal Engineers to settle the form of licence. To correct omissions in railway and harbour bills in regard to the rights of the Crown, he had introduced a general Act to regulate the proceedings of these companies in accordance with the instructions. 642

July 18, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 59). Sends copy of report of the Attorney General in reference to Galt's proposal to drain the great swamp in the Huron tract. 644

Enclosed. Report of the Attorney General that the great swamp is part of the property of the Land Company, and that Galt's proposal arose from misapprehension of the rights of the Crown. 645

July 20, Toronto. Copy of the "Correspondent and Advocate." Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 20th July, 1836.

July 20, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (private). Sends copy of the Correspondent and Advocate. Newspaper of this day (a note says that the paper with the letter is dated the 27th) containing a letter from Dr. Baldwin to him (Head) which is sent only for private information, as it is not worthy of public notice. Every hour proves that the republicans in Upper Canada are crushed, and it is understood that Papineau also feels his cause is ruined, many leading French families desire to unhook from him, if they were sure of going with the majority. Many in the province are known as majority men, that being their whole politics. 647

Enclosed. Copy of the Correspondent and Advocate containing the article referred to as "Dr. Baldwin's letter." 649

Joseph to Ridout. Calls his attention to the language in a printed address, circulated by a society of which he (Ridout) is an active member. The Lieut. Governor finds it absolutely necessary not to retain any one holding an office of trust who insults him and therefore dismisses Ridout. 664

Ridout to Joseph. Defends himself against the charges on which he has been dismissed from his offices. 667

Coffin to Ridout. Is commanded to acquaint him that there is no further need of his services as Colonel of the 2nd regiment of East York Militia. 669

Other papers relating to Ridout's dismissal. 669 to 671

Joseph to Dr. Baldwin. Calls his attention to the language of a circular issued by a society of which he is president. The letter is almost identical with that to Ridout at page 664. 672

July 21, Toronto. Dr. Baldwin to Head. Acknowledges that he is chairman of the reform association, and although he neither indited nor helped to indite the address, yet he coincides in the expressions complained of. Defends the course he has taken. 674

July 23, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 60). Asks to be authorised to state to the Assembly that although he was given power to relinquish control of the hereditary and territorial revenues in return for an adequate civil list, yet the conduct of the late House of Assembly proved that the arrangement is neither safe nor prudent. The odium of the denial would thus be thrown upon the republicans and His Majesty's Government relieved from an intended concession, which would only excite further demands. Submits the point for

1836.

consideration whether the Lieut. Governor or the House of Assembly is to have the disposal of the territorial revenue. Page 744 verso

July 23, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 61). Asks that instructions be sent him respecting the case of William Forsyth, also calls attention to his dispatches respecting the retirement of Hurd. 686

July 25, Adolphustown. Daverne to the same. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 29th July, 1836.

July 25, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Enumerates in the margin the dispatches he is answering: he would not willingly depart from the rule of official correspondence that a separate answer should be returned to each distinct communication, but these are so blended that strict adherence to the rule is impossible. Remarks on the appointment of Macaulay to the rank of Surveyor General. The proceedings regarding Hurd are approved of, as is also the refusal to appoint Radenhurst. Cannot hesitate to accept Macaulay's resignation and to impose on him (Head) the duty of making another choice. Dissents from the conclusion of the Council that the Governor must on every occasion abstain from the exercise of his powers until he had weighed and either adopted or rejected their advice. Accepts the resignation of Robinson, Markland and Wells, but in respect to Dunn, Baldwin and Rolph there is room for a more favourable interpretation. Is at a loss to know what is the limit of responsibility fixed by the Assembly. Cannot dismiss Dunn from his office of Receiver General for reasons given. Approves generally of his addresses to public bodies but was compelled to express a wish that some of the expressions had been more carefully weighed. In reference to the criticism of the conduct of the commissioners and of the promotion of Bedard, he (Head) was but imperfectly acquainted with the circumstances. Cannot advise His Majesty to accept his resignation. Sees no reason to depart from instructions previously given. If he (Head) had resolved to govern Upper Canada in a manner contradictory to his instructions he would advise His Majesty to accept the offer to resign, but without an evident necessity he would not do so. His Majesty's Government desire to promote the general good of the people by a resolute adherence to what they must regard as the sacred rules of North American policy. 33

July 27, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 62). Points out that the only grievance he can discover is in the land granting department. The incapacity of Peter Robinson from ill-health, who has very properly resigned. Appointment of Robert B. Sullivan, his good qualities, his sacrifices give him a claim on government. Sends Gazette containing the appointment of Sullivan and dismissal of Baldwin and Ridout from office, with printed placard signed by Baldwin containing the language against him (Head) which is incompatible with the situation he held. The conduct of Ridout. A letter from him returned in a blank cover. Copy sent. 745 verso

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Joseph. Sends his resignation of office on account of his health. 746

Gazette with the appointment of Sullivan and the dismissal of Baldwin and Ridout. 746

Address of the members of the Assembly on the supplies. 746

Address of the Constitutional Reform Society. 747

List of money bills which the Lieut. Governor refused to sanction. 747 verso

Ridout to Head. Complains of the injustice of his treatment in being dismissed without just grounds. 747 verso

July 28, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 63). Sends statement by Gordon of the distribution of prize money for the taking of Detroit, also letters from Gordon. 693

Enclosed. Gordon to Joseph. Sends statement of the distribution of prize money, but not expecting to be called on for it, is not sure if it is in the proper form. Sends list of the documents which accompany the state-

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ment. Explains the cause of the delay in rendering the account of the distribution. Page 691

July 29, Toronto. Head to Glenelg. After the decision on Daverne's memorial was communicated to him, he has forwarded a letter (enclosed) addressed to His Lordship. Does not think it necessary to make any observations on it. 701

Enclosed. Daverne to Glenelg. Quotes an extract from Glenelg's dispatch relative to his case on which he comments. 702

July 29, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 64). Is proceeding to the Manitoulin Islands. The unconstitutional uses to which the road money of £50,000 is put by salaried commissioners self appointed by the Assembly. Shall decline to assent to such money bills unless the commissioners are to be named by the Executive. 718

List of commissioners appointed by the Assembly with proposed compensation. 718 verso

July 30, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 65). From what funds are his travelling expenses to be defrayed? 719

July 30, Toronto. The same to the same (private). Is starting for the Manitoulin Islands where the visiting Indians are to be assembled for their presents. Everything bright in the Canadas but he sees two black clouds over Downing Street and the Royal Commissioners' Palace at Montreal, from which he expects both thunder and lightning. He has made friends of his enemies. 705

September 8, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Dispatches received. The King's satisfaction at the result of the elections and his gratification at his (Head's) energy, &c. Obstacles to his receiving the baronetcy. The necessity of his answering the charges made by Duncombe. Reflections on the nature of the instructions under which he acts. Differs in opinion with him (Head) on the subject of withdrawing a pledge made by the King and objects to the proposal on account of the success of the election to enter acts of a stern and decisive nature whose only effect would be to reunite the party now broken up. 684

No date. Petition of the inhabitants surrounding Kingston. Signatures. 69

Petition. 732

Petition of the inhabitants of Scarborough. Title. 86

Petition. 736

Petition of the inhabitants of Richmond. Title. 96

Petition. 739 verso

Petition of the inhabitants of Glanford. Title. 97

Petition. 739 verso

Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council and sent to the Assembly for concurrence. 247

Appendices A to I to the report of the select committee on Act for the disposal of the clergy reserves for general education. 252

Report of the select committee on the Act for the more equal distribution of the property of intestates. 323

Election addresses by Mackenzie to the Reformers in different counties. 554 to 614

Various dates. Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada on the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled "An Act to amend the Jury Laws of this Province." 168

1837.

January 4, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. The arrangements to be made to defray the expense of his late tour of inspection through Upper Canada. 700

January 28, Downing Street. The same to the same. Has received dispatch reporting the appointment of Robert Baldwin Sullivan to be commissioner of Crown lands and agent for the sale of clergy reserves in the place of P. Robinson. Had delayed answering in the expectation of being able to make a general arrangement reducing the delay and expense attendant on passing grants of land, which

1837. might be reduced and efficiency increased. Sullivan's appointment can only, therefore, be considered provisional, although his selection is approved of; the office is subject to changes in the duties and emoluments, so that no claim for compensation can be admitted. Page 692

GOVERNOR SIR F. B. HEAD, 1836.

Q. 391.

1836.
January 15, Toronto. Minute of Executive Council on grants to rectories.

February 17, Montreal. Summary report of the discussion on the rectories. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 17th December, 1836.
(The report is through error dated 1837.)
Minute of Executive Council on grants to rectories. Page 202
Return of patents of land granted to the Church of England. 202 verso

July 4, Cobourg. Rev. A. N. Bethune to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg. 13th October, 1836.

July 9, Toronto. Joseph to Carey. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 16th November, 1836.

July 18, Quebec. Nicols to Head. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 20th August, 1836.

July 25, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Has received a communication from Bidwell containing observations on his (Head's) administration of the government of Upper Canada. The rules preclude him from receiving communications from the colonies on subjects of colonial interest, except through the governor; still less can he consider them until the governor shall have the most ample time to answer them. He is therefore to ask Bidwell for a copy of his letter and send him a copy of this dispatch. 132

July 25, Downing Street. Same to the same. Has received from Morrison complaint against him (Head). The rest of the letter is similar to two others of the same date. 134

July 25, Downing Street. The same to the same. Has received from Rolph a statement of the circumstances which led to the resignation of the Executive Council. The rest of the letter is similar to that respecting Bidwell. 134

July 26, Downing Street. The same to the same. Sends copy of letter from R. Baldwin on the subject of certain occurrences in Upper Canada. Asks for remarks on the subject. 134
Enclosed. Robert Baldwin to Glenelg. Sends a newspaper containing resolutions of the Constitutional Reform Society of Upper Canada. Other subjects referred to as grounds of complaint against Head. 134 verso
Resolutions of the Constitutional Reform Society complaining of the selection of polling places for the approaching election. 135
Undated address from Toronto to know where he (Head) learned that Upper Canada was to be invaded. From what quarter was the invasion to come? 135
Answer by Head that the allegation of foreign interference made by individuals in the Lower Province was notorious. 135 verso
Remarks on the subject by a New York paper. 135 do
Glenelg to Head. Sends correspondence with Baldwin. 136 do
Correspondence. 136 to 142

August 17, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 67). Dispatches received of which the numbers and dates are given. 3

August 18, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 68). Sends 32 bills to which he had assented. 4

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1836.

August 20, Toronto. Head. to Glenelg (No. 69). The Legislature to meet at the end of November. Asks that evidence should be given of the benefit that a triumph of constitutional over republican principles would be to a British Colony. Asks that he might be entrusted with as much power as is considered safe, relieving him from as many restrictions as possible, particularly as regards the land granting department, which has been the great grievance of the country, praise having been given to republican institutions and blame to British because the emigrant has had greater facilities to settle in the United States than in Canada. Is not prepared, however, to give an opinion on the subject; he is setting out for an inspection of the province, which will enable him to see things with his own eyes. Hopes afterwards to be prepared to act impartially for the real interests of the country. The provincial parliament would almost have finished its duties before he could hear from the Colonial Office. The instructions he desires to receive so that he may be relieved from restrictions respecting the granting and sale of Crown lands, so as to check speculators who by keeping up the price are driving emigrants to settle in the United States. If he had power the Lieut. Governor would bring these speculators to reason, but at present he must stand like a statue and must remain so until relieved from restrictions. Page 5

Enclosed. Nicolls to Head. Sends his opinion on the necessity of retaining possession of land by the Ordnance for military purposes of certain military reserves in Upper Canada. The following are reported on:

Toronto, Missisauga, Fort George, Queenston, Chippewa, Fort Erie, Grand River running into Lake Erie, Amherstburg, Point Edward entrance of River St. Clair, St. Joseph's Island, head of Lake Huron, Penetanguishene, Town of Chatham on the river Thames, Burlington Heights, Kingston. Special remarks are made on each of these posts. 13

Plans of various posts. 23 to 28

August 30, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 70). The arrangements made by Colborne to distribute presents to the Indians at Manitoulin Island to be changed but the order did not arrive in time so that the Indians could not be warned not to assemble there. He has gone personally to visit them. Had an opportunity during his journey of visiting the islands which number upwards of 23,000 (*sic*). Although formed of granite they have trees growing in the interstices and berries on which the Indians feed. The benefit that would be given to the Indians and the province, if they could be induced to migrate to the Manitoulin Islands. Account of the meeting with the Indians. The Chippewas consented to give up the 23,000 islands and the Saugeens to give up a million and a half acres for which a plain memorandum was drawn up and of which a copy is sent with a wampum attached. The surrender of the land by the Saugeens has long been a desideratum and is now especially important as the first fruits of political tranquillity. 29

August 31, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Desires to have a complete explanation of the returns of the patents for endowments to the Church of England rectories and as far as possible the ground of the respective grants. 201

September 12, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 71). Transmits address from the Assembly on the claim of Nelson Cozens to lands on the Grand River, with the report of the Executive Council in which he concurs. 38

September 12, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 72). Transmits memorial from Ridout complaining of ill-treatment by him (Head). How Ridout was dismissed from his offices. 219

Enclosed. Ridout to Glenelg. Sends petition, which follows. 219

Other papers respecting Ridout. 220

September 12, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 73). Sends printed copies of the Acts. 41

1836.

September 12. Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Sends copy of correspondence with Duncombe, who asks for a few days delay in order that he might receive further intelligence, but his promised statement has not yet been received. When received a copy shall be sent. Page 168

September 20. Kingston. Petition of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 19th October, 1836.

September 22. Quebec. Lord Bishop of Quebec to Joseph. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 13th October, 1836.

September 28, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 74). Had received with much pain His Lordship's dispatch of 25th July. Defers offering exculpatory remarks but annuls his request to be raised by a civil title to the rank of his predecessors. 225

September 29, Toronto. Captain Macaulay to Head. He gave up the office of Surveyor General at his (Head's) suggestion and desires that Glenelg should be so informed. 225 verso

September 29, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 75). Dispatches received. 43

September 30, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 76). Sends return of colleges and endowed schools. 44

Enclosed. Cameron to Joseph. Sends return of colleges and endowed schools. 45

Return. 46

September 30, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 77). Forwards memorial from Mrs. Catherine Foster. 19

Enclosed. Memorial from Mrs. Foster. States the services of her father and uncle for which no remuneration was given, her father having besides lost £200 a year whilst on service. Prays for compensation either in money or land. 50

September 30, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 78). With reference to the case of Rev. Mr. McIsaac, whose congregation had applied for him to receive the annual allowance granted to his predecessor, there are no funds available, the vacancy having remained so long unfilled. 53

October 4, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Has received dispatch requesting that such alteration may be made in the land granting system as he (Head) may think necessary, and that he may dispose of such parts of the military reserves as are not required. To the second he can give no answer till he receives a report from the Ordnance. If he is to understand fully the first request he must unavoidably decline. The Crown lands must remain at the disposal of the Crown under certain principles to which Government is solemnly pledged, and to give him authority to change the system so as to intringe any of the principles would be to retract His Majesty's solemn engagements. Cannot see what authority he can convey to him under these limits. The object of Head appears to be to increase the facilities to emigrants to settle in Upper Canada, thus destroying the weight of those invidious contrasts drawn between the system of the United States and of the British. The importance of the end is too clear for discussion, and if Government were unfettered he would be disposed to leave the selection to his own judgment. 9

October 5. Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Assured of his humanity towards the Indians. He had felt obliged to sanction the arrangement into which he had entered (see 20th August). The King desires that no measure shall be left unattempted to rescue the remains of the Indians from the fate that had so often befallen them. 35 verso

October 6. Kingston. John Macaulay to Head. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 13th October, 1836.

October 7. Toronto. Address from the clergy of the Church of England in Canada. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 19th October, 1836.

October 8, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 79). Has convened the Legislature of Upper Canada for the dispatch of business. Why he called it together sooner than he intended. 225

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1836.
October 13. Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 80). Transmits copy of letter from Lord Bishop of Montreal, with enclosure, explanatory of the claim of A. N. Bethune, of Cobourg, for £50 for services rendered the corporation for managing the clergy reserves. Page 58

Enclosed. Lord Bishop of Quebec to Joseph. Sends explanation of the services of Rev. A. N. Bethune, and a letter from him which it is hoped will be found satisfactory. 59

Rev. A. N. Bethune to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Repeats his statement of the services he rendered for which he has made a claim for £50. 61

October 16, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 81). As instructed has selected a successor to Hurd as Surveyor General. John Macaulay, who is no relation of Captain Macaulay. His qualifications. Sends a note from Macaulay, showing that he had given up a considerable salary to take the office. 225

Enclosed. Macaulay to Head. States his present income whilst accepting the office from which he is afraid he may suffer in a pecuniary point of view. 225 verso.

October 17. Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 82). Sends letter from Hurd to Glenelg, sends also letter from Hurd to himself (Head) and answer of the secretary. 66

Enclosed. Hurd to Glenelg. Reply received to his memorial respecting his situation of Surveyor General. Sends duplicate of the letter he sent to the Lieut. Governor. Trusts the letter will remove the idea of underhand dealing on his part, or want of proper attention to His Majesty's representative, as he had no intention to attach personal feelings towards him on the part of the Lieut. Governor hostile to his (Hurd's) interests. States his case and asks for reconsideration. 67

Memorial of Hurd to Sir Francis B. Head to be restored to his office of Surveyor General. 73

Joseph to Hurd. A successor has already been appointed whose name will appear in the next Gazette. Statement of previous proceedings. 76

October 19, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 83). Sends petition from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and an address from the Clergy of the Established Church. His high opinion of Strachan. 78

Unsigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sends address to Government of the clergy of the Church of England in Canada for a new diocese, whose boundaries should be coincident with those of the upper province. Before giving advice, desired to have His Grace's opinion but, if acceded to, it would not be in the power of Government to attach any salary to the new bishopric. 79

Unsigned to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Sends address from the clergy of the Church of England for a new diocese. A copy was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury. If the new diocese should be erected, Government could give it no endowment. 80

Petition of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland against the Act erecting rectories. 81

Address of the Church of England clergy in Canada respecting the means of supporting religious services and the need of a new diocese. 84

October 19. Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 84). Sends two joint addresses, the first for the reduction of the duty on tobacco, the other for the restoration to commuted pensioners of the pensions they formerly enjoyed, also address and report from the Legislative Council on the sale of Crown lands. Recommends the reduction of duty on tobacco, and the restoration of pensions to those who are disabled. Thinks that a few Canadian winters would put an end to these pensions. Agrees with the Council as to the injurious tendency of the present system of selling lands. 93

Enclosed. Joint memorial showing the disadvantages of transportation, owing to the distance of the western districts of Upper Canada, on the representation of which they had obtained a reduction of the duty on

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tobacco but not sufficient; an additional reduction is now asked for. Page 96

Joint memorial for the restoration of their pensions to commuted Chelsea pensioners. 99

Memorial of the Council respecting the sale of Crown reserves. 100

Report on the same. 103

October 20, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 85). Sent on the 12th September last, memorial from Nelson Cozens with voluminous documents relative to his claim to a large tract of Indian land on the Grand River. Now sends memorial in favour of Mrs. Catherine Brant and her four sons, also setting forth a claim to some of these lands. 110

October 28, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 86). Sends memorandum on the present political state of the Canadas. 226

Enclosed. Memorandum. The proposals in the memorandum are: (1) Let the Act giving up the revenue of 14 George III. be repealed. (2) Annex Gaspé to New Brunswick. (3) Annex Montreal to Upper Canada. (4) Make the north bank of the Ottawa the boundary of Lower Canada, giving the waters of the river and the expenses of making them navigable to Upper Canada, Lower Canada having a free right to use them by paying the same tolls as the upper province. 226

A note of the same date proposes to carry his plans into effect. 228 verso

November 6, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 89). Has not received copies of letters written against him so that he cannot answer them as to the misquotation from the report on grievances of 1835; that consisted of the quotation having been taken from the appendix instead of the report. His expression 'let them come if they dare,' referred to Papineau's letter to the Speaker. 231

Enclosed. Copies of application for the letters to His Majesty's Ministers and the answers follow the dispatch to Morrison's letter and charge. 233

November 7, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 87). Enters into details of proceedings, notice of which by His Majesty's Government had been long delayed. 230

November 9, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 88). Sends copy of speech delivered at the opening of Legislature. 121

Enclosed. Speech. 122

November 10, Montreal. Address from the committee of the constitutionalists of Lower Canada. Enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 27th November, 1836.

November 10. Joseph to Head.

November 12, Toronto. FitzGibbon to Joseph. Both enclosed in Head to Glenelg, 16th November, 1836.

November 16, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 90). Sends copies of addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly and his answers. 143

Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council. 144

Answer. 151

Address from the Legislative Assembly. 152

Answer. 158

November 16, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 91). With respect to Carey's demand for £50 for having taken charge of dispatches, sends his secretary's account of the transaction. 159

Enclosed. Joseph to Head. Explains how dispatches were entrusted to Carey and that no thought was entertained that travelling expenses would be charged. 160

Joseph to Carey. Letter of instruction respecting the delivery of dispatches. 162

November 16, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 92). Sends copies of the journals of Council and Assembly for the session of 1835. Sends letter from the clerk of the Assembly explanatory of delay. 163

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1836.

Enclosed. Clerk of the Assembly to Joseph. The copies of the journals of Council and Assembly were packed and sealed, but had been put to one side and overlooked. Page 164

November 17, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 93). Sends the journals of the Council and Assembly for last year. The appendix will not be ready for some weeks. 166

November 20, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 95). States his opportunities of gaining a knowledge of the Indian tribes and sends a memorandum on the subject with inferences "(1) That the attempt to make farmers of the Red men has "been, generally speaking, a complete failure, (2) That congregating them "for the purpose of civilization has implanted many more vices than it has "eradicated and consequently that the greatest kindness we can perform "towards these intelligent, simple-minded people is to remove and fortify "them as much as possible from all communication with the whites. Gives "an account of his negotiations, the habits of the Indians, their numbers, "the expense of the Indian department, the cost of presents, &c." 214 verso

Enclosed. Summary of the annual expenditure of the Indian department in Upper Canada. 217 verso

Annual value of the presents issued to the Indians. 218

Advice to the Indians. 214

November 23, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 94). Has received dispatch with the charges made by Duncombe which he has transmitted to the Assembly. Thanks for having refused to allow Duncombe and Baldwin to attack him verbally. 233

November 25, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 96). With reference to letter from Talbot, member for New Ross, respecting land purchased by Peter Walker from John Mills Jackson, sends report of the registrar for York showing that notwithstanding Jackson's sale of it to Walker he had since otherwise disposed of it. 173

Enclosed. Report of the registrar of the County of York on the registration of properties belonging to John Mills Jackson referred to in letter. 174

November 27, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (private). Sends printed copy of address to both Houses from the Constitutionalists of Lower Canada. Things going on calmly: the republican party annihilated. He expects that all troublesome questions will be settled. The clergy reserves will be divided. 178

(The letter is dated 1837 by mistake).

Enclosed. Address from the Committee of the Constitutionalists of Lower Canada to the Assembly of Upper Canada complaining of the course of action of the Assembly of Lower Canada. 180

November 28, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 97). Dispatches received. 187

November 29, Toronto. Unsigned to Glenelg. Had mentioned that the clergy reserves would be divided among four sects. It is expected that the 10 republicans will vote in favour of the Protestant clergy. Would unite Church and State if he could, but it is too late. Arrival of Dr. Duncombe in time to be examined by the House of Assembly. A note says "Original not signed" 179

November 29, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. The King has approved of the appointment of John Macaulay to be Surveyor General. Until Captain Macaulay's arrival he (Glenelg) had no doubt of the resignation being unconditional. Regrets that from misapprehension, Capt. Macaulay had suffered loss but he (Glenelg) is not responsible for the error. 64

November 29, Downing Street. The same to the same. There being no proof against Ridout, orders him to be restored to his offices. His reluctance at overruling a decision publicly adopted. 223

November 30, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 98). Sends report and plan by Bonnycastle relative to a recent sale of building lots near Toronto. He reports the total

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amount of sales to be £11,609 15s. and the sum of the price of 100 acres to the westward of the reserve adjoining the building lots is estimated at £20,000. As there is money enough to build the barracks, recommends they should be begun without delay; the barracks here have already been condemned as unfit for the troops and their appearance is most discreditable. The bad moral effect of the state of the barracks. Does not recommend building a new government house, the site being better than that reserved for a new one. Has had the old house repaired and it is now as respectable as he could wish. Page 188

Enclosed. Report of Bonnycastle on the sale of building lots and on the estimated value of those remaining. 191

Plan of government sale of lots in Toronto. 196

Return of deserters who have rejoined. 197

November (?). Head to Stephen. Desires to cancel one or two sentences in a memorandum of 28th ultimo (October. See page 226) and he had omitted an observation he should like to make. Sends an amended copy. Is not yet ready with his reply to Duncombe, is waiting for the report of committee. His unhappy service in the Colonial Office; he is gradually sinking into debt. He has not means to keep up a double establishment and therefore wrote to Lady Head to come to Toronto. Should she and the family arrive they would find him broken down in spirits and fortune. 185

December 1, Toronto. Same to Glenelg (No. 99). Dispatches received. 199

December 14, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 100). Sends message from the Assembly that supply has been granted. 233 verso

December 17, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 101). Sends documents showing the nature and number of the endowments to the Church of England which were made by his predecessor. They were made during his journey from New York and formed part of his first difficulties. 201

Enclosed. Summary report of the discussion on the rectories. 201 verso

December 23, Toronto Head to Glenelg (No. 102). Sends petition from the Presbyterian Church in Toronto. 206

December 29, Toronto. The same to the same (private). There has been opened a magnificent street called Brock Street at the extremity of which it has been contemplated to erect a monument to the militia who fell during the late war. It is desirable that the King should honour with his name the list of subscribers. 207

December 30, Toronto. The same to the same (No. 103). Has received dispatch that 12 reserved bills have been assented to. Sends extract. The confusion this has caused and the exultation of the republicans. The evil effects of the promulgation of the instructions that the selection of the Executive Council was to be of individuals possessing the confidence of the people who are already represented in the Assembly. Remarks on the regulations affecting the sale of Crown lands, and on the protection of emigrants. 233 verso

Enclosed. Papers respecting the charges against Head. 237

December 31. Unsigned to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. 80

1837.

January 6, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Will not remark on the unusual tone of his communications but brings before him extracts from his dispatch of 22nd March, 1836, and considers that he was fully justified in commenting freely on his public proceedings. 229

January 20, Downing Street. The same to the same. The King approves of his conduct towards the Indians. The earnest desire of the British Government to repair the wrongs done them and to promote their future welfare. Believes the bad effect of intercourse with white men must be attributed to the counteracting tendency of unfavourable circumstances rather than to any inherent inaptitude of

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1837.

the Indian for the reception of a religion peculiarly qualified to elevate the character. Approbation was sent of his settling the three tribes on the Manitoulin Islands. Approval is given of his further engagements with the Huron and Moravian Indians. The charges to be laid on the newly ceded lands. Asks his opinion whether the Indian department could be merged in the commissariat as it would be a saving. Shall recommend his representations in favour of Givins. Page 171

January 24. Stephen to Spearman. Sends copy of dispatch from Head. The savings that will be effected in the expenses of the Indian department. Proposed reduction to be sanctioned. The retirement of Givins. 172

January 26, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. Has received dispatch with memorandum on the political state of Canada. 229 verso

January 27, Downing Street. The same to the same. Has received dispatch reporting the result of his efforts to obtain copies of letters from Bidwell and Rolph. These not having been sent they can have no influence on his mind. His explanation respecting Baldwin's letter and that of Morrison is satisfactory. Approves of his having transmitted Duncombe's petition to the Assembly. 239

March 2, Downing Street. Same to the same. Passes over the tone of his remarks and confines himself to questions which are practical. Approves of his not suppressing the King's Order in Council confirming the twelve bills. The serious nature of a different course of conduct. Remarks on his statement respecting instructions to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick which he had misrepresented. Quotes his own exact words, to which a sense had been attached contrary to what the correct expression used could be made to mean. The law respecting the disposal of lands against which he argues had not been authorised to be assented to nor could he advise the King to sanction such an Act if assented to. Whilst his general conduct is approved of, he (Glenelg) can scarcely believe that he (Head) seriously intends to assert that the measures of his Government should necessarily be stern and unconciliating, as to conciliate the goodwill of the people of Canada is the great object of His Majesty's Government. 209

April 17, Downing Street. Same to the same. Has received His Majesty's commands to take measures for expediting his patent as a baronet conferred as a mark of royal favour. 238

Claims of Cozens and Brant, 1836.

Q. 392. 1-2.

1796.

(Part 1 paged from 1 to 216, part 2 from 217 to 248.)

July 14. Memorandum of an agreement between Joshua Y. Cozens and Joseph Brant for land on the Grand River, that for the sum of £1,200 a year to the Five Nations for 100,000 acres, Cozens to pay the principal when he thinks proper, estimating the same at £20,000 currency or if the whole cannot be secured £600 per year currency for 50,000 acres; £500 additional to be paid to Brant, if he confirms the sale of 100,000 acres, or £250 to Brant if he confirm by deed 50,000 acres. Page 59

September 8. Copy of deed to Cozens.

December 24, Middlesex Conn. Certificate of correctness of copy. Both enclosed in Affidavit of Joshua Henshaw, 9th October, 1796.

1797.

No date. Extract from the memorandum book of Samuel Clark kept by him while in London. 75

1798.
January 4, Montreal. Joshua Y. Cozens to Samuel Clark. Could not until now obtain the papers which he expected to send by the Halifax mail. Page 51

March 7, Montreal. The same to the same. Was astonished at hearing he (Clark) had received no letters since April as he had written ten letters and had sent two certificates signed by the provincial secretary, which is everything that is necessary. 51

1799.
March 16, London. Barrell and Servanté to Samuel Clark. Send list of papers deposited with them. 70

Enclosed. Certificate of Theodore Barrell that the preceding letter was written by the senior partner. 72

Certificate by the British Consul that Theodore Barrell was personally known by him and had affirmed the truth of the preceding statement. 74

March 16, London. Clark to Barrell and Servanté. They have accepted his (Clark's) bill for £216 3s. 3d. which he would remit in time to meet the payment. 76

1818.
December 22, Montreal. J. Henshaw to J. Y. Cozens. Offer by a nephew of the partners of the house with which Clark left the deeds; will try to recover them if properly remunerated. Desires to know the quality and situation of the land. 77

1825.
February 24, New Longueuil. Revocation of the power of Attorney granted by J. Y. Cozens to Samuel Clark. 78

1827.
February 12. Revocation of the power of Attorney granted by J. Y. Cozens to J. B. Henshaw. 79

1828.
November 8, Liverpool. Watson to Henshaw. Sends answer from the Board of Trade, from which it would appear he had been misled. 82

Enclosed. Lords of Trade to Watson and Byron. There is no trace in the office of the deeds to which he refers. 82

1831.
July 15, London. Advertisement for information respecting the successors of Barrell and Servanté. 83

December 2, London. Ward to Nelson Cozens. His unsuccessful search for the papers relating to the lands on the Grand River. 83

1833.
March 12, London. E. Servanté to Nelson Cozens. Reports that she has been unsuccessful in the search for the deeds of the lands on the Grand River. Sends a few papers she has found. 86

July 2, Cornwall. Deed of land by J. Y. Cozens to Nelson Cozens. 46

October 9, Montreal. Affidavit of Joshua Henshaw of the transfer to Clark of the deed for the land purchased by Cozens; of the loss of the deed, &c. Sends copy of the deed. 37

Enclosed. Copy of deed. 40

Copy of receipt by Brant. 44

Certificate of correctness. 45

December 9, Ulster village. Theodore Barrell to Nelson Cozens. Conjectures as to the place where the deeds could be found and suggestions as to persons who might have knowledge of the deeds. 90

1834.
January 6, Ulster village. The same to Miss Servanté. Applying to have a search made among the papers of Barrell and Servanté, if they still exist, for the deeds to Cozens relating to the land on the Grand River. 98

January 15, Ulster village. Theodore Barrell to Nelson Cozens. Has sent a letter through his sister to Miss Servanté. If he receive any information he will impart it. A letter to the widow of Henry Servanté would be of little use as he is a stranger to her. Fears his search for the documents will be fruitless. 96

February 12. Renewal of the revocation of the power of attorney granted by J. Y. Cozens to J. B. Henshaw respecting the sale of the land bought from the Five Nation Indians. 80

May 22, Chambly Second affidavit of Joshua Henshaw of the transfer by Cozens to Clark of the deed of land on the Grand River. 56

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1834.

July 1. Memorial of Joshua Y. Cozens, of [illegible], to Colborne. States his services, the purchase of land from Brant; enters into minute detail of the deed being left in London pledged by Clark to a firm of barristers who had become insolvent and the deed had disappeared, and prays that if any part of the land is sold an equivalent be given to his son Nelson. Page 12

July 1, Cornwall. Affidavit by Joshua Y. Cozens of his purchase and of the deed having been pledged by Clark to a firm of lawyers in London, England. 31

July 14, Toronto. Memorial of Nelson Cozens, son of Joshua Y. Cozens respecting the land for which his father had presented a memorial he having been invested with the title to the land on account of money advanced; asks for early relief for himself and father. 26

September 19, Addison County. Affidavit of Mr. and Mrs. Hart. That Page persuaded Clark to hand over to him notarial copies of deeds respecting land on the Grand River bought by J. Y. Cozens from Joseph Brant, agent for the Five Nation Indians. 133

September 27, Cornwall. Nelson Cozens to Markland. Sends third affidavit from Joshua Henshaw who was present when Joshua Y. Cozens handed the titles to Clark. The dishonest acts of Page respecting the titles. Had the letters written by Page's daughter been produced they would have confirmed the statements made by his father and himself by the means taken by a villain fraudulently to profit by the paper he had purloined. Hopes the action of the Council may embolden Page to produce the papers. Correspondence relating to the papers. 117

Enclosed. Affidavit by Henshaw. 122

Affidavit by J. Y. Cozens respecting the purchase of land from Joseph Brant. 125

October 6, Cornwall. Nelson Cozens to Markland. Sent letter and affidavits on the 27th ulto., confirming additional facts respecting his father's purchase from Brant. The affidavit now sent goes still further to criminate Page. 127

December 6, Toronto. Lee to Nelson Cozens. Sends documents, three being indentures (1) made 8th September, 1796, between Brant and J. Y. Cozens, a tract of land on the Grand River; (2) made 13th October, 1796, between J. Y. Cozens and Clark of the same tract for £90,000; (3) made on 20th March, 1825, between Clark and Page for the same tract for £100,000; three being powers of attorney (4) dated 17th May, 1796, from the Five Nation Indians to Joseph Brant, (5) dated 13th October, 1796, from J. Y. Cozens to Clark to sell the tract, (6) dated 14th February, 1827 from Clark to Page to obtain papers from Barrell and Servanté, left with them by Clark about the 17th September, 1798. 130

December 19, Ulster village. Theodore Barrell to Nelson Cozens. Sends his sister's letter reporting the hopeless attempt by Miss Servanté to find the missing papers, asks him not to write her as she is leaving London and besides the postage from Canada is more than she can afford. 104

December 25, Middletown. Stow to Nelson Cozens. Enclosed in Nelson Cozens to Markland, 3rd January, 1835.

1835.

January 2, Cornwall. Affidavit of J. Y. Cozens respecting the deed made in favour of Clark for the supposed purchase of the land on the Grand River. The deed was given to enable Clark to sell the land for the benefit of Cozens. How Page secured papers from Clark who was deranged in his mind. 135

January 3, Cornwall. Nelson Cozens to Markland. His father yesterday sent a deposition explanatory of Clark's character. Had looked for the two Hosmers, witnesses to the blank deed to Clark, but they are dead. Sends word of letters received to show the exertions he had made to discover the papers. Reports searches made by Stayner, and others although ineffectually. 140

Enclosed. Stow to Nelson Cozens. Reports that both the Hosmers are dead. 145

1835.
February 2, Ulster village. Theodore Barrell to Nelson Cozens. Narrative of his connection with the firm of Barrell and Servanté; is convinced that the papers required were in their hands on the 16th March, 1799, from the books he had consulted. Gives quotations from the books. Page 107

A. P. S. suggests that the facts might be attested, but he considers that this should be done in a strictly legal form. 114

February 23, Cornwall. Affidavit of the reason that prevented him (Joshua Y. Cozens) from having his deed for block No. 4 registered. 52

April 20, Wellington Square. Kerr to Nelson Cozens. Sends copy of the agreement between his father and Brant, which is different from the receipt and he cannot understand it. 60

April 30, Cornwall. Affidavit of J. Y. Cozens, respecting land transactions with Brant. 61

Receipt for £500, being a second payment of similar amount. 65

May 10, Rochester. Wallace to ———. Recollects hearing the deed to Cozens read and sends copy of deed to Wallace confirming the Indian title to block 3. 66

September 14, Rochester. Affidavit respecting the purchase of Indian lands by J. Y. Cozens. 68

1836.
April 14, Toronto. Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly that Cozens, the petitioner has fully substantiated the justice of his claim to an equivalent for the lands in question. The evasive nature of the Attorney General's report. 9

June 28, Toronto Affidavit of Joshua Y. Cozens of his receipt of copies of four letters from Claus to Alexander Stewart, the originals of three of which are in the Indian department, Toronto, but no trace can be obtained of the 1th. The letters were delivered by a Frenchman, but there was no signature to show who had sent them. 4

Enclosed. Claus to Stewart. Desires to know if he would execute the mortgage for block No. 1 and send certificate. 6

Claus to Stewart. Repeats his inquiry if he (Stewart) would sign the mortgage and certificate for block No. 1 for Clarke, it being the particular wish of the Six Nations. 6

Stewart to Claus. Declines to sign the mortgage or certificate without legal advice. Shall take no rash steps. 7

Claus to Stewart. Finds that he (Stewart) told Clark he was present in 1796, when Brant delivered a warrant deed to Cozens for land which includes block 1 and that he (Stewart) had seen Cozens pay £500 to Brant in specie. The deed to Cozens has never been registered and he has not heard of the deed from Brant to Cozens since 1798 when Langan told him it was in England. If the part to be sold to Clark be disposed of Cozens can only recover the consideration he paid to Brant. Hopes he (Stewart) will execute the writings to Clarke, when he (Claus) shall call. 7

The rest of the volume which is divided into two parts, contains additional correspondence and affidavits respecting the lands claimed by Cozens on the Grand River, all of the same character, and decisions on the claims of Cozens.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR F. B. HEAD, 1836.

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1818.
May 9, Carlton House — Instructions given to the Duke of Richmond, Governor in chief of Upper Canada. Page 34

1834. Oath taken by every member of the Executive Council. 39

March 3, Toronto. — Address of the House of Assembly praying that the intention to disallow the Banking Acts be not carried into effect. 40

1835.
April 15, Toronto. — Address of the House of Assembly to the King on the subject of the Legislative Council. 39

1836.
February 5, Toronto. — Schedule of patents for land constituting endowments to the Church of England in Upper Canada. 12 verso

Rectories endowed since the receipt of the foregoing and return of property surrendered by certain clergymen of the Church of England. 13 verso

March 4, Toronto. — Address of the Executive Council alleging that the unhappy condition of the country arose from the unconstitutional abridgement of the duties of the Executive Council. Should the Lieut. Governor not consent to consult the Executive Council, they ask to be allowed to disabuse the public mind of a misapprehension as to the extent of their duties. 28 verso

Answer of the Lieut. Governor. 29

March 14, Toronto. — Representation of the House of Assembly on the resignation of the Executive Councillors. 41

Answer by Head. 41 verso

March 16, Toronto. — Robert Baldwin to Perry. States that the members of Council had tendered their resignation. Details the causes of and the circumstances attending the resignation. 30 verso

Copy of offer to Robert Baldwin to become a member of the Executive Council and his acceptance of the offer. 32

March 24, Toronto. — Address of the House of Assembly on the resignation of the Executive Councillors. 41 verso

Answer by Head. 42

March 25, Toronto. — Address from a public meeting to Head. The inhabitants of Toronto have no confidence in the gentlemen called to the Executive Council. 32 verso

Answer by Head. 33 verso

March (?), Toronto. — Address of the Common Council of Toronto to Head. It has no confidence in the present provincial administration. 32

Answer by Head. 32

April 4, Toronto. — Joseph to Perry. The document applied for has been sent. The rejoinder to the Lieut. Governor's answer to the address of the citizens of Toronto has been returned unread. 44

Rejoinder from the "Citizens of Toronto to the foregoing reply." 44

April 5. — Address from the township of Guelph. Signatures. 104

April 11, Toronto. — Examination of Robert Baldwin Sullivan, 28th March, and of Augustus Baldwin on the date in the margin in relation to the obligation by Sullivan not to administer the government of the province. 40 verso

April 12, Toronto. — Robert Baldwin to Perry. Points out the misunderstanding as to the duty of the Executive Council to give advice even when not asked for. 46 verso

April 13, Toronto. — Examination of Robert Baldwin and Dr. Rolph before the committee of the House of Assembly respecting the functions of the Executive Council. 46 verso

April 14, Toronto. — Report of committee of the Assembly containing charges against Head; statement of the constitutional position of the Executive Council and other subjects, too long to summarise. 14 verso

1836.

Notes on the report of the Committee. Page 70

April 21, Toronto. Head to Glenelg. Had not noticed the complaint of the Assembly respecting the non-promotion of A. E. McDonnell, who has been a strong supporter of Mackenzie. To give him the influence of the command of a regiment in preference to a loyal officer of eight years longer service would discourage the supporters of the constitution. 50

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures in the dispatch. 51

Addresses, &c., as by schedule. 53 &c.

April 21, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 26). Sends addresses from the Assembly to the King and to the House of Commons reprobating his conduct as Lieut. Governor. The Assembly has stopped the supplies; has, therefore reserved all money bills and refused to grant contingencies. Quotes from previous dispatches to show his belief in the implacable character of the republicans and his intentions to afford them no cause for complaint. His speech on prorogation will show the efforts he made to carry remedial measures. The grievance report remains unopened; it is a mere ignis fatuus. The prompt measures to correct real grievances had broken up the faction and the country is loyal. It is the first time the supplies have been stopped and that when he was sent with instructions to redress grievances. The reason for the stoppage of supplies was that the complaints of the republicans were ordered to be corrected and they were forced to unveil their real object which was to seize upon the power and patronage of the Crown. States the duties of the Executive Council and its non responsibility and quotes from evidence on the subject, as also a contradiction to the charge that he made a secret agreement. Other statements of the warm reception of his speech on prorogation. 3

Enclosed. Petition from the House of Assembly to the King complaining of the conduct of the Lieut. Governor. 7

Petition of the House of Assembly to the House of Commons on the same subject. 7

A. Baldwin to Head. Correcting an error in his evidence before the committee. 8

Four addresses of the Assembly to the Lieut. Governor for the contingencies of 1836, with the answers. Three follow each other. 8.

The fourth address with answer. 8 verso

Speech by Head on prorogation. 9

Addresses from the province to the Lieut. Governor. 11

The signatures number 6,782. List. Addresses follow, 14 in all.

April (?). Address of the grand jury to Head, expressing confidence in Head's administration. 17 verso

Answer by Head. 48

April —. Schedule of documents. 76

April (?). Address from the town of Niagara. Additional signatures. 89

April (?). Address from the township of Stamford. Signatures. 95

April (?). Address from Bytown and its vicinity. Signatures. 99

April (?). Address from the township of Georgina. Signatures. 102

July 16, Toronto. Head to Glenelg (No. 57). Had reported that 10 constitutional votes had been added to the Assembly. The republicans feel their case desperate. 48

Address of the Executive Council to Colborne. 109

1831 to 1835. Proceedings of the House of Assembly from 6th December, 1831, of various dates. 130 to 198

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1836.

Q. 394.—1-2.

1835.

Part 1, from page 1 to 217; part 2, from page 218 to 407.

October 8, Toronto. Duncombe to Jamieson.

October 12. Opinion of the Attorney General. Both enclosed in memorial of Duncombe. — Oct., 1836.

November 10, Toronto. Rowan to Respective Officers. The Lieut. Governor understands that the directors of the Erie and Ontario railway have not decided on the route. It is not probable it will be carried beyond Queenston. A clause prevents the company from entering on any Crown lands without the royal sanction. Page 56

November 14. Toronto. Rowan to Duncombe.

November 18. Toronto. Opinion of the Solicitor General. Both enclosed in memorial of Duncombe. — October, 1836.

November 19. Kingston. Cartwright to Wright. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 10th February, 1836.

November 25, Toronto. Opinion of the Attorney General for the Lieut. Governor.

November 28. Toronto. Copy of minute of Council.

November 30, Toronto. Rowan to Duncombe.

November —. Report of Hepburne.

December 12, Toronto. Rowan to Duncombe. This and the four preceding enclosed in memorial of Duncombe. — October, 1836.

December 14, Quebec. Respective Officers to Ordnance. Are informed that the directors of the Erie and Ontario Railway Co. have not yet decided on the route and it is not probable the line will be carried beyond Queenston. Presume they are not to interfere with the line of the intended railway even if it is likely to encroach on lands reserved for military purposes. 54

December 22, Virginia. C. Bonnycastle to Glenelg. Enclosed in R. H. Bonnycastle to Glenelg, 13th January, 1836.

1836.

January 8, Board of Trade. C. Poulett Thomson to Glenelg. Asks him to read and return letter which shows that Mackenzie is at variance with the Assembly for whom he was made to assent to bad banking Acts. 31

January 13, Toronto. R. H. Bonnycastle to Glenelg. Urges compliance with his brother's application. His qualifications for the office. 140

Enclosed. C. Bonnycastle to Glenelg. Applies for the office of astronomer in Upper Canada. 141

January 14, Treasury. Baring to Grey. As Head will not receive any portion of the military allowance or of the extra emoluments from the colonial funds, he is to be relieved from the stamp duty on his commission. 64

January 14, London. Alder to Glenelg. States the offer of Lord Goderich for the Wesleyan Methodists to take charge of the Indians and their acceptance. 115

January 16, Baltimore, Md. Browne to Glenelg. As he understands that His Lordship has said he would give him (Browne) no redress, asks that all his papers may be returned. If His Lordship has changed his mind the papers may remain. 144

January 23, Treasury. Baring to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury assent to the remission of the sums advanced in 1820 and 1821 to the settlers at Lanark. 65

1836.

January 26, Treasury. Spearman to Grey. With reference to unclaimed prize money paid into the military chest at Toronto, Gordon should furnish a detailed statement of the disposal of the prize money for the taking of Detroit. Page 66

February 4, Toronto. Order in Council on Campbell's memorial. It not appearing that there was any occasion to surrender the patent for his lands and obtain a new one, Campbell's application cannot be recommended. 290

February 6, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Stephen transmitting petition of John Longworth indicted for bigamy. Has any communication been received from Upper Canada relative to the case? 22

February 8, Horse Guards. The same to Grey. Has received letter with dispatch from Colborne. Under the circumstances the commander in chief, if it is considered expedient to maintain the posts of Fort George and Amherstburg, will not object although they are not required for exclusively military purposes. 23

February 10, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. In consequence of the high price no settlement had yet been come to respecting Cartwright's land adjoining the government reserve at Fort Henry. Asks that the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada be instructed to take the necessary measures to have the land described transferred to the Ordnance. 41

Cartwright to Wright. Shall not dispose of the land he has to sell until the 1st of May, 1836. If he is not by that time informed of a decision by the Ordnance he will dispose of the land to the first applicant who shall meet his terms. 47

February 13, Toronto. Campbell to Joseph. Sends minute of Council in answer to his application for reimbursement for loss in consequence of an error in the patent. Explains how the surrender and reissue were authorized by the Attorney General and asks that the decision of the deputy registrar be not taken with whom the error originated but that the question be referred to the law officers. 291

February 18, Temple. Rolfe to Glenelg. There is no reason in point of law why the sentence of execution against John McAuliffe should not be carried into effect but the case is one which might be commuted to transportation. 35

February 19, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Had desired the officers at Quebec to report on the best method of disposing of the buildings to be abandoned. Desires to know if any are to be retained for barrack accommodation at Niagara or Amherstburg. 48

February 19. Ordnance. Same to Stephen. With reference to proposed Act to incorporate the Erie and Ontario railway company the line has not yet been determined on so that no definite opinion can be formed how the interests of the department may be affected. A clause of reservation is quoted in the Lieut. Governor's dispatch which is not in the bill, but the Ordnance will feel safe if Glenelg should instruct the Lieut. Governor not to assent to any bill authorizing entrance within 1,000 yards of a fortification without reference to the Ordnance. 50

February 22, Admiralty. Wood to Grey. To obtain an estimate of the expense of the proposed observatory in Upper Canada and whether the Assembly would defray the expense of any portion of its annual maintenance. 11

February 26, Huron. Cameron to the House of Assembly. Transmits resolutions from a meeting of inhabitants of the county of Huron held on the date in the margin, Cameron's note being undated. 283

Enclosed. Resolutions against the appointment of new comers to the magistracy. 284

February . London. Colquhoun to Grey. Had called to obtain a note of introduction to the Governor of Upper Canada for the son of a respectable West India merchant. 280

March 11, Greenock. Galt to Stephen. The discovery of the Great Swamp in the Huron tract; his design to drain it. The loss of the use of his limbs prevents

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him, but offers to do it by his son, if he is allowed time to raise sufficient capital for the outlay. Page 399

Enclosed. Suggestion for draining without disbursement by the state the great swamp in the Huron tract. 401

March 17, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Calls attention to a clause in the Act for establishing the Erie and Ontario railway company, the effect of which is to prevent the company from entering on any Crown lands without the King's consent, communicated through the Lieut. Governor of the province, and the Ordnance are anxious to prevent any person entering on reserve lands within 1,000 yards of any fortification. 52

March 21, Temple. Law officers to Glenelg. There is no objection in law to incorporate an academy for Christian instruction, but there are great objections to the Act of incorporation presented by Ryerson, as by it great inconvenience might arise. If a charter should be granted it must be done by incorporating certain individuals and providing for a succession. 37

March 22, Rideau Canal. Statement showing the amount of penalties collected. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 27th July, 1836.

March 24, Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Stephen. Have received a dispatch for Buchanan, consul at New York, which they will forward by the "George Washington". 116

March 26, War Office. Walpole to Grey. Howick asks for another letter of introduction for Orde to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, the one sent having been addressed to Colborne. 111

March 28, London. Alder to Stephen. Enclosed in unsigned to Ripon, 30th March, 1836.

March 30. Unsigned to Ripon. Claims have been made by the Wesleyan Methodists for pecuniary assistance. The extension of Methodist missions suggested by him (Ripon) in 1832 and the sum of £900 was authorized to be granted for the erection of churches and schools. The correspondence does not show that the assistance was intended to be permanent as in 1834, the grant was considerably reduced and was not renewed till 1835. It was the impression of the Wesleyan Methodists that the grant was to be permanent, so that they have incurred obligations which will probably be embarrassing. Application has been made for arrears they consider to be due for 1834 and 1835 and that a permanent amount shall be charged on the casual and territorial revenue for their benefit. That can only be done where the faith of the Crown has been pledged for the expenditure. Asks for Ripon's recollection of the transaction. 122

Enclosed. Alder to Stephen. Recapitulates the points in the negotiations with Ripon respecting the grant to the Wesleyan Methodists. 125

March 30, Edinburgh. Gordon to ——. At the desire of Lord Fife states his case and prays to be reinstated in his grant of land in Upper Canada. 403

March 31, Baltimore. A remonstrance to the Colonial secretary from David Brome, chairman of the Adelaide Association. 150

March 31, Baltimore. Browne to Glenelg. Sends copy of letter from Peter Robinson concerning the Adelaide Association. Browne's' letter ending "So much duplicity and "evasion is [are] not probable to be found in any other documents". 185

April 12, Quebec. Nicolls to Byam (*sic*). Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 27th July, 1836.

April 13, Leicester. Brown to Glenelg. Proposes to promote emigration by means of paintings. Applies for employment in Upper Canada for himself and his eldest son. 147

April 14, Dublin. Burdett to Grey. The gratuities to the permanent sergeants and drummers of the Yeomanry in Ireland are to be paid through his office. Sends list of persons at different places entitled to be paid. Is there any one before whom they could be identified and their receipts witnessed? 133

List referred to. 135

April 16, Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Stephen. The packet for Buchanan was forwarded by the "South America". 119

1836.
April 21. Rev. James Buchanan to Glenelg. Calls attention to the distressing case of McIsaac, Minister of Lochiel, in Glengarry. Page 188

April 22, Downing Street. Unsigned to Alder. Transmits letter from Ripon on the subject of the grant to the Wesleyan Methodists. 132

April 22, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Sends copy of letter from Burdett asking for help to prevent fraud in paying gratuities. He has been advised to write direct to him (Head). 134

April 23, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from Routh that the sum of £1,733 6s. 8d. sterling has been paid into the military chest, being proceeds of the sale of clergy reserves. The sum is to be invested in 3 per cent. consolidated annuities. 68

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Peter Robinson has paid into the military chest $8,000 from the sale of clergy reserves. 69

April 26, London. Address of the House of Commons for copy of the address of the House of Assembly and resolutions respecting the commerce and trade of Upper Canada. 3

April 27, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. To inquire into the case of McIsaac, Minister of Lochiel, and report. 191

May 16, Toronto. Address of the Reform Alliance Society "to their brother reformers in "Upper Canada," signed by T. D. Morrison, Mayor, President; John McIntosh, Vice-President; J. E. Tims and T. Parsons, Secretaries. 229

May 20, Chelsea. Alger to Stephen. Asks for information relative to salaries noted in list. 137

Enclosed. List of salaries. 138

May 23, New York. Colborne to Glenelg. Thanks for His Lordship's words of commendation. Accepts the office of Commander of the forces in Lower Canada. 281

May 23, London. Ebbs to the same. Applies for a situation in Upper Canada to which he is going. 389

May 26, Toronto Minute of Council on Campbell's application which the Council cannot recommend. 293

May 27, Downing Street. Unsigned to Browne. Has no power to grant him a consulship. If he has any definite charge against Peter Robinson, commissioner of Crown Lands, or against any of the servants of the Crown in Upper Canada, His Lordship will have an inquiry made, but he cannot subject Robinson to the necessity of answering so vague an imputation. He is the less disposed to interfere as charges against Robinson's private character have been mixed up with charges against his official conduct. 183

May 29, Rideau Canal. By-laws inflicting penalties for damaging the Rideau Canal. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 27th July, 1836.

May 30, Temple. Law Officers to Glenelg. Had objected to the Act of incorporation for the Methodist Academy, as framed. After consultation with the promoters a form has been prepared to which there is no objection. 39

June 4, Quebec. Routh to Head. Cannot send a complete report of Indian expenditure in Upper Canada, not having the materials for it. Sends copies of the reports made to Gosford respecting the Indians in Lower Canada. The distinct characteristics of those in the two provinces. The proposal of a branch at the Manitoulin Islands is worthy of examination before the plan shall be permanently adopted. It is convenient for visiting Indians, but the expense makes the result doubtful unless it could be accomplished by a corresponding reduction in other Indian posts. Proposal to substitute a money payment for the system of giving presents. It has often been proposed but always opposed by the Indian department. 81

June 7, Toronto. Memorial of Capt. Campbell to Glenelg for repayment of £2 10s. being amount paid by him for an error committed by the land granting office in his land patent. 286

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A memorial appears to have been sent previously to the Executive Council, whose decision is dated 4th February, 1836, a second decision to the same effect being dated 26th May, 1836.

June 8, War Office. Sulivan to Stephen. Desires to know for what period Lieut.-Col. Foster held the temporary command of Upper Canada, and the allowance to be paid him in that capacity. Page 112

June 8, War Office. The same to the same. Desires to know the salary and emoluments of Wilkinson, as Judge of the Surrogate Court of the Western district of Upper Canada, with the date of the appointment. 113

June 14, London. Address of the House of Commons for extracts from a dispatch of Head's with enclosures referred to in extracts. 4

June 16, Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Stephen. The parcel for Buchanan, consul at New York, reached half an hour after the "Caledonia" sailed. Shall send it by the next good opportunity. 192

June 17, London. Address of the House of Commons for copy of address to the King from the Assembly of Upper Canada, with documents transmitted in Head's dispatch of 21st April, 1836. 5

June 20. Robert Baldwin to Hume. Sends for his information letter to Glenelg, asking for a personal interview to explain the late events in Upper Canada and hopes he (Hume) could induce Glenelg to accede to his request. 104

June 20, London. The same to the same. Thinks it important that Rolph's letter to the Secretary of State should be laid before the House of Commons as well as the other documents. 105

June 24, Ordnance. Byham to Spearman. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 27th July, 1836.

June 29, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury desire to know if any Act respecting the currency has been definitely passed, and ask to be furnished with copies of previous Acts stated to have been repealed. The letter contains the respective values of British and Canadian coins. 70

July 1, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. The astronomical instruments from St. Helena have been placed in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich as suggested by Glenelg. 12

July 4, London. Address of the House of Commons for copy of a dispatch from Head, of 28th May, 1836, enclosing copy of a Gazette Extraordinary notifying the dissolution of the Assembly of Upper Canada. 6

July 5, Downing Street. Unsigned to the Lord President of the Council. Sends additional instructions proposed to be sent to the Lieut. Governor authorizing him to incorporate the "Upper Canada Academy" to be submitted to the King in Council. 40

July 5. Donnelly to Glenelg. Had left a letter of introduction from the O'Connor Don to assist him in his application for a lectureship in the New College of Toronto. His presence is required in a few days in Dublin at the College; will call to see the result of his application. 305

July 6, St. James's. Order in Council sanctioning the issue of letters patent for the incorporation of the Upper Canada Academy. 29

July 7, Lenox, Memorial of inhabitants of Lenox and Addington complaining of the interference of Hagerman at the election for the county. 394

July 8, Camberwell. Beeston to Glenelg. States his engagement and his services in the office for the sale of Crown Lands. His dismissal; prays for an investigation. 193

July 22, Audit Office. Audit Office to the Treasury. Enclosed in Spearman to Stephen, 24th October, 1836.

July 23, New York. J. Buchanan to Stephen. Sends a synopsis of the elections in Upper Canada. Is glad to see that the Irish are all loyal as he was the means of sending them. If all the religious denominations had the same lands as the rectories nothing could shake the connection and devotion of the province. Thousands here (in New York) rejoice to see radicalism defeated in Canada. 197

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Enclosed. Synopsis of the elections in Upper Canada from the New York Albion. Page 198

July 26, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Sends additional instructions authorising him to grant letters patent for incorporating the "Upper Canada Academy." No pecuniary assistance can be granted by Government but Head is desired to bring the subject before the Assembly and recommend pecuniary aid. 11

July 27, Home Office. Russell to Grey. Sends letter from Baldwin for Glenelg's information. 33

July 27, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Transmits copies of letter and enclosures from the Board of Ordnance respecting the application of penalties inflicted under the Rideau Canal Act. 73

Enclosed. Byham to Spearman. The Board of Ordnance think that an application should be made to authorise the Receiver General to refund the penalties received under the Rideau Canal Act to be paid into the military chest. 74

Nicolls to Byham. Sends copy of by-law on the Rideau Canal in accordance with Clause xxi of the Act and a statement of the penalties paid in consequence and asks that Bolton be authorised to draw for £41 from the Receiver General to be handed to the paymaster of the Canal to be credited to Government like the tolls and dues and that this should be done in future unless the Lords of the Treasury think the payments should be made direct without the intervention of the Receiver General 76

By-laws inflicting penalties for damaging the locks on the Rideau Canal. 78

Statement showing the amount of penalties collected. 80

August 3, New York. J. Buchanan to Stephen. Has received and forwarded dispatches to Head. 200

August 11, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Has received a memorial from Campbell, dated 7th June, 1836, copy of which he is to obtain from Campbell and send the necessary information on the subject. 291

August 13, Brighton. E. & R. Faithfull to Colonial Secretary. Lieut. Hughes borrowed £66 from a poor man and went to Canada where, it is reported, he died. Are there any means to recover the money? 391

August 19. Petition of Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons. Prays for an inquiry into the charges of violence and outrages at the elections which have been encouraged by Head. 308

(Petition undated; received on the date in the margin).

August 20, London. Address for copies of documents respecting the sale or grant of lands in Upper Canada; also papers respecting the surrender of lands by the Indians. 7

August 25, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. For information on points connected with granting of land in Upper Canada to comply with address from the House of Commons. 9

August 29, Clonmell. Carey to Grey. Applies for repayment of expenses incurred in carrying dispatches. 295

September 3, Ordnance. Elliot to Stephen. Sir Hussey Vivian desires to know if Captain Macaulay of the Royal Engineers has been nominated for the appointment of Surveyor General for which he has been recommended. 58

September 6, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Letter from Carey (enclosed) for £50 for expenses incurred by him in carrying dispatches, as they were not of an urgent nature and that no report had been received from him, (Head) he had not felt justified in paying the amount. Desires to know why Carey was selected, what instructions he received and if expectations were held out to him of having his travelling expenses paid. 297

September 6, Greenock. Galt to Stephen. Has received letter with papers and has consequently abandoned the undertaking. The advantageous exchange made by Government with the Land Company. 106

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1836.

September 12, London. Cox & Co. to Grey. Desire to have a certificate that Rowan has ceased to be private secretary to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, that they may obtain the sanction of the commander-in-chief for the issue of his half pay. Page 298

September 13, Treasury. Baring to the same. Owing to the death of Stewart and the retirement of Hay, the Lords of the Treasury nominate Spearman and Stephen to be trustees for the investment of the proceeds of clergy reserves. 86

September 14, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Reports that from ill-health Peter Robinson has been compelled to resign and to ask the Lieut. Governor to make a temporary arrangement. Desires to know if the Colonial Office has been informed what temporary arrangements have been made. 88

September 16, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. The penalties levied under the Rideau Canal Act are to be strictly applied to canal purposes. 90

September 16, London. Duncombe to Glenelg. Criticises letter from Stephen and denies that he was accusing any one and therefore asks favourable consideration of his memorial. 347

September 17, London. Blackwood to Taylor. Asks for his influence to obtain for him one of two situations vacant in Canada—one that of Surveyor General, the other that of commissioner of Crown Lands, the last being the one he would prefer. 201

September 20, London. Duncombe to Glenelg. States at length his view of the causes of the disturbed state of affairs in Upper Canada. 359

September 21. Unsigned to Duncombe. His letter received. Glenelg does not think it necessary to advert to the charges thrown out against the Attorney or Solicitor General and limits himself to the remark that accusations of this nature which the accused parties have not had an opportunity of controverting could not without an infringement of justice be allowed to operate to their prejudice. The reason Glenelg refused to receive him (Duncombe). Analyses the claim set up by Duncombe, and whilst admitting the weight of the documents refers the case to the local authorities for a final investigation. 353

September 21. Grey to the same. The charges he (Duncombe) has prepared against Head shall be sent to him at the earliest opportunity and in the meantime Glenelg will suspend his opinion. 386

September 25, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. The penalties levied under the Rideau Canal Act are to be handed over by the Receiver General to the Ordnance to be applied to canal purposes. 92

October 3, Worthing. Hume to Melbourne. Enclosed in Melbourne to Glenelg. 4th October, 1836.

October 4, Treasury. Baring to Stephen. Sends letter from Routh respecting the transfer of the proceeds of the clergy reserves to be laid before Glenelg. The paymaster of civil services has been directed to invest the sum of £3,033 6s. 8d. being proceeds of clergy reserves. 93

Enclosed. Report by Routh that the commissioner of clergy reserves has paid into the military chest, Toronto, the sum of £3,500 Halifax currency. 95

October 4, Downing Street. Melbourne to Glenelg. Sends letter from Hume. 96

Enclosed. Hume to Melbourne. Asks him to present to the King memorial from Lenox and Addington complaining of the interference of Hagerman in the election. Complains of the conduct of Glenelg to the reformers in refusing to receive their representatives after they had travelled 4,000 miles for the purpose of seeing him. Complains of the conduct of Head. 97

October 6, Hartford. Bidwell to Glenelg. Had received His Lordship's note sent from Government House, Toronto, containing a desire that copy of a former letter should be sent to Head, which he had declined. Knows that in this he took a liberty: summarises the objections to his course and offers to withdraw the

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letter. His letter was only intended to guard against misrepresentations that Head might make and was a private communication. The dispatch from Head laid before the House of Commons shows in what light are represented all who fall under his displeasure. The apprehensions which led him (Bidwell) to write to His Lordship were not unreasonable Page 203

October 21, Downing Street. Grey to Hume. Glenelg received his letter to Melbourne complaining of Head. A more suitable opportunity will probably ere long offer itself to discuss the management of the affairs of Canada. It would answer no useful purpose to discuss it now, but he takes the opportunity to dispel the illusions respecting Baldwin and Duncombe who it was alleged were agents for the reformers. They were not agents for them or any one else. In respect to the charges against Head they had been asked to reduce them to writing as in that form alone they can be deliberately made, distinctly understood and subjected to a full investigation. 100

October 22, Admiralty. Barrow to Stephen. Sends copy of letter from Airy respecting the astronomical instruments from St. Helena. The superintendent has been desired to place them in safe keeping till called for. 13

Enclosed. Airy to Wood. Sends remarks on the astronomical instruments from St. Helena. Recommends their removal, there being no place at the observatory to store them. 14

Remarks on the instruments.

On the mural circle contained in case 1. 15

On the apparatus for the same in case 2. 16

On the observing chain in case 3. 18

On clock by Barraud in case 4. 18

On telescope in mahogany box in case 5. 19

On stand for the teles in No. 5 in case 6. 20

October 24, Treasury. Spearman to Stephen. Sends report from the Audit office relative to the balance due by Dunn, Receiver General, for 1834 and to request that notwithstanding the amount of the sureties, steps should be taken by the Lieut. Governor for the custody of such portion of the accumulations as may most be wanted for current expenditure charged on that fund, by lodging the same in some secure place of deposit, subject only to the joint order of the Receiver General and any two of the principal officers of the civil government. 106

Enclosed. Audit Office to the Treasury. Calls attention to the large balances in the hands of the Receiver General in Upper Canada and the probability that they will increase. 108

October 26, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. In reference to the reserves the Lieut. Governor has transmitted a report from the commanding Royal Engineers on which the opinion of the Board is requested. The Board concurs generally in the report except that it does not see the necessity of retaining reserves only occupied as field positions such as Queenstown, Chippawa, Chatham and Burlington. In event of war the whole country would be liable to military operations and private buildings might assist in these rather than otherwise. The retention of St. Joseph's, Amherstburgh and Point Edward is contingent on reoccupying them as naval stations. 59

October (?). Memorial of Charles Duncombe for a title in fee simple of land held under a Brant lease. Nature of these leases. This he believes he would have received but for his independent votes in the Assembly. 316

Enclosed. Duncombe to Jamieson, Attorney General, on the effects of the Alien Act and if the Brant leases were confirmed desires to know if the title would be in him, or would Malloy's heirs or the Crown be liable to dispossess him. 323

Opinion of Jamieson, Attorney General, to Duncombe. 326

Elaborate opinion of Jamieson to the Lieut. Governor. 329

Opinion of Hagerman, Solicitor General, for the Lieut. Governor. 334

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Rowan to Duncombe. The Lieut. Governor could only refer his (Duncombe's) application to the law officers of the Crown and if the property ought to have been confiscated, the local government cannot grant a patent for it and the Lieut. Governor can only transmit the application to His Majesty's Government if the claimants are dissatisfied. Page 339

Rowan to Duncombe. Transmits Orders in Council which the Lieut. Governor regrets is unfavourable to his claim. He may obtain the opinions of the law officers if he wishes to have them. 340

Copy of Minute of Council. The Council cannot recommend that Duncombe's title should be confirmed. 341

Rowan to Duncombe. Transmits report of the trustees of the Six Nation Indians. 342

Report of Hepburne, trustee for the Six Nation Indians, that Duncombe bought the land at the last Brantford sale and he was not aware of anything to prevent Duncombe from obtaining the patent. 343

November 1, Nelson. Ferguson to Glenelg. Describes the necessity of purifying that portion of the jurisdiction which comes under the charge of the sheriffs. 392

November 19, North Leith. Rev. James Buchanan to Glenelg. Makes a further representation on the case of McIsaac, Minister of Lochiel. 207

November 21, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Stephens. Transmits application from Major Fortye of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, requesting that his son might be allowed to erect buildings for his (Major Fortye's) family and that he may be allowed without his having complied with the regulations respecting settlers, to draw on Messrs. Cox & Co. for the third of his commission retained. 25

November 29, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Copies of correspondence sent respecting the application of Major Fortye for a relaxation of the rules, which under the circumstances has been granted, but it must not be taken as a precedent. 26

December 8, Downing Street. Unsigned to Barnham. Glenelg does not see why the packet could not have been deposited in the Post Office at Liverpool, there being no public advantage in Barnham coming to London. It would be in addition a bad precedent if the demand were complied with. 216

December 23, Addington. Archbishop of Canterbury to Glenelg. Recommends the erection of a new diocese in Canada, coincident with the boundaries of the upper province. The benefits it would confer. 299

December 30, Ordnance. Byham to Stephen. The Respective Officers are to ascertain if the two acres of land adjoining the market-place in Niagara proposed to be sold are held by the Ordnance. If so, with the concurrence of the commander of the forces, the land should be offered for sale; if not, the Lieut. Governor should be made aware of the report and informed that the land is not required by the Ordnance. 61

Enclosed. Report by Nicolls, commanding Royal Engineers. Recommends that the two acres adjoining the market-place of Niagara be divided into lots and sold by public auction. 62

December , Downing Street. No date. Unsigned to Rev. J. Buchanan. Long explanation of the reason for the discontinuance of the allowance to the congregation of Lochiel. 211

Barnham to Grey. Applies for the expense he incurred in delivering dispatches. 215

1837.

January 5, Downing Street. Glenelg to Archbishop of Canterbury. Suggests that the Bishop of Quebec, now at Brighton, might be corresponded with respecting the new diocese. Is afraid some difficulty might exist in consequence of the recent erection of the diocese of Montreal. Cannot hold out hopes of a salary to any new bishopric in Canada. A pledge has been given to the House of Commons that no further grants would be asked for the Church of England in Canada. Is in hopes that the local Legislature will provide. 302

December 19, Downing Street. Unsigned to Spearman. Glenelg calls attention to letter of 21st June last, transmitting dispatch from the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada

respecting the currency and desires to know what advice is to be given to the King respecting the Currency Act of Upper Canada. Page 72

MISCELLANEOUS, 1836.

Q. 395—1-2-3.

1818.

Part 1, paged from 1 to 260; part 2, from 261 to 503; part 3, page 504 to 748.

February 26. Bathurst to Smith (extract). No restrictions are to be placed on the selection of settlers by Talbot but those imposed by Acts of Parliament.

1833. Page 492

November 10, Portsmouth. D'Urban to Hackett. Enclosed in Hackett to Glenelg, 11th January, 1836.

1835.

May 28, Toronto. Strachan to ——. Enclosed in Strachan to Glenelg, 14th May, 1836.

July 5, Downing Street. Glenelg to ——. Has received letter from Archdeacon Strachan urging his claims to be considered in the event of a suffragan bishop being appointed. His inability to provide for the division of the diocese and his gratification at the testimonials to Strachan's merits. 485

July 30, Downing Street. Glenelg to Colborne. Enclosed in unsigned to Head, 18th June, 1836.

1836.

January 11, Teignmouth. Hackett to Glenelg. States his services in British Guiana and applies for a situation or a grant of land in Upper Canada to enable him to provide for a large family. 3

Enclosed. D'Urban to Hackett. Certifies to Hackett's character and abilities as a public officer whilst serving under him (D'Urban) when Governor of British Guiana. 6

January 29, London. Jones to Glenelg. Sends papers in support of a claim by Mrs. Buell for a pension as the widow of a loyalist. She is the only widow of a loyalist left without a pension. 78

Enclosed. Jones to Howick. Sends papers in support of Mrs. Buell's claim for a pension as the widow of a loyalist. 79

January 29, London. Jones to Glenelg. Sends papers respecting the case of Captain Sherwood urging that a pension should be given him for his important services. 80

January 30, London. The same to the same. The sacrifices made by his father and uncles as U. E. Loyalists. Of the large family raised by his father only he and his brother remain. Applies for a situation. Had expected the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland would have been vacant when he reached England and the duties of that he could have discharged efficiently. If there is no situation suitable, believes he is entitled to a place in the Legislative and Executive Councils of his native province. 81

February 1. Dublin Dr. Robinson to Grey. Applies for the verification of Colborne's signature. 202

The letter is addressed to Sir *Charles* Grey instead of Sir *George*.

February 1, Toronto. McKenzie to ——. If Head's private instructions enable him to call to his aid as an Executive Council such men as Dr. Rolph, Dr. Baldwin and Dunn, and that he shall avail himself of their services and they willing to take office, the defects in Glenelg's instructions may be got over; if not, Sir Francis is likely to enjoy but little comfort. To please the Tory party, his party may adopt the seventh report on grievances over and over again, and if the present members are sent home to their constituents their successors will be more difficult to please. Reform principles are making progress in Toronto and Quebec. Colborne was a weak misled man, but good

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and of a generous spirit and meant well. He has a fine family and his removal is a blessing. How the continuance of Hagerman, Markland, Robinson and the other gentlemen who denounced Ripon's dispatch can be reconciled with the instructions, he does not know. It shall be looked into. It is unnecessary for him to make professions of sincere attachment to Britain and British institutions, but unfortunately ministers whilst making loud professions in the Commons disgust Canadians by their acts. Page 109

February 4, Lambeth. Sherlock to — —. On account of a stroke of paralysis which has confined him to his bed and room for twelve months, asks for the Government allowance of land; the grant can be cancelled if not approved of as it will be no loss to Government, the lot being easily sold. 460

February 7, Toronto. McKenzie to Stephen. Had enclosed the dispatch of Glenelg, printed in pamphlet form; the journals of Assembly being printed daily he (Stephen) will see them sooner than formerly. An address sent to the Lieut. Governor to choose an Executive Council in whom he and the Assembly could feel confidence, if he does not, cannot see what concessions have been made except the withdrawal of Colborne and the appointment of Head. Reforms such as Glenelg proposes are mere moonshine if committed to the hands of men opposed to reform. The Assembly expressed adherence to the celebrated grievance report and sent an address to Head to forward the resolutions. The evil effects of the present system, but nothing will prolong the monopoly of the few over the many. 112

February 9. Dr. Robinson to Grey. Thanks for letter, sends the fee for the verification of Colborne's signature. 203

February 11. Jones to Glenelg. Thanks for letter respecting the bill for establishing the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. Doubts, however, have arisen in his mind whether Head will feel himself authorized to assent to the present bill for reasons given. 86

February 12, London. Ryerson to Grey. Sends statement respecting the literary institution in Upper Canada. Sends the last missionary report in regard to the effects of Christianity on the Indians and asks him to put it into Glenelg's hands when he has perused it. As it is the only copy he could obtain he must ask for the use of it again. The report shows that the aid which Government began to grant in 1833 was all expended for the Indians, and no part towards the support of the regular Methodist Ministry. The assistance given by the United States Government for the benefit of the Indians. 263

February 12, London. Same to Glenelg. Sends written statement respecting the literary institution concerning which he had an interview; asks for a close examination and sends copy of the proposed charter. 271

Enclosed. Written statement. 276

Proposed charter. 291

February 13, London. Stewart to Stephen. Asks for his good offices. 462

Enclosed. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec. Desires to remind him of an application made to the Colonial Secretary (Goderich) for £50 for the Rev. A. Bethune, for services rendered to the clergy corporation on the subject of which Colborne wrote to Goderich. 463

February 19, London. Jones to Glenelg. Further respecting the bill for establishing the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. 88

February 23, London. Ryerson to the same. Repeats his application for pecuniary assistance to the Upper Canada Academy and offers to supply such additional information as may be asked for. 300

February 25, London. Jones to the same. By the Constitutional Act the Governor after having reserved a bill cannot confirm it by proclamation or otherwise; that can only be done by the King in Council. It will therefore be unnecessary to refer the question to the law officers of the Crown in Upper Canada. There is only one way he can think of to get over the difficulty and he would like to speak of it personally. 89

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February 25, Toronto. Rolph to McDonald. Has sent his letter to the Lieut. Governor. Suggests corrections to which he is requested to attend. Page 222

February 26, Toronto. Hewson to Hay. Had received a communication from him (Hay) that as no such company as the North American Colonial Association of Ireland existed he could not forward his application. Has since learned that the Society would come into immediate operation. The chief justice would feel gratified if his (Hewson's) views could be forwarded. 9

February 27, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Sends copy of letter from Jones for a judicial appointment or if not that he may be appointed to the Legislative and Executive Councils. Sends also copy of the answer, by which he will see that Jones was informed that the recommendation of the Government of the Colony is requisite before an appointment can be made to the Legislative or Executive Council. 85

February 27, London. Jones to Stephen. Is afraid of a failure both in his public mission and his private interests. 90

February 27, London. Same to Glenelg. Would be happy if the bill to establish the Life Insurance and Trust Company were at once assented to. If not, how the difficulty can be met. 92

February 29, Downing Street. Grey to Ryerson. Glenelg's sentiments on the benefits of the diffusion of education are the same as those held by Ripon and it is his duty, no less than his pleasure, to carry out His Majesty's wishes in that respect, but the transfer of the control of the casual and territorial revenue preclude His Majesty's Government from placing any new charge on it, and would not feel justified in appealing to the Imperial Parliament to assume the office of the local Legislature, to which quarter alone should application be made, and Glenelg cannot but believe that it would not allow party contests to interfere with so important an object. With respect to a grant of land, an entire change has taken place in the system since that made to King's College, the practice of making free grants having been discontinued. 266

February —. Unsigned to Attorney and Solicitor General. Directs them to report on the proposed charter of the Wesleyan Methodist Academy. 273

February (?). Rolph to Head. Sends letter just received so that he may not take up time otherwise required. The importance of not making deviations in the promotion of militia officers in Canada. 221

February (?), Downing Street. Unsigned to the same. Attention has been drawn to a dispatch to Ripon relative to a claim by Bethune for services to the clergy corporation, on which the Bishop of Quebec had reported, recommending the sum of £50 to be paid, which was concurred in by the corporation, but no statement was given of the services. Does not intend to question the decision of the Bishop, but he must have further details than he now has. 164

March 3. London. Hutt to Grey. Sends a letter to be forwarded to a poor emigrant. 12

March 3, London. Ryerson to the same. Additional arguments in support of the application for pecuniary assistance to the Upper Canada Academy. 303

March 21, London. The same to Stephen. Expresses his acknowledgments for his and Glenelg's kindness. The law officers have promised not to delay their report on the charter which he hopes may be given soon, so that he may be in a position to borrow money to relieve the trustees from embarrassment. 312

March 21, London. Same to the same. Thanks for his kindness. Whatever success he may meet with in his application he feels is due to his (Stephen's) interposition. Had thought from Glenelg's letters to press the subject would be to seek to infringe the deliberate decision of government on the mode of administering the affairs of Upper Canada. He does not ask for aid for himself or for the Wesleyan Ministers but for the institution if it can be done without interfering with the general plans of government. Places implicit reliance on his mediation. The services of his (Ryerson's) father and brothers. 321

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Prospectus of Cobourg Academy with recommendations from various persons. Page 326

March 22, London. Ryerson to Glenelg. Ripon confirms the statement about the grant to the Wesleyan committee. Applies for the promised letter of recommendation. 314

March 22, London. The same to Stephen. Recalls so much of his letter of the 3rd as expressed the determination not to press the application of the Wesleyn conference for pecuniary assistance, and asks that the explanatory remarks may be considered as intended to remove difficulties in the mind of Glenelg. The evidence that an application to the local Legislature would be useless. 316

March 24, London. Phillpotts to Glenelg. Applies to have his brother appointed to the office of Surveror General in Upper Canada. 189

March 25, Teignmouth. Hackett to Grey. Expresses his obligation to Glenelg for the letter of introduction to the Governor of Upper Canada. Offers to take charge of any communication he or Glenelg may wish to send. 13

March —. Ryerson to ———. Has seen Ripon about the grant to the Wesleyan committee. If a moment can be spared he will state the result. 315

April 4, London. Ripon to Glenelg. Perfectly remembers his communications with the Wesleyan Methodists and of their desire to be connected with the parent society in England. Feeling the importance of their objects he gave instructions to give them pecuniary assistance although he could give no specific pledge of its duration. Is not aware of anything that bound himself or his successors to the precise amount of the grant, but if he had remained in office he would not have advised its withdrawal. 204

April 5, Toronto. Report of the House of Assembly on the case of Hopkins. Enclosed in unsigned to Head, 18th June, 1836.

April 5, London. Jones to Glenelg. Applies for additional leave of absence. 94

April 13, Downing Street. Grey to Jones. Under the circumstances Glenelg will grant the leave of absence asked for, the date to be calculated from the 21st ult., the time when his leave had expired. 95

April 13, Downing Street. Stephen to Ryerson. Reports the objections of the law officers of the Crown to the proposed charter for the Upper Canada Academy who recommend that by the Act certain persons must be named as incorporators and that the succession must be kept up by means of some recognized body or functionary. 274

April 15, London. Ryerson to Stephen. Discusses the objections of the law officers of the Crown to the proposed Act of incorporation for the Cobourg Academy. 337

Enclosed. Constitution of a "Seminary of learning to be established "under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church "in Canada." 351

April 20, Downing Street. Unsigned to Ryerson. Has received letter suggesting means for obviating the objections of the law officers respecting the Act to incorporate the Academy of Upper Canada. Glenelg has directed the law officers to admit him to a personal conference to see if any legal means can be found to obtain his object. Glenelg will be gratified if the obstacles can be removed. 353

April 22, Downing Street. Unsigned to Ryerson. Glenelg does not feel at liberty to depart from his decision on the grant applied for in respect to the Cobourg Academy. Sends copy of answer from Ripon on the subject of the grant made in 1832 to the Wesleyan Society. 319

April 23. Toronto. Hopkins to Joseph. Enclosed in unsigned to Head, 18th June, 1836.

April 25, Eckington. Memorial of Joseph Hutton stating the cause of the factious disposition of the two provinces, which he traces to the desire of two lawyers for a chief justiceship or something of that sort. Papineau in Lower Canada and

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Bidwell in Upper Canada who employs a decayed printer, McKenzie, as an agent. To grant this would only be to raise up a host of claimants who would be ready to follow in the same line for similar advantages. The greatest grievance the upper province has to complain of is the want of a port of entry. This could be remedied by placing a custom-house on a small island between Montreal and La Prairie. The difficulty attending the proposal to unite the two provinces. Page 18

April 26. Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. A memorandum received from Talbot in respect to settlement apparently in anticipation of a representation. Should such be sent Talbot may be assured that no conclusive opinion will be arrived at without referring to the memorandum. 191

April 27, Toronto. Rolph to Glenelg. Gives an account of his appointment to, and resignation of, the office of Executive Councillor. Encloses printed copy of letter from Baldwin to Perry detailing the circumstances. 206

(The copy of the printed letter is in Volume 389.)

April 30, Toronto. Hopkins to Glenelg. Sends papers relating to his case. Cannot find a copy of the evidence given before the committee but sends the names of witnesses who testified. 21

April 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to Attorney General. Requests that he would admit Ryerson to a personal conference respecting the proposed charter for incorporating the Academy of Upper Canada. His Majesty's Government are anxious to meet the wishes of the applicants. 354

April (?), London. Thornely to Grey. Applies for a letter to Head in favour of John Langton, Liverpool. 195

May 7, London. Ryerson to Glenelg. Points out mistakes he considered had been committed by Head in respect to the Executive Council and suggests what might have been done. The undignified manner in which answers are given, so that popular prejudice will be excited against Head. The ability of Head. The ardour of his mind has exceeded the coolness of his judgment. Argues that the appointment of the present councillors should not be confirmed but the way should be left open for the old councillors to return to office. Suggestions for the administration of the affairs of the country of considerable length. 356

May 9. New York. McKenzie to Stephen. His not answering has not disinclined him (McKenzie) from writing when an opportunity offered. Finds fault with the Colonial Office for sanctioning the bank charter and other alleged offences. Has sent the journals as printed from day to day, also a copy to Hume. Unless the Colonial Office changes its system there will be mischief: Canadians are not blind to its iniquity. Heartily wishes that the Whigs and all concerned with them were out of office and that the reformers or the Duke were in. Jamieson not a reformer as was alleged: the election tactics at Leeds succeeded for the time. The contradictory nature of the actions of the Colonial Office. Heaven be praised they are beside the most thriving state on earth, otherwise they might succeed to Ireland's miseries. Repeated charges of deceit and bad faith against Head. 116

Enclosed. Caution to the public against signing a petition of a most inflammatory character. 124

Speech of the Lieut. Governor on prorogation. 126

Proceedings of the House of Assembly. 148

May 12. Westminster. Talbot to Grey. The family of the uncle of Walker, M.P. for Wexford, in Canada, desire to know in whose hands is the property, as there is nothing among the papers to show it was sold. 196

Enclosed. Deed of land in York to Thomas Bingle. 197

A note says: "This land was purchased from Mr. Thomas Bingle by Mr. John Miles Jackson of Southampton on the 6th of March, 1810, and sold by him to Mr. Peter Walker on April 26, 1810.

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May 14, Toronto. Joseph to Stephen. Sends certified copy of the report of the select committee. The printed copy would have been more convenient for reading but does not contain the Appendix. Remarks were made by Head on slips of paper in the report sent but he did not keep copies of them. Page 96

May 14, Toronto. Strachan to Glenelg. The hopes held out to him of being made Bishop in event of the diocese of Quebec being divided or to be suffragan, for the purpose of giving the necessary assistance to the venerable head of the church in these provinces. The recommendation followed that he should discontinue to hold a seat in the Executive Council. He had obeyed this recommendation so that there was not even the appearance of a pretext that he was engaged in political affairs. Recalls the appointment of Dr. Mountain to be put over his head, being a much younger man than he. States his services in the cause of education. His strong feeling of injustice if he is not appointed bishop. 470

Enclosed. Strachan to ——— —. Sends observations on the established church of Canada. Remarks on the appointment of Stewart to the see of Quebec, although he (Strachan) had laboured longer and with greater effect. His services in the Church. 478

May 24, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. Sends note and enclosure from Mr. Talbot for information respecting land in Upper Canada. 499

May 31, Downing Street. Unsigned to Hurd. Under the circumstances cannot replace him in his office of Surveyor General from which he had agreed to resign. The propriety of the course followed by Head. As to a retiring allowance there is no fund in Great Britain from which to draw, but Head shall be directed to bring the case before the legislature of Upper Canada. 16

June 4, London. Ryerson to Grey. Had received kind notes from the Attorney and Solicitor General respecting the proposed charter of the Academy of Upper Canada. The charter is now in the Colonial Office. Remarks on the Academy, its capabilities and objects. 387

June 8, London. The same to the same. Has received the charter proposed by the law officers which is perfectly acceptable except that he asks that the word "Church" be inserted instead of "Connection" and he believes that the Crown lawyers have no objection to the change, the reason for which is that the ministers are not licensed for the Wesleyan Methodist "Connection" but for the Wesleyan Methodist "Church." 393

June 14, London. Baldwin to Hume. Enclosed in Hume to Glenelg, 16th June, 1836.

June 15, London. Ryerson to Glenelg. Sends observations on the principal subjects of Canadian agitation, namely, the clergy reserves, the Legislative Council and the Executive Government. The observations extend to a considerable length. 398

A P.S. of the 17th says that he had received letters from well-informed gentlemen in various districts of Upper Canada, all agreeing that the majority support Head and are dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Assembly. 420

June 16, London. Hume to Glenelg. His anxiety to see an accommodation of the differences between the Assembly and Head induces him to send Baldwin's views on the subject. The favourable determination respecting the bills may prevent some of the consequences deprecated by Baldwin. Having retired from public life his opinions are entitled to the greater attention. 12

Enclosed. Baldwin to Hume. Cannot forbear to give his opinion on the alarming state of public affairs in Upper Canada, that prompt concessions are required to restore confidence. The proposals are divided into four heads, each of which is dealt with at some length. 45

June —, Downing Street. Unsigned to Ryerson. Glenelg has no objection to change the word "Connexion" to "Church". His Lordship thinks that the amount of property to be placed under the trustees should be limited to £2,000. If he

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agrees to this limitation Glenelg will recommend granting the charter. It is not in his power to grant pecuniary assistance. Until the question of the appropriation of the casual and territorial revenue is settled, Glenelg would not feel justified in applying to a new object. His Lordship's regret at not being able to assist an establishment in whose success he takes a lively interest. Page 395

June 17, London. Ryerson to Grey. Accepts the limitation of the amount to £2,000 to be held by the trustees of the Academy. Laments that no pecuniary assistance can be granted. If he can obtain by private subscriptions enough to relieve the trustees of their embarrassment, has no doubt a future Assembly will aid in promoting the aims of the Academy. Expresses his grateful acknowledgments for Glenelg's kindness. 421

June 18. Unsigned to Head. Sends letter from Hopkins with copy of address from the House of Assembly respecting the claim of Hopkins to land in Vespra, on which he at present refrains from observations, expecting to receive from him (Head) a communication on the subject. 23

Enclosed. Hopkins to Joseph. Explains why he laid his case before the Assembly instead of before the Lieut. Governor; believes that the Lieut. Governor's hands would be strengthened by a report from the Assembly. 24

Report of the House of Assembly on the case of Hopkins. 28

Glenelg to Colborne. Remarks on the claim of Davidson to land in the township of Humberston, required for the Welland Canal and which had been granted 35 years before and not settled, being a valueless swamp until the Welland Canal gave it value. 33

June 21, Campden House. Lady Head to Stephen. Will give up Little Hampden House and go for a week to her brother, Lord Somerville's, 28 Hill street, Berkley Square. 55

June 22. Unsigned to Hume. Has received his letter of 16th with communication from Baldwin. Does not think it would conduce to the public interest to communicate personally with Baldwin on the affairs of Upper Canada, but His Lordship will give attentive consideration to any written communication either from Baldwin or any other gentleman. 11

June 23, London. Hume to Glenelg. Remonstrates against the refusal to grant Baldwin a personal interview on the subject of Canadian affairs. 56

June 23, Downing Street. Glenelg to Hume. Is surprised at the tone of his remarks. He (Glenelg) is so far from declining to receive information that he is always anxious for it and in the very letter commented upon he signified his desire to that effect. It was for him to determine whether the information should be made in conversation or in writing, and he preferred the latter as more conducive to a clear understanding. He sees no reason to alter his determination. 60

June 27, London. O'Conor Don to Glenelg. Introduces Donnelly, who possesses high scientific and literary attainments and desires to be appointed professor in the University about to be established in Upper Canada. 186

June 29, London. Reade to Glenelg. Sends an account of the state of politics in Upper Canada. A reaction has set it against republicanism, which was raising its head amongst a few degraded outcasts. The courage of the constitutionalists and their determination to preserve their connection with Great Britain. Addresses from every township and village are pouring in upon Head, who has convinced a vile democratic faction that Head's spirit is that of honesty of purpose. The militia of Upper Canada have no desire for democracy, they venerate the King, constitution and laws and are ready when the trumpet sounds. 224

June 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to Head. From letter from Archdeacon Strachan regrets to find that the appointment of Mountain has been a disappointment to him and even that it is unjust. Had no intention to treat Strachan's claims

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lightly, whose merits he had frequently admitted. The intention is that the Bishop of Montreal should succeed to Quebec on a vacancy arising. Page 487

July 1. Unsigned to O'Conor Don. Donnelly must have had erroneous information as to the establishment of a college in Upper Canada. There is one to be established by the Welseyan Methodists, but, owing to difficulties, King's College has not yet been brought into operation. He returns Donnelly's certificates. 187

July 4, London. Reade to Glenelg. He sails for Canada on Thursday morning and will take charge of dispatches for either Gosford or Head. 227

July 4. London. Webster to Stephen. Desires to have signatures and documents from Kingston, Upper Canada certified as correct. 505

July 5, London. Lady Head to ———. Head having advised her not to leave England till his request for a baronetcy is complied with, she will remain in London till a decided answer can be given. 62

July 8. London. Holland to Glenelg. Urges the claim of Boulton to receive the commuted allowance of the office held by him, but which had been discontinued. 63

July 9. Toronto. Memorial of Markland to succeed Robinson in the offices of commissioner of Crown lands and for the sale of clergy reserves The services and losses of his family during the revolutionary war. 172

July 12, Toronto. Peter Robinson to Colonial Secretary. From ill-health he has been obliged to resign his offices of commissioner of Crown Lands and for the sale of clergy reserves. Will be ready to close his accounts next month and hand over his books and papers and in the meantime has asked to be relieved from further responsibility. Had an illness in 1825 which left him in a very debilitated state and on the 23rd of June had a severe attack from, he believed, an accident which occurred the previous day. Doubts if he will ever recover his former health, but his recovery must be gradual. Has not requested to resign the office of commissioner for woods and forests as it does not require the same laborious application. Sends a letter to the same purport to the Treasury. 228

July 12. Downing Street. Stephen to Ryerson. Instructions have been approved of and the necessary instrument ordered to be prepared for signature. Glenelg's regret that under present political conditions he cannot grant pecuniary assistance to the Acadmey, but will direct the Lieut. Governor to bring its claims before the provinicial Legislature. 423

July 13, London. Ryerson to Stephen. Has received letter respecting the approval of the charter for the Academy and the documents necessary for its coming into effect. His gratitude to Glenelg. The Ministers of the Wesleyan Church, their congregations and the people of Canada generally will duly appreciate the liberal and parental feeling of Glenelg. 425

July 15, Liverpool. Reade to Glenelg. Sends extract on the political condition of Upper Canada which states that the constitutionalists will be successful and the destructionists defeated. His reasons for writing to him (Glenelg). 231

July 16, Lambeth. Sherlock to ———. Is afraid his letter of 4th February has not reached and repeats its contents. 466

July 21, London. Ryerson to Stephen. Would the application of any part of the money for the Wesleyan Missionary committee in aid of the Upper Canada Academy be foreign to Glenelg's intention in directing the continuance of the grant. 427

Enclosed. The same to ——— (private). Sends letter from Rev. E. Evans, editor of the *Christian Guardian*, written in answer to inquiries; encloses it for his and Glenelg's consideration. Does not see how the consideration of the clergy reserves can be safely postponed. He and those associated with him had done all in their power to quiet the public mind on the subject and had gone so far as to be charged by the radical press with wishing to establish

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a dominant church in Upper Canada. The question represented by Colborne to be a millstone about the neck of the Executive Government. The erection of rectories has tended to destroy confidence in the Executive Government. Page 428

July 22, Toronto. Memorial of Markland. Withdraws his application for the offices of commissioner of Crown lands and for the sale of the clergy reserves, the situations having been filled by the Lieut. Governor, to whose declared wish he does not desire to show opposition. 175

July 22, Detroit. McDonagh to Glenelg. Acknowledges receipt of letter referring him to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada respecting the situation asked for. Had applied but had received no situation. His wife's desire to go back to Ireland, but his means are diminished and a word from His Lordship could get him a situation in Ireland. Wishes to be appointed inspector over the national schools or postmaster in some country town near Dublin or something respectable. 161

July 28, Downing Street. Unsigned to Ryerson. In answer to his inquiry of the 21st there is no desire to confine the dedication of the grant for the Wesleyan Methodist connexion to any specific purpose. 430

July 29, Downing Street. Grey to Holland. In reference to Boulton's claim, the other officers retired when there was a fund in Canada at the disposal of His Majesty for pensions, but this had ceased when Boulton retired. 66

July 29, Toronto. Jones to Glenelg. Had arrived in time to take part in the elections, the result of which would no doubt be satisfactory to His Lordship. His embarrassing position in consequence of the banks having pressed their claims. The depreciation in the value of property and his concern about his future prospects and can only look to His Lordship for acts of kindness. Mentions several offices, one of which he would be glad to receive. 99

July 30, Leamington. Sir George Head to Stephen. Sends a letter to be forwarded to his brother in Upper Canada. 67

July (?). Unsigned to Sherlock. His letter received; an answer to the former letter had been prepared and signed although not sent. If he has received a deed for the land in question he can sell it for his own benefit. The Government has no funds with which to buy land. 168

August 4, Montreal. Thompson to Colonial Secretary. States his services and applies for the office of Surveyor General. 500

August 17, London. Ryerson to Glenelg. At the late conference of the Wesleyan Methodists an address was drawn up expressive of their attachment to the Sovereign, at the same time stating the expediency of settling the clergy reserves question to allay agitation. Has been deputed to present the address and asks when it will be convenient to receive him. 431

Enclosed. Address. 433

August 18, Toronto. Ridout to Joseph. Sends according to established usage, memorial to be forwarded to Glenelg. Sends copy of the memorial and other documents. 235

Enclosed. Memorial. His services stated. Had voted for reform candidates without remonstrance from Maitland and Colborne. Asks for justice against the act of Head, from whose decision he appeals. 236

Schedule of enclosures. 241

August 20, London. Hume to Grey. Will move for a return of the rules and orders for granting lands. Sends form of motion. Hopes he will see Duncombe to learn the whole truth about the disputes in Upper Canada. 69

August 22, Toronto. Joseph to Ridout. Had received his letter, with memorial and enclosures. Those he had handed to Head, who was leaving for Kingston and would forward them to Glenelg on his return. 243

Enclosed. Certificate by Septimus Adolphus Ridout that the preceding was written by Joseph. 244

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September 2, Paris. Payne to Glenelg. Applies for 800 acres formerly granted to him by Bathurst. Causes of the delay in applying and asks for a duplicate of the order addressed to the present Lieut. Governor. Prays that the grant be increased to 1,200 acres. Page 191

September 14, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head. The address from the Wesleyan Methodists received and laid before the King who was graciously pleased to receive it and to command that his satisfaction should be communicated. 437

September 17, Hexham Waddilove to Glenelg. Sends appeal from the Bishop of Quebec in favour of his diocese. By the arrival of a large emigration and difficulties of the church many lapse into practical heathenism. Had received a frank from Stewart on condition it was only used on behalf of church work. Asks for the same favour now that Stewart is dead. 507

Enclosed. Communication to the Newcastle *Journal* by Waddilove on Canadian Missions, with a debtor and creditor statement. 509

Address from the Bishop of Quebec to the British public on behalf of the Church of England in Canada. 516

Subscribers' names. 527

Report of the Bishop of Quebec's Upper Canadian Mission fund. 539

September 24, Paris. Payne to Glenelg. His disappointment at not having the duplicate of the grant sent and that by a change of regulations he will not get the land. Hopes that on reconsideration Glenelg will decide differently. Asks again for a duplicate of Bathurst's order. 193

September 30, Downing Street. Unsigned to Payne. After a close search, no trace can be found of the alleged order by Bathurst for land in Upper Canada to Payne. 195

September 30. Unsigned to Gosford. Thompson to be informed that his application will be considered with others. 502

October 9, Paris. Payne to Stephen. The letter for which an ineffectual search was made was not addressed to the Lieut. Governor but to himself (Payne) and a search in the general letter book may find it. 196

October 15, Paris. The same to the same. The neglect to copy the letters seriously affects his plans. Refers to Maitland and Hillier for confirmation of his statement. Trusts that when Glenelg is satisfied of the existence of the claim he will renew the grant. 197

October 21, Perth Reade to Grant. Sends the Bathurst *Courier* containing a letter signed Z. which he wrote in defence of Bathurst who was attacked by adherents of Papineau in a scurrilous manner. The province of Upper Canada is fortunate in having shaken off the radical faction; the Assembly is a good one and Head the best Governor the province has had. 245

Enclosed. Letter in the Bathurst *Courier* addressed to Glenelg. 248

October 21, Toronto. Rolph to Glenelg. Has learned for the first time that he has violated an official rule. Has sent a copy of his letter to the other members who retired. Had thought it necessary that the reasons for the resignation from the Executive Council should be laid before His Majesty. 255

Enclosed. Extract from Ripon's dispatch on the subject of sending memorials. 260

October 22, London. Hume to Grey. His reasons for urging that a personal interview should have been granted by Glenelg to Baldwin and Duncombe. The impropriety of supporting Head in his arbitrary and unconstitutional proceedings. 72

November 4, Hexham. Waddilove to Grey. Unsuccessful mission of Rev. S. S. Wood. His (Waddilove's) resolution to incur the risk for the support of the ministry in Canada. Acknowledgment by the Bishop of Quebec. By Stewart's help with franks he was able to circulate report. Its contents show how the Bishop applied the means he received. The funds are solely at the disposal of the Bishop, who draws when he pleases. The only deductions are printing and the postage since Stewart retired from the Treasury. The bad effects of postage in crippling the work. Instances of the good effected in Upper Canada by his collections. The usefulness of official help. Objec-

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tions to granting him the franking privilege. The essential service he has rendered to His Majesty in the province. Page 548

November 5. London. Macaulay to the Colonial Secretary. Explains his reason for resigning the office of Surveyor General for which he is an applicant. 164

November 6. London. Jones to Howick. Enclosed in Jones to Glenelg, 29th January, 1836.

November 7. Paris. Payne to Glenelg. Has received letter declining the proposed reference. As Hillier wrote him officially there could be no objection to take his evidence. Notwithstanding Glenelg's objections he would persevere in his demand and successfully as no *ex post facto* law could affect rights previously acquired. 199

November 9. Downing Street. Grey to Macaulay. Further explanation of the paragraph relating to his resignation of the office of Surveyor General. 167

November 10. London. Macaulay to Grey. Sends extracts from letters to show that his resignation of the office of Surveyor General was not voluntary. 169

November 11. Toronto. Memorial of Markland. Complains of being passed over as arbitrator in the difference between Upper and Lower Canada, having been previously successful. The services of and the losses suffered by his relatives in the revolutionary war. 177

November 11. Hexham. Waddilove to Grey. Is obliged for his offer which he will only use for the purpose indicated. For the ordinary weight he has friends in Parliament to whom he can apply, but the reports are above the weight and not unfrequently in a long journey the weight is increased by damp, causing postage to be charged. The obstacles arising from the expense of postage. 556

Enclosed. Summary of the reports of the Society for converting and civilising the Indians, with documents and correspondence. 558 to 748

November 14. Bytown. Joynt to Glenelg. Sends memorial which he requests may be laid before the King and backed by a word or two in its support. 102

Enclosed. Memorial stating his services, with a dissertation on the manner in which the militia were raised in Ireland, and praying for a grant of money to enable him to buy a small lot of land. 103

November (?). Downing Street. Unsigned to Waddilove. Apologises for asking him to call, not knowing he was permanently settled in the North of England. No general allowance can be made for franking, but communications on the subject of church work shall be sent as an occasional accommodation. 555

December 13. London. Thwaites to Glenelg. Applies for a situation either in Upper Canada or in Sydney. 503

December 13. London. Ryerson to Glenelg. Has given statements and opinions respecting affairs in Upper Canada which have turned out to be correct, but there are some things on which he would wish to say a few words to His Lordship. Remarks on the government of Lower Canada would be superfluous in view of the report of the commissioners. Has offered his observations in his private capacity, not officially authorized; not to be placed in the archives of the department, since some years ago an individual of party politics had free access to the papers, took extracts and afterwards published them in Upper Canada in a garbled form to the injury of several people. To relieve the embarrassment of the trustees of the Academy a gentleman has agreed to advance the amount and he has been requested to remain until he can raise enough to refund the amount advanced. Sends printed paper to show the result of his efforts. 438

Enclosed. Prospectus with testimonials. 442

List of donations. 450

December (?). Downing Street. Unsigned to Ryerson. His communications shall be treated as confidential, but having been addressed to Glenelg as Colonial Secretary, they will remain with many others among the records. 458

Drafts of Dispatches to Sir F. B. Head, 1835–1836.

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January 1, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head (No. 7). The Ordnance reports that the large arch of the bridge on the Ottawa is in a dangerous state. As it serves no military purpose the Ordnance, seeing that the tolls will not meet the expense of maintenance, has given orders to deliver the bridges to the Executive Government. Page 2

January 2, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 8). To examine into the claim of Alison, late paymaster of the 90th regiment, for a grant of land, and to inform him that in future letters to the Colonial Office should be sent through the Lieut. Governor. 3

January 4, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 9). In respect to the application from Phillipps for a pension, the only fund that could be drawn upon is the casual and territorial revenue, but under present circumstances he can place no new charge on it. He is to express regret that it is not at present in Glenelg's power to grant the pension. 4

January 5, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 10). The case of the claimants for losses during the war with the United States was one to which his attention was drawn on receiving the Seals of Office. Up to 1831 progress has been made towards liquidation, the amounts having been reduced from £182,180 to about £57,900. His Majesty's Government offered to contribute from the casual revenue £20,000 if the Assembly would raise an equal amount, and that the difference would be applied for to Parliament. The Assembly separated without adopting any measure in regard to the proposal. His desire in spite of this inaction to settle the claims, and has obtained from the Treasury leave to advance £20,000 from the casual revenue before the Assembly vote their share, but this is not to interfere with a general arrangement. 6

January 7, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 11). Has transmitted Parliamentary reports for which Duncombe has applied. 10

January 14, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 12). Has been considering the question of Indian expenditure, and the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the subject. After consideration thinks it would be a breach of faith to withdraw the presents from the Indians, a prospective title having been established. He (Head) is to have inquiry made as to the number of Indians living in the United States who receive presents, and to report under what circumstances they have received them. Whilst a sudden withdrawal from Indians living in Canada without a commutation would be unjust and impolitic, he cannot admit that they should be indefinitely perpetuated. Cannot pronounce a definite opinion on the proposal to commute the presents for money. Strong objections by Dalhousie to the proposal. Other opinions on the subject. The Treasury has sanctioned a payment in money, but he is to consider if commutation is to be for the good of the Indians, and only to be carried out with their free consent. Everything to be done should be for their permanent benefit. The propriety of a reduction of the expenditure for the Department of Indian affairs, as it bears an undue proportion to the whole cost, and as the work will be lessened by the commutation of presents by money or otherwise, a reduction could properly be made in the department. Routh to report on this branch of the question. His abilities. 11

1836.
January 15, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head (No. 13). Colonel Cameron to be informed that the same considerations which prevented a departure from the regulations respecting the granting of land still preclude an exception being made in his favour. Page 23

January 20, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 14). Has received Colborne's dispatch with memorial from St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, for pecuniary assistance to complete the building. The only fund from which assistance could be given is the casual and territorial revenue, but under present circumstances he would not feel at liberty to direct any fresh appropriation to be made. 25

February 2, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 15). The Lords of the Treasury have assented to the provision in the army estimates for the pay of the aide-de-camp, but the arrangement is only provisional. 26

February 3, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 16). To obtain from Gordon the return of the distribution of prize money which had been in his hands. 27

February 4, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 17). In accordance with their petitions the Lords of the Treasury have consented to relinquish the claim for advances to the Lanark settlers. 28

February 6, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 18). Has received petition from Ferguson, late corporal in the Royal Artillery for arrears of pension. The claim has already been rejected by the Ordnance. He cannot interfere. 29

February 7, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 19). Has received letter from Leach, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, for pecuniary assistance to complete the building. A letter giving reasons for being prevented from acceding to this request was sent to Colborne. 30

February 10, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 20). Has received Colborne's dispatch respecting McAuliffe, convicted of murder. The sentence of death is not to be executed as it will be commuted to some other punishment. The history of the case. 31

February 15, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 22). Has received Colborne's dispatch of 15th January, with his speech at the opening of the provincial Legislature on the 14th. 33

February 25, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 23). Sends copies of correspondence with Jones who proceeded to London to obtain the assent of the King to the bill for the establishment of the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. Had told him that pending the reference to the provincial Legislature he could not advise. The King to give an immediate decision. Confusion as to how the bill could be assented to by the Lieut. Governor, having been reserved. He is to consult the law officers on the point. If they decide that he can sanction the bill he is to give his assent at once. If not, this is to be communicated at once that the King may be notified at the earliest moment. 34

February 26, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 24). The law officers report that there is no sufficient reason in point of law why the sentence of death against McAulifle should not be carried out. He has been already informed that the capital punishment was to be remitted. McAulifle is to be sent to Great Britain to be directed to the place fixed on. 37

February 29, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 27). Sends letter from the Lords of the Admiralty desiring to know if the provincial Legislature would erect the observatory or provide a portion of its annual maintenance. 38

February 29, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 28). Introduces Hackett who has served faithfully in British Guiana. Has been precluded from sanctioning a grant of land to him but he may properly be selected as a candidate for any office to be filled up. 40

March 3, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 35). Has received Colborne's dispatch with copy of message transmitting his (Glenelg's) dispatches to the Assembly of 28th October, 1835. 41

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1836.
March 14, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head (No. 37). Sends Galt's proposal to drain the great swamp in the Huron tract for consideration and report. Page 42

March 19, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 39). Calls attention to a clause of Act for establishing the Erie and Ontario Railway Company, the effect of which is to prevent the company from entering any Crown lands without the King's consent signified by the Lieut. Governor. The Board of Ordnance is anxious that this should be enforced so that no one could enter on lands within 1,000 yards of any fortification. 43

March 22. Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 40). Has received dispatches. How the correspondence should be conducted so as to enable him to decide properly. Will send for solution doubts that may suggest themselves. The intercourse should be characterized by entire frankness and by mutual confidence. Remarks on his inaugural address in the Council Chamber whilst the session was still in progress. Trusts that the Legislature being summoned to the Governor's presence whilst it was in session may not be considered as a breach of privilege. Remarks on his speech and on his communicating the full text of his instructions instead of the substance. Other remarks on his course as Lieut. Governor. 45

March 22. Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 41). Remarks on his (Head's) complaints of the obstacles to his proceedings as Lieut. Governor and the inadequacy of his income to meet the necessary expenses. 52

March 30. The same to the same (No. 42). The extracts from instructions for Gosford which had been sent him were inaccurate, having been copied from an unrevised set. Now sends corrected copies. In consequence of the promulgation of portions of the instructions the whole will be laid before Parliament. 61

March 30, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 43). Had been informed that he had appointed Dunn, Baldwin and Rolph to the Executive Council. Shall recommend that the appointments be confirmed. Is happy that Baldwin has not insisted on the conditions he desired before accepting the appointment. 63

March 31, Downing The same to the same (No. 44). Has received application from Colborne for sanction to form an establishment on Manitoulin Island for the Indians on the northern shores of Lake Huron. Has also received report from Anderson on the state of the Indians at Coldwater which has given him satisfaction, but shall suspend his decision till he shall have received the report he has directed to be sent on the expenditure incurred for the Indian department. 64

April 5, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 45). In reference to the appointment of Hepburn (Hepburne elsewhere) to the Indian department refers him to dispatch of 31st December, which stated the circumstances that rendered it impossible for him to confirm it. 66

April 7, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 46). Has laid the address of the Assembly on the subject of trade before the King who has referred it to the consideration of the Lords of Trade. 67

April 15, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 47). Has received a communication from the Wesleyan Methodist Society relative to the discontinuance of the assistance heretofore granted. Reviews the history of the grant and decides that it is to be continued to be charged to the casual and territorial revenue, the amount to be determined by him (Head). 68

April 16, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 48). Has received correspondence with Strachan relative to his retirement from the Legislative Council. Sincerely regrets the pain caused to Strachan, but Ripon's advice in 1832 was couched in kindness and in courteous terms. He himself was actuated by the same goodwill, with no intention to derogate from the estimation in which the Archdeacon is held by all. Does not complain that the Archdeacon declines to take the advice as he is beyond the control of any positive authority. Cannot deny that he has urged weighty reasons for his

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refusal, but hopes it will have no injurious results to his comfort or to his utility as the first in rank of the clergy of the Church of England in Canada. Page 72

April 18. Downing Street. Glenelg to Head (No. 49). Has received a communication from Beikie respecting his salary and a recommendation from Colborne that it should be £600, the fees to be paid to the Receiver General for public account. Cannot decide till he has received the report on the subject of the salaries which was ordered to be made. 75

May 14. Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 54). Has sent copies of the instructions to Gosford, to the commissioners of inquiry and to himself, as printed by order of the House of Commons. 77

May 16. Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 55). Has received dispatch respecting detention at the Custom House at Liverpool of communications to him (Glenelg). The detention arises, it is reported, where the dispatches are of more than ordinary bulk, and he is to compress everything to as close a space as possible. 78

May 21, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 56). Finds that he had been betrayed into expressions to Colborne not necessary and that the want of reports from Colborne on which he had commented had been supplied in subsequent dispatches. Had written to Colborne to retract any expression which might appear to reflect with unnecessary severity on his proceedings and sent a copy of his letter to Colborne at Montreal to be placed with the other dispatches among the Upper Canadian Archives. 79

May 23, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 58). Received from Colborne, plan of the island of Montreal and a memorial for a lock at St. Anne's rapids on the Ottawa. Having already instructed him to bring the whole subject of the improvement of the Ottawa before the Assembly, merely sends the documents. 81

May 31, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 60). Has received dispatch that he proposed to prorogue the Legislature on the 20th March. His anxiety for more news. The confidence he and his colleagues feel in Head. 82

June 10, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 61). Has received dispatch enclosing memorial of Hurd, Surveyor General. Had already received a copy of Hurd's memorial. Sends copy of the answer. 84

June 11, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 62). Dispatches received with answer of the Bishop of Regiopolis relative to his seat in the Legislative Council. His good qualities. Must respect his right in this case to follow his own judgment. Regrets the difference between the bishop and Government but is happy to learn that he has not been in the habit of taking part in political discussions. 85

June 13, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 63). Petition from the Assembly of Upper Canada presented by Hume against him (Head). Grey stated that if the House ordered the petition to be printed he would move that an extract from his (Head's) dispatch which exculpated him should be presented at the same time. 87

June 14. Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 64). The deep interest felt by Government in the proceedings in Upper Canada and the conviction of Government of the decisive influence of his (Head's) measures on the affairs of British North America. The subjects of his dispatches he would not discuss till he had more time to consider them with his colleagues. Enters into an explanation of his intentions as expressed in the dispatch of 22nd March which was not written with a view to find fault with him. The explanation is detailed. Remarks on his demand to be made a baronet. With respect to unfettered discretion in the conduct of affairs in Upper Canada and his deprecation of all unnecessary interference, sends extracts from a dispatch to Gosford. 89

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June 20, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head (No. 68). Has received and laid at the foot of the Throne address from the Board of Police of Brockville. The King's gratification at the terms of the address. Page 95

July 4, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 70). Has received word of his intention to send report on Indian affairs recommending in the meantime that Givins retire on a pension and Hepburn succeed him. Until he shall receive the full report will not decide on the question. 96

July 5, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 71). Has received dispatch with memorial from Higgins for a grant of land. Regrets that he cannot comply with the request. 97

July 6, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 72). Has received 16 bills reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, recommending early attention to four of them. Sends Order-in-Council especially confirming these bills. 98

July 25, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 73). Contrary to the usual regulation he discusses in one dispatch a series of dispatches from him (Head), the subjects being so intimately blended. Discusses the question of the appointment to the Surveyorship of Upper Canada his (Head's) proceedings being approved of, and to appointments and resignations from the Executive Council. Is at a loss from the proceedings of the Assembly, to determine the precise principle on which the majority of the House take their stand with respect to responsibility owing to the diversity in the resolutions and reports. Whatever their views their course seems to have made a rupture with them inevitable. Under the circumstances approves of the reservation of the money bills. Remarks on the recommendation to remove Dunn from his office of Receiver General and on other subjects. 99

July 25, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 74). Has received dispatch respecting his appointment of Sullivan, Elmsley, Baldwin and Allan to the Executive Council. Hopes by next mail to convey His Majesty's decision. 113

July 25, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 75). Has received a letter from Bidwell complaining of his (Head's) administration. It is a rule that all such letters should come through the Governor, and as this inculpates him the letter cannot be considered until he (Head) has an opportunity to answer it. Bidwell is to be asked to furnish a copy and a copy of the present letter to be sent to him. 114

July 25. Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 76). Has received a letter from Rolph with a statement of the circumstances which led to the resignation of the late Executive Council. The rest of the letter is substantially the same as that to Head (No. 75) of the same date. 116

July 25, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 77). Has received letter from Morrison complaining of a misquotation made by him (Head) from the report of the Committee of 1835. The rest of the dispatch refers, as in previous letters, to the rule regarding colonial correspondence. 118

July 27. Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 79). Sends copy of letter from the clerk in the office of the commissioner of Crown Lands on the subject of his removal from his situation. 119

July 30, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 80). Sends copy of letter from Baldwin respecting recent proceedings in Upper Canada on which observations are to be returned. 120

August 10, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 81). Has received dispatch with address from the Council relative to the address adopted by the Assembly. The King's gratification at the loyal expressions of the Council; if the address of the Assembly is referred to again that of the council will be taken into consideration. 121

August 10, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 82). The inconvenience of not receiving promptly the journals of the Council and Assembly. Arrangements to be made to prevent delay. 122

1836.
August 10, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head (No. 83). Has received dispatch with address from the Assembly on the cases of three settlers who had been dispossessed of their lands. Summary of the case. Memorial sent by Talbot. Is referring the matter to the local government. Page 123

August 12, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 85). Address from the Assembly on the appointment of Van Koughnet to command the 1st regiment of Stormont militia. The King cannot entertain the address as there is no fault to be found with his (Head's) conduct in the appointment. 129

August 20, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 86). Sends copies of all the correspondence of Baldwin and the Colonial Office since his arrival. 130

August 20, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 89). Has received memorial from Raynes for compensation for land but after full consideration he sees no cause to interfere. 135

August 21, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 87). Sends four warrants to summon to the Executive Council R. B. Sullivan, John Elmsley, Augustus Baldwin and William Allan. Each is to pay £31 10s. for fees and stamps. 131

August 24, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 88). Sends return presented to the House of Commons. Remarks on the Orange order and on the evils caused by disputes on religious topics. 132

August 27, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 91). His doubts as to advising that assent should be given to the bill for the establishment of the Upper Canada Insurance and Trust Company. He is to give the Legislature an opportunity to reconsider the bill. 136

August 31, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 92). To send complete returns respecting lands granted as endowments to the Church of England. Until the clergy reserve question is settled no further allotments of church lands should take place. 138

September 6, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 93). Has advised assent being given to the reserved money bills. His satisfaction at being relieved from the necessity of continuing to refuse sanction to the bills. 140

September 8, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 95). Dispatches received. The King's satisfaction that the results of the election justified the dissolution. Approval of his conduct. Considerations for and against granting him the baronetcy. Impediment to the grant owing to the accusations by Duncombe; these should have been made when the truth could have been ascertained. The persuasion of the Government that he (Head) can repel the accusations, but their personal convictions would not justify the grant of a baronetcy at this time; an anonymous charge could have been passed over, but this was a specific and serious accusation which must be attended to. Political considerations on various subjects. 141

September 12, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 96). Sends copies of the correspondence between Duncombe and the Colonial Office on the recent elections in Upper Canada. When the statement reaches a copy shall be sent. 153

September 22, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 98). Sends copy of Duncombe's memorial for a patent in fee simple for land in Brantford. To investigate the case. If Duncombe's statements are confirmed he is to have effect given to this. 154

September 22, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 99). Transmits copy of letter from Duncombe detailing charges against Head respecting the election. 156

September 30, Downing Street. The same to the same (confidential). The necessity of consistency in the administration of the different provinces. The instructions to New Brunswick are to be observed in Upper Canada, so far as they are applicable, whilst every latitude should be allowed for the exigencies of the public service. How the meetings of the different Assemblies should be held. 157

October 1, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 101). Has received dispatch requesting that such changes may be authorised in the land granting system as he may think necessary, and also that he may dispose, if required, of such portions of the military reserves as are not needed. On the second part he must

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await a report he has asked for. On the first he must decline to accede to it for reasons given. Page 162

October 5, Downing Street. Glenelg to Head (No. 102). Has received report of his expedition to Lake Huron, and his treaty with the Indians, which the King has confirmed. 166

November 29, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 113). Has received memorial from Ridout complaining of being dismissed from various offices. As a matter of justice on the evidence produced Ridout must be restored to his offices. 168

November 29, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 114). The appointment of Macaulay to be Solicitor General confirmed by the King. His regret at the misapprehension respecting the resignation of Captain Macaulay of the office of Surveyor General. 173

November 29, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 115). Petition received from the inhabitants of Lenox and Addington complaining of the conduct of Hagerman at the late election. To send copy of the petition to Hagerman for his observations and return them with his own report. 175

December 17, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 117). Has received application from Hurd to be reinstated in office. Can return him no answer but that already sent by the Under Secretary. 176

December 19, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 118). Has presented to the King, the address from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Has not been able to submit any advice on the subject of the complaints respecting the erection of rectories. Hopes that the Legislature of Upper Canada will this session settle the question of the clergy reserves. 177

December 20, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 119). Has presented to the King, the address from the clergy of the Church of England in Canada. Sees no reason to change his views of the question of the maintenance of the clergy of the Church of England from the clergy reserves as already communicated. The question of the erection of a separate diocese in Upper Canada has been referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury. On his report the King will consider again the question, but even if the decision be favourable, the King has no power to provide any endowment for the new bishopric. 179

December 21, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 120). Has received complaint from Markland of being passed over in the appointment of arbitrator to apportion the duties between the two provinces. He is to obtain from Markland a copy of complaint and return it to him (Glenelg) with remarks. 181

December 22, Downing Street. Same to the same (No. 121). Has received dispatches with addresses which have been referred to the departments to which they especially belong. 182

December 23, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 122). Has received copy of speech on opening the session. 184

December 24, Downing Street. The same to the same (No. 123). Has laid before the King addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly in answer to the speech at the opening of the session. 185

CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

ON THE

WORKS UNDER HIS CONTROL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1901

SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 36, SECTION 37, OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA

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OTTAWA
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1902

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

My Lord,

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the Report of the Department of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. ISRAËL TARTE,

Minister of Public Works.

Ottawa, January 18, 1902.

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Anse-à-Beaufils, P.Q.		12		90			
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" staff		19					
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Battleford, N.W.T., public building		7, 25					
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" barbour	.....	14	.....	190	.....	.....	
Belly River, N.W.T., bridge	.....	17	.....	234	.....	.....	
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Bic, P.Q.	.....	12	.....	93	.....	.....	
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Black Brook, N.B.	.....	11	.....	73	.....	.....	
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Black River, P.Q.	.....	17	.....	220	.....	.....	
Blue Rock, N.S.	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	
Boularderie Centre, N.S.	.....	9	.....	10	.....	.....	
Bowmanville, Ont.	.....	14	.....	114	.....	.....	
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Brae, P.E.I.	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
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Britisb Columbia, dredging plant	.....	16	.....	210	.....	.....	
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" bridge	.....	17	.....	190	.....	.....	
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" customs annex, Wellington St.	.....	6, 23	15	.....	.....	.....	
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" examining warehouse	.....	5, 22	9	.....	.....	.....	
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" immigration building	.....	5, 22	9	.....	.....	.....	
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" harbour	.....	12	.....	147	.....	.....	
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Western Head, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	
West Farnham, P.Q., public building.	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West Point, P.E.I.	.....	11	.....	70	.....	.....	
West Pubnico, N.S.	.....	10	.....	58	.....	.....	
White Haven, N.S.	.....	10	.....	58	.....	.....	
Wiarton, Ont.	.....	15	.....	134	.....	.....	
Williams Head, quarantine.	.....	8, 26	25	.....	.....	.....	
" wharf.	.....	16	.....	140	.....	.....	
Wilson's Beach, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	
Windsor, N.S., public buildings.	.....	3, 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" harbour.	.....	10	.....	59	.....	.....	
Windsor, Ont., public buildings.	.....	7, 24	19	.....	.....	.....	
Winnipeg, Man., public buildings.	.....	7, 24	19	.....	.....	.....	
Wireless telegraph.	10	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	
Woburn, P.Q.	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	
Wolfville, N.S.	.....	11	.....	59	.....	.....	
Wood Island, P.E.I.	.....	11	.....	71	.....	.....	
Woodstock, N.B., public building.	.....	4, 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Woodstock, Ont., public building.	.....	7	19	.....	.....	.....	
Wolseley, N.W.T., public buildings.	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Y							
Yamaska, lock and dam.	.....	14, 17	.....	.....	.....	7	
Yamaska River, dredging.	.....	14	.....	189	.....	.....	
Yarmouth Bar, N.S.	.....	11	.....	144	.....	.....	
Yarmouth Harbour, N.S.	.....	11	.....	60	.....	.....	
Yarmouth, public building.	.....	3, 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yorkton, N.W.T., immigration building	.....	8, 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" lands office.	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yukon, public buildings.	.....	8, 26	21	.....	.....	.....	
" rivers.	.....	16	.....	140	.....	.....	
" telegraphs.	10	19	.....	.....	5	.....	
" trails and roads.	.....	17	.....	236	.....	.....	
Z							
Zurich, Ont.	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	

PART I

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1901

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, January 15, 1902.

The Honourable J. I. TARTE,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended on the 30th June, 1901.

REVENUE.

In opening the report, I am glad to be able to state that the revenue accrued from the public works, under the control of this department, during the past fiscal year shows a satisfactory increase over the previous year. The revenue of the year 1900-1 has amounted to $112,675.82, the increase over the year 1899-1900 being $33,594.35.

The revenue of the department is mainly derived from the operation of works constructed for the descent of timber on the Ottawa, St. Maurice and Trent rivers, and from the graving docks at Lévis, Kingston and Esquimalt. In each case it has increased in notable proportions. The excess over the returns of the year 1899-1900 has been as follows, namely:—

Ottawa district	$ 3,574 62
St. Maurice district	4,609 77
Newcastle district	12,068 62
Esquimalt graving dock	5,687 93
Lévis graving dock	7,005 83
Kingston graving dock	550 65

A total increase, as above, $33,594.35.

It must be stated, however, in connection with the above returns that the abnormal increase, observed in the Newcastle district, is due to a partial settlement of a long disputed question of rates in that section. Owing to a difference of opinion with the lumbermen concerning the right of the department to impose dues for works which the operators claimed were mainly constructed for the improvement of navigation, no collections were made since the year 1894. After much discussion with the parties interested, a settlement was finally reached, which was approved by an Order in Council of the 20th June last, and following on that Order in Council the large collection above mentioned was added to the receipts of the department.

I must take this early opportunity of expressing to you my sense of the satisfactory work performed in this connection by the Collector of Revenue for the department, as it is largely due to his untiring efforts that this settlement was arrived at, and that the returns of moneys, due to the department, were so quickly and so satisfactorily turned into the government revenue.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the department during the year under review has amounted to $4,699,680.54, an excess over the preceding year of nearly $1,000,000, the expenditure in question being divided as follows :—

Harbours, dredging, bridges, &c.	$2,670,146 82
Public buildings	1,303,411 70
Telegraphs	532,626 58
Miscellaneous, salaries, &c.	193,495 44
	$4,699,680 54

The greater portion of this expenditure has been incurred in connection with the improvement of the means of transportation between the great western lakes and the sea. The reader will perhaps recall the reference made at length in my report of the preceding year, concerning this improvement and the plans adopted by the department to accommodate the present needs of the country, and so to capture a portion of the transportation business now being directed towards United States channels, owing to lack of facilities on the Canadian route.

It is probably unnecessary for me to refer at great length to the report, but I may be permitted to state that the improvements contemplated have been carried on with as much rapidity as the means at the disposal of the department would allow, and as quickly as the contractors in charge of the works were enabled to construct those portions which had been entrusted to them.

The harbour works at Port Colborne have been carried on under the superintendence of a special officer of this department, stationed at that point, as well as those at Maisonneuve, which are designed to increase the already congested capacity of the harbour of Montreal, both having been proceeded with, especially the latter, in a most satisfactory way. The contractors for the latter work, Messrs. Poupore & Co., have for

their construction, put together what is considered by experienced contractors to be the most modern and up to date plant that could be devised by wide-awake and intelligent contractors. Those same gentlemen who have undertaken the works of improvement at the harbour of Sorel, have applied the same business methods to this very important work and both are now being rushed in such a manner as to justify the expectation of their completion within the next fiscal year.

As regards the harbour of Three Rivers, which is on the main line of our great transportation route, the plans for its improvement are now in course of preparation and, soon, tenders will be called for their executive. The work is urgently required, the report of the Harbour Commissioners of that thriving city showing that the wharfs at their disposal last year were absolutely insufficient to accommodate the large volume of trade which has found a way to that harbour. The need of such improvements will be fully recognized by those who have had occasion to follow the trend of the remarkable advance in the establishment of manufacturing industries on the River St. Maurice. The large mills of the Laurentide Pulp Company, located at Grand'Mère, increase their output every year and have became a natural and important feeder to the trade of the harbour of Three Rivers. To those works have been added the improvement of the natural water power at the Shawenegan Falls, whereby important pulp and aluminium mills have been built, and where further improvements will render this point, which was, up to only a few years ago, a deserted wilderness, one of the thriving towns of the province of Quebec.

At the falls have also been located the works of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, established during the course of last year.

Those new establishments have necessitated vast improvements to be made in the storing and carrying capacity of the slides and booms of the River St. Maurice, and a large expenditure has had therefore to be incurred in order to accommodate the needs of those large manufacturing concerns, which contribute so extensively to the swelling of the revenue of the department. Most of the booms, &c., of the River St. Maurice, up to last year, were the same as had been constructed at the origin of the works, and they became so enfeebled that the rush of the enormous quantity of lumber passing through them threatened at any time not only to overpower them, but to scatter over the St. Maurice the logs manufactured by and destined to the several concerns established on its banks. A further amount will be required to improve the works at Grand'Mère, but the large increase of revenue from the St. Maurice river for the past few years, and the expected enlargd return of dues in the future will more than equalize the expense to be incurred.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS—SHIP CHANNEL, MONTREAL TO THE SEA.

Last year, in introducing the report of this department, I referred to the important work carried on by the department in the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec. I also referred to the contemplated improvements and especially to the additions which were intended to be made to the fleet of dredges under the control of this department for the continuation of the improvement of the channel and the

deepening of the same to the intended depth of 30 feet at low water. The report of the officer in charge will show the work performed last year when the dredges worked day and night in order to carry out the work with the least possible delay. I am glad to be able to state that the large hydraulic dredge, the construction of which was foretold in that report, is now fully completed and will next year begin the task of improving the channel in Lake St. Peter.

That channel, which is now 350 feet wide and about 26 feet in depth, will be widened to 500 feet and deepened to 30 feet, and it is expected that the dredge will accomplish that work within the very short period of two years. This dredge is without doubt the most complete machine of its kind to be found on this continent, and probably in the world. It is designed to have a capacity of 2,000 yards per hour, and the enormous amount of work that it will perform, compared with that of the present dredges, will be seen when we consider that the best elevator dredges now operated by the department, on the ship channel, will only remove a quantity equal to between 2,000 and 4,000 yards per day.

A description of this type of dredge was given at length in last year's report, and it is needless to refer to it again this year, further than to say that at the trial made in Toronto, the experiments showed that the machinery worked to perfection, and that the dredge, as designed, will entirely fulfill expectations.

In connection with the improvement of the channel, I have much pleasure in stating that the portion of the river between Quebec and the sea has not been overlooked. Outside of the improvements in the buoy and lighting system carried on by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, this department has ordered a survey to be made of the north channel, below the Island of Orleans, between the north shore and the group of islands to the south of the Island of Orleans, comprising L'Ile Madame, L'Ile aux Réaux, Grosse Isle, L'Ile aux Grues, L'Ile aux Oies, &c. This survey, however, has not, I must say, had the result of upholding the opinion of those who were in favour of utilizing that channel in preference to the southern one, and any improvement which may be made will require to be carried on in the latter, which, after all, is the one which has been used for years past and is the one better known to navigators of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. It is the intention of the department to cause a survey to be made of the south channel, especially of that portion lying to the south of L'Ile aux Grues, with the view of determining the amount of work which will be required, and when that is established, means will be taken to carry on the necessary works of improvement. The execution of that work, together with the improvements in the Traverse, will considerably increase the safety of navigation in that channel.

The total sum expended in connection with the improvement of the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec, during the past fiscal year, amounts to $432,557.69 ; this includes the hydrographic survey begun some years ago, and which has now reached a point below Three Rivers, and is expected to be completed within about two years.

In connection with this transportation question, and the efforts made by the department to give Canadian shipping a route which will be the shortest and will pro-

vide the best possible accommodation, it is to be regretted that the arrangements which have, at various times, been proposed for the improvement of receiving and shipping facilities at Montreal, have not been crowned with success. It is hoped, however, that further negotiations will permit of the required improvements being carried out, which will at once furnish the proper facilities and remove that growing feeling of doubt as to the port being, within a reasonable time, properly equipped so as to accommodate all the trade which should naturally come to it. Up to the present time no scheme has been propounded which could properly receive the approval of this department, and however desirable and necessary those improvements may be, still the large expenditure to be incurred in order to procure them, and the degree of permanency which must be attained in their completion, render it necessary for the department to be more than careful in granting its approval to any scheme but the one which will procure the greatest usefulness joined with the best mode of construction that can be provided. Surely it is possible, with the experience of similar constructions, to evolve a plan which will be acceptable not only to the department, but to the growing needs of the ever increasing trade.

Referring in a general way to the work carried on under the superintendence of the able Acting Chief Engineer, Mr. E. D. Lafleur, I must say that outside of the superintendence of the important works above referred to, the other harbour works in the Dominion, for which a large supply of money was voted by parliament, have been carried on with the greatest degree of economy and efficiency. Taking advantage of the experience gained by the department, the Acting Chief Engineer has, in the works of construction and improvement carried on throughout Canada, by chosing the best methods and utilizing the services of his staff of most reliable assistants, procured for the department very satisfactory results.

Details in reference to the harbours, rivers, slides and booms, will be found in part 4 of this report. A perusal of the same will be found very interesting, giving, as it does, very reliable and complete data as to the work performed.

The work of dredging has, it will be found, increased enormously, and the plant at the disposal of this department is hardly equal to the work to be performed. However, the construction of a large dredge for the maritime provinces, and one for the province of Ontario, now building at our shipyard at Sorel, will fill, within a short time, the need which has been apparent for the last few years. For the construction of those dredges, the works at Sorel have been greatly enlarged and new working methods adopted, as well as a proper superintendence and subdivision of the work under your orders, which will ensure magnificent results and will show that those works will be of a capacity to enable us to not only construct what is needed for the department, but, should it be required, to do work for other branches of the government service. The machinery installed is of the latest and most improved design, and the staff is working with a will, under the direction of the department, in a manner which is deemed to be highly satisfactory.

Before I close my reference to the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec, permit me to call attention to the accidents which have occurred to shipping during the

past fiscal year. Of the 13 accidents which have occurred, it was found after investigation, that 9 were due to bad pilotage, 2 to unmanageable steering apparatus, and 2 that were claimed by the pilots to have been caused by defective gas buoys. In no case was any one of those accidents held to have been due to the bad state of the channel under the control of this department, and this is a satisfactory proof of the great value of the work of testing and sweeping the channel which is systematically carried on by Mr. Engineer Cowie, under your orders and the supervision of this department. Whenever during the testing and sweeping period in question, any buoy is found to have been displaced or any change in the nature of the channel has taken place, the matter is at once reported to the department. If the trouble be due to a displaced buoy, the officers of the Department of Marine are immediately notified. If any change dredging be necessary, a dredge is immediately placed on the spot to remove whatever temporary obstruction may have been created.

It is my pleasant duty to say that this part of the work of the department is carried on very faithfully by the officers entrusted with the same, and too much praise cannot be given to those in charge at Sorel, Mr. Howden and Mr. Desbarats, as well as to the other members of the staff engaged on this service.

The above hurried statement in connection with the transportation route, and especially the improvement of its most important section between Montreal and the sea, would not be complete were not reference made to a most important adjunct of the same which has been before the public for some time, and which has been most prominently brought forward by yourself at various times, namely, the improvement of the French river from Georgian Bay to Lake Nipissing. In my report of last year I intimated that a good survey was to be made, and that precise data were to be obtained in connection with the improvement of that alternative route to handle the products of the great west. The survey ordered by you has been made by Mr. Fraser, an engineer of this department, and the report of that officer will be found in the appendices of the present report. A plan of the survey has also been prepared and lithographic copies of the same are published as an annex to this report.

I need not here make a longer reference of this proposed work, the outline of which was given by you to the House of Commons last year, and to which, several times during the last few months, you have had occasion to make reference. The report, which is a very interesting one, will repay a careful perusal and will satisfy the reader that, should this work be undertaken, it will become a valuable asset to the Dominion and a great and useful link in the already important chain of communication between the western country and the sea through the Canadian route.

During the calendar year 1901, a survey was made of the Middle or Canadian channel of the St. Lawrence river, between Brockville and Kingston, in order to determine what work was required to give a channel 14 feet in depth, at low water, which would be better than the American channel now used.

There are three channels used by deep draught vessels : the first passes through neutral waters south of Wolfe, Wellesly, Grind-stone and Grenadier islands and the group of American islands east of Grenadier islands, thence it enters Canadian waters

at Cross-over light and continues through the Brockville group of islands ; the second channel is to the north of Wolfe island through Canadian waters to the foot of Wolfe island thence into American waters and follows the first route, above described, to Brockville ; the third channel begins like the second and runs in Canadian waters, north of Wolfe, Grindstone, Wellesley and Hill islands, thence joins the first channel described, in neutral waters, to the south of Grenadier island to Brockvillle.

A special examination was made of the third channel and it has been found that an improved channel may be obtained giving more direct and straighter courses, the work of improvement required consisting of rock excavation at certain points and the supply of the usual aids to navigation by means of lights, buoys, &c.

This Middle or Canadian channel would have an advantage over the present American channel, or the first route described, in being 3½ miles shorter (or 1½ hours difference in time) for loaded boats in tow and proportionately less for single boats, and having longer, more sheltered and straighter courses. With another and greater advantage in having a less dangerous entrance from lake Ontario as the channel to the south of Wolfe island has to pass the Charity shoals near where it enters the river.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings of the department immediately under the control of the Chief Architect, Mr. D. Ewart, have been, with the assistance of his excellent staff, kept in their usual good and satisfactory condition.

The preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of new buildings, and alterations or improvements to the old ones, has entailed a vast amount of labour which has been admirably performed uuder the systematic methods established by Mr. Ewart.

During the past fiscal year, six new buildings were completed and occupied, while 16 others were under construction, among these being the new public buildings at Digby, Kentville and Springhill, in Nova Scotia; Drummondville, Granby, Buckingham and Hochelaga, in Quebec; Deseronto, Paris and Picton, in Ontario; Rossland, Nelson, Kamloops and Vancouver, in British Columbia. Minor buildings have also been constructed under the superintendence of the chief architect, such as the immigration buildings at Roberval and Peribonka, in Quebec, and at several points in the North-west Territories.

Extensive improvements have also been made in the House of Commons, whereby additional rooms will be provided for the members, and a large committee room provided for the use of the committees of the House.

The lighting of the Senate chamber has also been improved with great success in a manner similar to that of the House of Commons.

During the course of the last fiscal year, under your direction, the chief architect visited Europe for the purpose of inspecting the public buildings constructed in the various European capitals, in connection with the proposed construction in Ottawa of

the Victoria National Museum, the Mint and the new Astronomical Observatory. The visit of Mr. Ewart has been very fruitful, and plans are already completed for the mint as well as for the observatory, while those for the national museum are well in hand, and can be completed within a very short time.

I cannot close this statement in reference to the work performed by the chief architect without mentioning the excellent work done by that branch in connection with the day decorations and night illuminations of the various cities and towns of Canada, which were visited by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York during the past summer. The work done in the principal cities: Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, St. John, Halifax, &c., was of an excellent character, and was the subject of great praise from the large crowds that had occasion to witness the result of the labours of the officers of the department. The general supervision had been entrusted to Lieut.-Colonel Gourdeau and myself, by your orders, entailing a large amount of labour, which was cheerfully performed; Lieut.-Colonel Gourdeau specially placing at the service of the department the large experience gained while representing his department at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

TELEGRAPHS.

In my report for the year 1899-1900, I referred at some length to the work done in constructing what is called the Yukon telegraph line, as well as to the completion of the line on the north shore of the coast of Labrador to connect with the island of Belle Isle.

I have pleasure in reporting the completion of those two lines of telegraph. At the end of the last calendar year, when the work had to be abandoned on the Yukon line, owing to the season being too much advanced, there remained only a short gap between Hazelton and Telegraph Creek. This gap has now been covered by the construction party, and Dawson has been, since last summer, in telegraphic communication with the world. Last year I outlined the various advantages, to the government of Canada and to the world in general, to be derived from the construction of this important telegraph line, and it is needless to make a long reference to the same, beyond the fact that its speedy and satisfactory construction reflects great credit upon Mr. Charleson, who had charge of it from its inception and who has carried it to successful termination.

The telegraph line on the Labrador coast was also completed during the month of July, and a cable was laid between Chateau bay on the north shore and the island of Belle Isle, a distance of 22 miles.

I suggested in my last report the establishment of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy as an alternative in order to obviate the possible stoppage of communication by the crushing, or other disabling of the cable, by icebergs or other causes. A sample of the instruments used in connection with that system was, under your instructions, inspected on board the ss. *Lake Champlain*, of the Elder-Dempster line of steamers, and immediately an order was placed with the Marconi Company, in England, for two sets of those instruments, one to be placed on Belle Isle, the other on the main shore at Chateau bay. I am pleased to be able to state that the first attempt at a

practical use of this system on this continent was made by this department, and I am proud to say with great success, owing to the ability and care of Mr. D. H. Keeley, the superintendent of the government telegraphs, who took the matter in charge and carried it to successful completion. The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is now before the world attracting more attention than ever owing to the visit of the inventor himself to this continent.

The system under the charge of this department seems to have worked satisfactorily, and the improvements in progress will, I hope, ensure the greatest guarantee of success.

Details required in connection with the telegraph lines under the control of this department will be found in part 5 of this report.

GENERALLY.

The work performed by the department during the past 10 years can best be judged by the difference in the expenditure. In the year 1891, the expenditure amounted to $2,700,000; in 1901 it had reached the figure of $4,700,000, or practically twice the amount. The votes for the current year 1901-2 show an increase over last year's amounts of nearly 50 per cent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. GOBEIL,

Deputy Minister.

PART II.

STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE

DURING

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901

PART II.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Amounts Expended by the Department of Public Works of Canada, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Name of Work.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs and Furniture.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia.				
Amherst post office		65 00		65 00
Annapolis post office		26 25		26 25
Antigonish post office		86 33		86 33
Arichat post office		24 75		24 75
Baddeck post office		5 13		5 13
Digby post office	9,032 42			9,032 42
Dartmouth post office		601 32		601 32
Halifax exam. warehouse		64 53		64 53
" Asst. Receiver-General's Office		102 78		102 78
" Dominion Building		738 13		738 13
" drill hall		924 56		924 56
" engineer's office		36 00		36 00
" immigration building		1,394 43		1,394 43
" new public building	33 89			33 89
" post office		853 65		853 65
" quarantine station (Lawlor's Island)	2,091 18	2,517 16		4,608 34
Kentville, post office, &c	6,595 87			6,595 87
Liverpool, post office	1,932 28			1,932 28
Lunenburg, post office		50 14		50 14
Nappan, experimental farm	2,162 78	38 04		2,200 82
New Glasgow, post office, &c		807 95		807 95
North Sydney, post office, &c	1,060 50	13 05		1,073 55
Pictou, custom house		87 40		87 40
Pictou, post office		730 45		730 45
Springhill, public building	7,566 72			7,566 72
Sydney, quarantine station		390 00		390 00
Sydney, post office, &c		1,546 92		1,546 92
Truro, post office		707 21		707 21
Windsor, drill hall		170 00		170 00
Windsor, post office, &c		23 57		23 57
Yarmouth, post office		578 01		578 01
Heating, lighting, water, &c., for all buildings in Nova Scotia. (For details see page 21)			23,593 92	23,593 92
Totals, Nova Scotia	30,475 64	12,582 76	23,593 92	66,652 32
Prince Edward Island.				
Charlottetown, Dominion building		756 24	375 00	1,131 24
Montague, post office, &c		291 92		291 92
Summerside, post office		507 26		507 26
Heating, lighting, water, &c., for all buildings in Prince Edward Island. (For details see page 21)			4,918 77	4,918 77
Totals for Prince Edward Island		1,555 42	5,293 77	6,849 19

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs and Furniture.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Brunswick.				
Bathurst, post office, &c.		347 43		347 43
Carleton (St. John), post office		34 55		34 55
Chatham, bonded warehouse	1,475 00			1,475 00
" post office, &c.		17 80		17 80
Dalhousie, post office		50 00		50 00
Fredericton, post office		1,194 61		1,194 61
Moncton, post office		2,031 74		2,031 74
Newcastle, post office		117 25		117 25
Portland (St. John), post office		18 99		18 99
St. John, custom house		4,506 34		4,506 34
" engineer's office		30 00		30 00
" generally			25 00	25 00
" immigration building	598 25			598 25
" post office		3,546 02		3,546 02
" quarantine station	17,924 13			17,924 13
" savings bank		650 24		650 24
St. Stephen, post office		12 05		12 05
Sussex, drill hall	153 90			153 90
" post office		66 80		66 80
Tracadie, lazaretto	597 60	421 29		1,018 89
Woodstock, post office, &c.		280 89		280 89
Heating, lighting, water, &c., for all buildings in New Brunswick. (For details see page 22).			19,740 79	19,740 79
Totals, New Brunswick	20,748 88	13,326 00	19,765 79	53,840 67
Maritime Provinces.				
Generally		39 05		39 05
Quebec.				
Aylmer, post office, &c.		331 76		331 76
Berthierville, post office		328 00		328 00
Buckingham, post office	7,911 56			7,911 56
Coaticook, post office		998 31		998 31
Dundee, custom house		553 20		553 20
Drummondville, post office	3,218 06			3,218 06
Farnham, post office		642 43		642 43
Fraserville, post office		153 37		153 37
Granby, post office	2,581 40			2,581 40
Grosse Isle, quarantine	20,021 06	0 52		20,021 58
Hochelaga, post office	9,994 73			9,994 73
Hull, post office, &c.	19,425 02	50 20		19,475 22
Joliette, post office, &c.		68 50		68 50
Lachine, post office, &c.		15 81		15 81
Laprairie, post office, &c.		510 75		510 75
Lévis, cattle quarantine	5,392 73			5,392 73
" immigration building		1,052 31		1,052 31
Montmagny, post office, &c.		194 65		194 65
Montreal, custom house		3,218 46		3,218 46
" drill hall		3 70		3 70
" examining warehouse		706 24		706 24
" inland revenue building		275 13		275 13
" post office	1,019 17	8,351 20	3,152 22	12,522 59
" post office (St. Lawrence St.)		5 00		5 00
Peribonka, immigration building	1,210 00	29 00		1,239 00
Quebec, cartridge factory	11,316 00			11,316 00
" citadel buildings		4,757 84		4,757 84
" civil service examiners		8 17		8 17
" clerk of works office		69 69		69 69
Carried forward	82,089 73	22,324 24	3,152 22	107,566 19

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs and Furniture.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	82,089 73	22,324 24	3,152 22	107,566 19
Quebec—Continued.				
Quebec, cullers' office		22 68		22 68
" custom house		2,758 59		2,758 59
" examining warehouse		62 50		62 50
" immigration buildings		4,832 43		4,832 43
" observatory		201 71		201 71
" post office		2,527 27		2,527 27
" post office, power for elevators			194 25	194 25
" weights and measures office		21 75		21 75
Richmond, post office, &c		22 95		22 95
Rimouski, post office		2 68		2 68
Roberval, immigration building	1,210 00	29 00		1,239 00
Sherbrooke, post office, &c		274 22		274 22
Sorel, post office, &c		389 39		389 39
St. Henri, post office, &c		53 13		53 13
St. Hyacinthe, post office, &c		2,960 49		2,960 49
St. Jerome, post office, &c		176 91		176 91
St. Johns, post office, &c		10 35		10 35
St. Rochs, post office, &c		2 50		2 50
Three Rivers, custom house		307 84		307 84
" post office		267 70		267 70
Valleyfield, post office		5 50		5 50
Victoriaville, post office, &c	7,997 23			7,997 23
Quebec, generally		108 78		108 78
Heating, lighting, water, &c., for all buildings in Quebec. (For details see page 22)			49,395 67	49,395 67
Totals, Quebec	91,296 96	37,362 61	52,742 14	181,401 71
Ontario.				
Almonte, public building		99 05		99 05
Amherstburg, public building		181 76		181 76
Arnprior, public building		517 71		517 71
Barrie, public building		14 02		14 02
Belleville, public building		531 73		531 73
Berlin, public building		367 93		367 93
Brampton, public building		35 65		35 65
Brantford, public building		1,102 22		1,102 22
Brockville, drill hall	18,967 90			18,967 90
" public building		67 59		67 59
Carleton Place, public building		7 15		7 15
Cayuga, public building		33 25		33 25
Chatham, public building		646 98		646 98
Cornwall, public building		63 09		63 09
Deseronto, public building	2,204 80	6 00		2,210 80
Dundas, drill hall	5,863 60			5,863 60
Galt, public building		132 52		132 52
Goderich, public building		575 96		575 96
Guelph, public building		106 95		106 95
Hamilton, public building		851 67		851 67
Ingersoll, public building	5,490 78	38 30		5,529 08
Kingston, custom house		269 18		269 18
" drill hall	31,478 93			31,478 93
" inland revenue		271 00		271 00
" military college	4,708 39			4,708 39
" post office		243 00		243 00
Lindsay, public building		404 84		404 84
London, custom house		1,923 73		1,923 73
" drill hall	9,040 69			9,040 69
Carried forward	77,755 09	8,491 28		86,246 37

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs and Furniture.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	77,755 09	8,491 28		86,246 37
Ontario—Con.				
London, post office		5,179 35		5,179 35
Napanee, public building		3 00		3 00
Niagara Falls, public building		99 98		99 98
Orangeville, public building		117 10		117 10
Orillia, public building		18 20		18 20
Ottawa parliamentary and deptl. buildings :				
Customs building, Wellington St., fitting	6,406 81			6,406 81
Experimental Farm	2,775 13	3,023 58		5,798 71
Government workshop, boiler	876 32			876 32
Langevin block, boiler	937 41			937 41
Labour Dept., fittings, &c		3,903 51		3,903 51
Major's Hill Park			3,498 56	3,498 56
Military store building	40,481 55			40,481 55
National Art Gallery	1,005 10			1,005 10
Parliament Buildings and Library		7,037 67		7,037 67
Parliament Buildings, &c. : shelving, file cases, &c	25,855 60			25,855 60
Post office, &c	78 75			78 75
Rideau Hall, fire damages		4,222 10		4,222 10
" fire protection	11,797 21			11,797 21
" repairs and furniture		19,204 57		19,204 57
" snow, $660 ; fuel and light, $8,000; watchman, $558			9,218 00	9,218 00
Supreme Court, boiler	134 38			134 38
Generally : removal of snow			1,319 12	1,319 12
" repairs and furniture		110,279 16		110,279 16
" grounds			5,010 15	5,010 15
" power for elevator, &c			693 34	693 34
" telephone service			7,150 54	7,150 54
Paris, public building	11,413 18			11,413 18
Pembroke, public building		16 85		16 85
Peterborough, custom house		112 45		112 45
" post office		30 90		30 90
Petrolea, public building		66 84		66 84
Picton, public building	13,146 99	9 00		13,154 99
Port Arthur, immigration building		7 50		7 50
" public building		105 49		105 49
Port Colborne, public building		27 22		27 22
Port Hope, public building		572 70		572 70
Prescott, post office		78 61		78 61
Rat Portage, public building	794 38			794 38
Sarnia, public building	8,869 02	4 50		8,873 52
Smith's Falls, public building		29 73		29 73
Stratford, public building		190 48		190 48
Strathroy, public building		10 00		10 00
St. Catharines, drill hall	1,828 15			1,828 15
" public building		462 10		462 10
St. Thomas, drill hall	4,111 24			4,111 24
" public building		213 87		213 87
Toronto, custom house	4,241 33	149 40	74 35	4,465 08
" drill hall		884 64		884 64
" engineer's office		0 65		0 65
" examining warehouse		434 90		434 90
" inland revenue		254 28		254 28
" post office	9,797 72	192 71		9,990 43
" Union Station	16,604 80			16,604 80
" " power for elevators, &c			377 65	377 65
" Receiver General's Office		2 95		2 95
Trenton, public building		48 50		48 50
Carried forward	238,910 16	165,485 77	27,341 71	431,737 64

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs and Furniture.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	238,910 16	165,485 77	27,341 71	431,737 64
Ontario—Con.				
Walkerton, public building		39 95		39 95
Windsor, drill hall	14,969 92			14,969 92
" public building		314 32		314 32
Woodstock, public building	22,046 29			22,046 29
Zurich, post office		1 75		1 75
Heating, lighting, water, &c., for all buildings in Ontario. (For details see page 24)			160,320 78	160,500 77
Totals, Ontario	275,926 37	165,841 79	187 662 49	629,610 64
Manitoba.				
Brandon, experimental farm	243 30	258 93		502 23
" public building		181 53		181 53
Dauphin, Dominion lands office		16 00		16 00
" immigration building		87 19		87 19
Portage la Prairie, public building		64 57		64 57
Selkirk, immigration building		98 98		98 98
Swan River, immigration building	51 90			51 90
Winnipeg, clerk of works office		191 50		191 50
" Crown timber office		44 54		44 54
" custom house		980 14		980 14
" Dominion lands office		348 12		348 12
" examining warehouse		107 65		107 65
" immigration building		270 88		270 88
" post office	1,514 00	4,022 43		5,536 43
Manitoba public buildings generally			44 71	44 71
Heating, lighting, water, &c., for all buildings in Manitoba. (For details see page 24)			15,937 50	15,937 50
Totals, Manitoba	1,809 20	6,672 46	15,982 21	24,463 87
N. W. Territories.				
Battleford, registrar's house		1,071 00		1,071 00
" registry office		17 75		17 75
Calgary, court house		1,640 20		1,640 20
" custom house	664 06			664 06
" immigration building		259 80		259 80
" land and registry office		4 40		4 40
" post office		75 74		75 74
Carnduff, court house	78 12			78 12
Edmonton, Dominion lands, &c		75 75		75 75
" immigrant shed		4 50		4 50
" post office		74 80		74 80
Indian Head, experimental farm	27 71	976 34		1,004 05
Lethbridge, court house		18 00		18 00
" immigration building		2 81		2 81
" lands office		2 50		2 50
" post office		90 36		90 36
Macleod, court house		15 50		15 50
" custom house		40 00		40 00
Medicine Hat, court house	1,157 00			1,157 00
Moose Jaw, court house		60 00		60 00
Moosomin, barracks		6 00		6 00
" court house		122 82		122 82
Prince Albert, court house	755 70	92 50		848 20
" immigration building		89 15		89 15
" land titles and registry		75 00		75 00
Carried forward	2,682 59	4,814 92		7,497 51

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs and Furniture.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	2,682 59	4,814 92	.....	7,497 51
N. W. Territories—Con.				
Prince Albert, post office	.....	3 00	.....	3 00
Regina, court house	.....	545 58	.....	645 58
" Dominion lands	.....	2 00	.....	2 00
" government house	.....	7,644 85	.....	7,644 85
" land titles office	14,549 43	.....	.....	14,549 43
" mounted police barracks	6,688 00	.....	.....	6,688 00
" post office	.....	239 81	.....	239 81
" N.W. Govt. bldgs., renewals, &c., paid N.W.T.	.....	1,773 87	.....	1,773 87
Rosthern, immigration hall	.....	149 60	.....	149 60
St. Mary's, custom house	.....	370 00	.....	370 00
Strathcona, immigration building	3,015 70	.....	.....	3,015 70
Yorkton, immigration building	.....	8 90	.....	8 90
N.W.T., public buildings generally	.....	.....	288 00	288 00
Heating, lighting, water, &c., for all buildings in N.W.T. (For details see page 25)	.....	.....	13,272 90	13,272 90
Totals, North-West Territories	26,935 72	15,552 53	13,560 90	56,049 15
British Columbia.				
Agassiz, experimental farm	510 53	11 45	.....	521 98
Kamloops, public building	7,521 36	31 55	.....	7,552 91
Nanaime, public building	.....	549 60	.....	549 60
Nelson, public building	2,882 38	.....	.....	2,882 38
New Westminster, Dominion lands	.....	3 00	.....	3 00
" fishery omice	.....	3 55	.....	3 55
" public building	35,098 50	341 30	.....	35,439 80
Rossland, public building	17,420 07	.....	.....	17,420 07
Vancouver, drill hall	47,830 00	.....	.....	47,830 00
" public building	.....	1,818 21	16 87	1,835 08
Victoria, clerk of works office	.....	42 25	.....	42 25
" drill hall	.....	39 00	.....	39 00
" marine hospital	.....	4 00	.....	4 00
" public building	2,476 89	3,610 50	519 09	6,606 48
Williams Head, quarantine	.....	4,442 26	.....	4,442 26
British Columbia, buildings generally	.....	.....	235 82	235 82
Heating, lighting, water, &c., for all buildings in British Columbia. (For details see page26)	.....	.....	14,691 91	14,691 91
Totals, British Columbia	113,739 73	10,896 67	15,463 69	140,100 09
Yukon	81,276 68	7,671 84	38,805 28	127,753 80
Public Buildings Generally.				
Travelling, stationery, instruments, printing, &c.	.....	.....	7,665 35	7,665 35
Salaries of clerks of works, assts., &c.	.....	.....	8,985 76	8,985 76

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia.					
Abbott's Harbour		1,200 00			1,200 00
Advocate Harbour		431 82			431 82
Argyle Sound		500 00			500 00
Arisaig			292 19		292 19
Avonport			998 90		998 90
Barrington			249 26		249 26
" Head		1,832 22			1,832 22
Bass Pond			49 33		49 33
Bayfield			46 50		46 50
Bear Point		1,845 60			1,845 60
Beaver River		1,080 04			1,080 04
Big Bras d'Or			597 71		597 71
Black Point Wharf		1,826 40			1,826 40
Blue Rock Breakwater			1,971 81		1,971 81
Boularderie Centre		165 94			165 94
Broad Cove			499 93		499 93
Canada Creek		1,928 09			1,928 09
Cape Cove			750 99		750 99
Cape Negro Island			271 69		271 69
Caribou Island		1,305 60			1,305 60
Chebogue		1,798 34			1,798 34
Chegoggin		692 21	88 03		780 24
Chester		250 00			250 00
Cheticamp			302 50		302 50
Chipman Brook		1,485 47			1,485 47
Church Point			116 69		116 69
Clark's Harbour		3,711 63			3,711 63
Clementsport		500 05			500 05
Coffin's Landing			23 72		23 72
Comeau's Hill		1,000 00			1,000 00
Comeauville			4,346 02		4,346 02
Cook's Cove	5,625 21				5,625 21
Cow Bay (Port Morien)			6,965 09		6,965 09
Cribbin's Point	1,604 44		3,079 98		4,684 42
Digby			2,000 00		2,000 00
Eagle Head			3,388 13		3,388 13
East Chezzetcook		1,729 45			1,729 45
East Port Medway		1,669 25			1,669 25
Eastern Passage (Halifax)		2,000 00			2,000 00
Ecum Secum		99 30			99 30
Englishtown (St. Ann's)		2,836 08			2,836 08
Eskasoni		64 07			64 07
Fox Island (Laurencetown)			1,243 63		1,243 63
Friars' Head		494 50			494 50
Gabarus Bay		179 65			179 65
Georgeville			291 23		291 23
Grand Narrows			147 68		147 68
Great Village Wharf			239 58		239 58
Halifax Graving Dock				10,000 00	10,000 00
Harbourville			500 00		500 00
Haulover			500 00		500 00
Ingonish (North Bay)		24,118 00			24,118 00
Irish Cove			103 31		103 31
Isaac's Harbour		2,971 86			2,971 86
Kempt Head		68 53			68 53
Ketch Harbour			87 25		[illegible]
L'Ardoise West		485 44			485 44
Little Bras d'Or		72 92			72 92
Little Brook			279 32		279 32
Livingston's Cove		2,822 53			2,822 53
Lockeport		1,601 95			1,601 95
Carried forward	7,229 65	62,766 94	29,430 47	10,000 00	109,427 06

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	7,229 65	62,766 94	29,430 47	10,000 00	109,427 06
Nova Scotia—Con.					
Louis Head			199 76		199 76
Mabou Harbour			999 15		999 15
Malignant Cove		6,123 64			6,123 64
Margaree Harbour		3,695 30			3,695 30
Margaree Island		1,205 53			1,205 53
Margaretville			499 98		499 98
Medway River (Channel)		497 11			497 11
Merigomish			216 40		216 40
Meteghan Cove		3,499 95			3,499 95
Meteghan River		8,848 55			8,848 55
McNair's Cove			1,198 71		1,198 71
Milton	250 75				250 75
Monk's Head			399 96		399 96
Morden			3,829 89		3,829 89
Neil's Harbour		162 73			162 73
Negro Point			325 49		325 49
Newellton			50 00		50 00
New Harbour		16,162 00			16,162 00
Noel			60 15		60 15
North Wallace			207 47		207 47
Ogden's Pond		2,384 53			2,384 53
Ogilvie Wharf			500 00		500 00
Parker's Cove		2,891 23			2,891 23
Parrsboro' (Breakwater)			5,000 00		5,000 00
Parrsboro' (Wharf)		3,706 64			3,706 64
Partridge Island			878 77		878 77
Pereaux		14 25			14 25
Petit de Grat			500 00		500 00
Pictou Light Beach		522 77			522 77
Plympton			1,200 00		1,200 00
Porter's Lake		8,262 44			8,262 44
Port George		2,053 60			2,053 60
Port Hilford		5,884 00			5,884 00
Port Hood			820 38		820 38
Port Hood Island			999 68		999 68
Port Lorne			2,186 00		2,186 00
Port Maitland (Yarmouth)			1,017 66		1,017 66
Ragged Head			400 36		400 36
River John		1,697 41			1,697 41
St. Mary's River	13,204 87				13,204 87
Salmon River (Digby)		4,723 72			4,723 72
Sanford			149 92		149 92
Saulnierville			1,999 49		1,999 49
Saw Pit			66 23		66 23
Scott's Bay			500 00		500 00
Sheet Harbour			735 11		735 11
Sight Point (boat harbour)		500 03			500 03
Somerville		2,435 14			2,435 14
Swim's Point			241 79		241 79
Tancock			515 28		515 28
Three Fathom Harbour			595 37		595 37
Tickle Passage	5,605 87				5,605 87
Trout Cove			1,200 00		1,200 00
Victoria Harbour			398 81		398 81
Walton			536 82		536 82
West Berlin			4 79		4 79
West Chezzetcook			496 59		496 59
West Pubnico		2,025 01			2,025 01
White Haven			1,686 86		1,686 86
Windsor Harbour (dam)		1,996 10			1,996 10
Carried forward	26,291 14	142,058 62	60,047 34	10,000 00	238,397 10

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS *Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	26,291 14	142,058 62	60,047 34	10,000 00	238,397 10
Nova Scotia—Con.					
Wolfville		6,360 50			6,360 50
Yarmouth Bar			363 38		363 38
Yarmouth Harbour	6,761 93	3,026 32			9,788 25
Generally, Nova Scotia				1,648 24	1,648 24
Totals, Nova Scotia	33,053 07	151,445 44	60,410 72	11,648 24	256,557 47
Prince Edward Island.					
Annandale		1,250 61			1,250 61
Bay View	2,721 99		500 00		3,221 99
Brae			65 45		65 45
Campbell's Cove		4,878 22			4,878 22
Canoe Cove		2,804 45			2,804 45
China Point			36 00		36 00
Crapaud		1,197 63			1,197 63
Hurd's Point			499 46		499 46
Miminigash			1,196 93		1,196 93
New London	11,601 50		312 58		11,914 08
Pinette			496 24		496 24
Rustico			1,667 02		1,667 02
Rustico South			504 56		504 56
Souris (Knight's Point)		3,766 33	1,245 11		5,011 44
Summerside	3,478 70	42 60			3,521 30
Tignish		1,992 00			1,992 00
Wedlocks	908 39				908 39
West Point		2,325 90			2,325 90
Wood Islands		1,526 15			1,526 15
Harbours generally (P.E.I.)				3,948 33	3,948 33
Totals, P. E. Island	18,710 58	19,783 89	6,523 35	3,948 33	48,966 15
New Brunswick.					
Anderson's Hollow			597 40		597 40
Back Bay		179 54			179 54
Bay du Vin		778 14			778 14
Belleisle	2,735 39				2,735 39
Black Brook		1,785 26			1,785 26
Buctouche			556 63		556 63
Burnt Church		7,549 00			7,549 00
Burying Island (Canso)		34 60			34 60
Campobello (Wilson's Beach)			14,457 15		14,457 15
Cape Tormentine			13,986 22		13,986 22
Chance Harbour		190 55			190 55
Chatham Wharf			2,999 84		2,999 84
Chipman & Briggs' Corner	4,016 19				4,016 19
Clifton (Stonehaven)		4,326 51			4,326 51
Cocagne			181 00		181 10
Dalhousie			699 08		699 08
Dipper Harbour		1,039 93			1,039 93
Dorchester		212 68			212 68
Edgett's Landing			284 86		284 86
French Lake	4,253 23				4,253 23
Grande Anse		1,464 39			1,464 39
Hopewell Cape		1,982 75	1,500 00		3,482 75
Jemseg	164 91				164 91
Lameque (Shippegan)		1,722 00			1,722 00
Letite (St. George)		396 70			396 70
Carried forward	11,169 72	21,627 45	35,296 78		68,093 95

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	11,169 72	21,627 45	35,296 78		68,093 95
New Brunswick—Con.					
L'Etang		346 73			346 73
Lord's Cove (Deer Island)		1,000 00			1,000 00
Lower Neguac		267 50			267 50
Main River Bridge		335 40			335 40
Maugerville (Bent's Wharf)	349 02				349 02
Mispec		980 38			980 38
Oromocto Shoal	8,184 20				8,184 20
Point du Chêne			25 00		25 00
Point Wolfe		184 57			184 57
Quaco			420 95		420 95
Richibucto			16,822 66		16,822 66
River St. John and tributaries		3,228 44			3,228 44
St. John (Negro Point)		7,689 70			7,689 70
St. John Harbour (Fort Dufferin)		1,899 92			1,899 92
St. John (Hilyard Bros.)	272 12				272 12
" (I. C. Ry. Wharf)	2,244 82				2,244 82
" (McAvity & Son)	195 74				195 74
St. Louis			594 96		594 96
St. Nicholas River		806 52			806 52
Salmon River (Curley's Shoal)	923 55				923 55
Salmon River (Ward's Shoal)	1,121 34				1,121 34
Shepody River		71 64			71 64
Shippegan Harbour		6,814 94			6,814 94
South Ingonish			30 58		30 58
Spring Hill	3,134 16				3,134 16
Tracadie		1,192 96			1,192 96
Tynemouth Creek			300 00		300 00
Upper Gagetown	1,332 02				1,332 02
Upper Salmon River			364 40		364 40
Upper Sheffield	512 87				512 87
Washademoak	1,959 24				1,959 24
Generally, New Brunswick				1,648 23	1,648 23
Totals, New Brunswick	31,398 80	46,446 15	53,855 33	1,648 23	133,348 51
Quebec.					
Amherst		3,741 31			3,741 31
Anse à Beaufils		1,999 99			1,999 99
Anse aux Gascons		1,299 34	103 15		1,402 49
Baie St. Paul		2,000 00	841 82		2,841 82
Batiscan	2,008 00				2,008 00
Beauport	1,008 25	4,494 75			5,503 00
Berthier (en bas)		5,600 00	974 91		6,574 91
Bic		1,541 39			1,541 39
Buckingham	130 15				130 15
Cacouna		2,083 82	100 00		2,183 82
Cap de la Madeleine			49 67		49 67
Cap Santé		4,046 43	150 00		4,196 43
Carleton		7,399 22			7,399 22
Cedars		2,768 40			2,768 40
Chicoutimi			1,012 12		1,012 12
Coteau du Lac		2,738 54			2,738 54
Coteau Landing	1,769 82				1,769 82
Cote Ste. Catherine			436 64		436 64
East Templeton	85 90				85 90
Etang du Nord			16 00		16 00
Father Point		3,402 13			3,402 13
Gatineau River	771 25	2,787 26			3,558 51
Carried forward	5,773 37	45,902 58	3,684 31		55,360 26

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,773 37	45,902 58	3,684 31		55,360 26
Quebec—Con.					
Georgeville			161 51		161 51
Graham	6,707 50	3,999 87			10,707 37
Grande Bergeronnes			203 12		203 12
Grand Entree		2,284 37			2,284 37
Grande Rivière			21 00		21 00
Grande Vallée		233 15			233 15
Greece's Point		1,953 70			1,953 70
Grosse Isle			1,258 15		1,258 15
" (west wharf)			571 36		571 35
House Harbour		833 10			833 10
Hull		9,865 12			9,865 12
Iberville	283 33		17 48		300 81
Ile aux Grues		236 81			236 81
Ile Perrot (south)			876 04		876 04
Ile Verte (Rivière des Vases)		4,559 02	499 60		5,058 62
Kamouraska		4,374 38			4,374 38
Lake Megantic			2,051 32		2 051 32
Lake St. John		1,749 83		250 00	1,999 83
Les Boules		2,352 73			2,352 73
Les Eboulements			444 72		444 72
Levis Graving Dock		75,150 64		8,767 27	83,917 91
L'Islet		975 34			975 34
Longueuil	2,264 00		2,521 89		4,785 89
Lotbinière	52 00		111 46		163 46
Louiseville	1,160 50				1,160 50
Lower St. Lawrence		2,853 83			2,853 83
Magdalen Islands		3,088 26			3,088 26
Matane		3,951 08			3,951 08
Montreal Harbour		49,296 45			49,296 45
Murray Bay		4,879 94	290 37		5,170 31
New Carlisle			506 81		506 81
Newport		4,655 29			4,655 29
Nicolet	4,989 50		2,499 69		7,489 19
Ottawa River	500 99				500 99
Percé (North Cove)		4,167 85			4,167 85
Petites Bergeronnes			308 25		308 25
Piers below Quebec			311 98		311 98
Pointe aux Esquimaux			700 61		700 61
Pointe Claire			215 35		215 35
Pointe Valois			805 60		805 60
Port Lewis			25 00		25 00
Rimouski			7,514 19		7,514 19
Rivière à la Pipe		1,214 58			1,214 58
Rivière au Renard		2,013 36			2,013 36
Rivière Batiscan	10,488 28				10,488 28
Rivière Cap de Chatte		830 79			830 79
Rivière Chateauguay	5,323 50				5,323 50
Rivière du Lièvre	12,741 55				12,741 55
" " " Lock			216 70	902 00	1,118 70
Rivière du Loup (en haut)	1,885 00				1,885 00
Rivière du Sud		1,438 64			1,438 64
Rivière Ouelle			288 16		288 16
Rivière Richelieu	1,876 67	1,504 45			3,381 12
" " (Belœil)		757 19			757 19
River St. Lawrence (Berthier and Montreal)	5,835 49				5,835 49
River St. Lawrence (Sorel and Berthier)	358 40				358 40
River St. Lawrence (Ship Channel)		432,557 69			432,557 69
Carried forward	60,240 08	667,680 04	26,104 66	9,919 27	763,994 05

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	60,240 08	667,680 04	26,104 66	9,919 27	763,994 05
Quebec—Con.					
River St. Maurice	9,598 29				9,598 29
Roberval		9,747 82			9,747 82
St. Alexis, Baie des Ha-Ha		4,012 03			4,012 03
St. Alphonse, Bagotville			499 15		499 15
St. André, Kamouraska		4,048 79			4,048 79
Ste. Anne de Bellevue			85 10		85 10
Ste. Anne de la Pérade			1,199 21		1,199 21
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière			999 67		999 67
Ste. Anne de Sorel		2,028 89			2,028 89
Ste. Anne du Saguenay		2,507 36			2,507 36
Ste. Emélie		4,843 91			4,843 91
St. Felicien		315 50			315 50
Ste. Fulgence		1,500 02			1,500 02
Ste. Irenée			15 00		15 00
St. Jean d'Orléans	862 74				862 74
St. Jérôme (Lake St. John)		6,933 90			6,933 90
St. Johns	296 34				296 34
St. Lambert		9,993 05			9,993 05
St. Laurent			1,607 36		1,607 36
St. Louis River (head gate)				124 00	124 00
St. Mathias		1,073 55			1,073 55
St. Michel, Bellechasse	6,054 06		1,003 48		7,057 54
St. Nicholas	255 35	3,143 58			3,398 93
St. Paul, Ile aux Noix			66 50		66 50
St. Roch des Aulnais		2,443 15			2,443 15
St. Timothée			47 91		47 91
Sabrevois		2,090 76			2,090 76
Sorel (ice piers)		8,111 66			8,111 66
"		624 54			624 54
Tadousac			2,053 37		2,053 37
Temiscouata Lake (piers)		1,068 37			1,068 37
Tikonabé		215 00			215 00
Valleyfield	2,878 26				2,878 26
Verdun			107 66		107 66
Yamaska	2,600 57				2,600 57
" (lock and dam)		3,000 00	97 16	1,337 22	4,434 33
Generally Province of Quebec	6,175 74			6,512 04	12,687 78
Totals, Quebec	88,961 43	735,381 92	33,886 23	17,892 53	876,122 11
Ontario.					
Bayfield		1,620 46			1,620 46
Belleville	1,009 63				1,009 63
Bowmanville		2,991 43			2,991 43
Bronté		5,000 02			5,000 02
Bruce Mines		11,760 62			11,760 62
Burlington Channel	873 00		2,983 53	1,640 18	5,496 76
Cobourg			5,009 04		5,009 04
Collingwood	2,830 22	89,970 76	10 00		92,810 98
Colpoy's Bay		596 41			596 41
Depot Harbour		779 33			779 33
Desbarats		942 24			942 24
Deseronto	480 50				480 50
Goderich	12,994 65	40,844 45			53,839 10
Hamilton	121 25				121 25
Hawkesbury	5,416 75				5,416 75
Hawkestone		2,862 95			2,862 95
Hilton			498 37		498 37
Carried forward	23,726 00	157,368 67	8,500 94	1,640 18	191,235 84

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PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	23,726 00	157,368 67	8,500 94	1,640 18	191,235 84
Ontario—Con.					
Julian			99 74		99 74
Kincardine	2,498 00	1,289 52			3,787 52
Kingston	664 65				664 65
Kingston graving dock				6,132 75	6,132 75
Kingsville			14,989 45		14,989 45
Lake Temiscamingue		3,000 22			3,000 22
Lancaster		5,013 13			5,013 13
Leamington		8,466 11			8,466 11
Lion's Head	1,488 10		608 83		2,096 93
Little Current		216 77	181 43		398 20
McGregor's Creek		5,250 00			5,250 00
Meaford		22,914 35			22,914 35
Midland	6,694 00				6,694 00
Nation River (North Branch)		2,500 00			2,500 00
Newcastle	130 97				130 97
North Bay			3,489 07		3,489 07
Oakville			5,019 20		5,019 20
Oshawa			7,505 95		7,505 95
Otonabee River		2,325 06			2,325 06
Owen Sound		9,727 28			9,727 28
Oxenden		3,709 09			3,709 09
Pickering			2,700 00		2,700 00
Point Pelee Island		251 19			251 19
Port Albert	7 50		416 34		423 84
Port Arthur	3,407 00		271 96		3,678 96
Port Burwell		43,945 45			43,945 45
Port Colborne		1,271 33			1,271 33
Port Elgin	1,500 00	5,775 95			7,275 95
Port Findlay		3,885 00			3,885 00
Port Hope	2,923 30		2,014 80		4,938 10
Port Rowan			1,188 67		1,188 67
Port Stanley	511 68		7,114 17		7,625 85
Providence Bay		6,144 00			6,144 00
Rainy River		4,559 14			4,559 14
River Kaministiquia	7,398 95				7,398 95
River Ottawa (Narrows)		136 50			136 50
River Thames	45 14		97 40		142 54
Rondeau			9,537 95		9,537 95
Sarnia	3,568 27				3,568 27
Saugeen River		4,282 54			4,282 54
Sault St. Marie		291 00	100 00		391 00
Scugog River	1,407 19				1,407 19
Sheguiandah		2,964 00			2,964 00
Southampton	1,974 00				1,974 00
South Nation River	1,515 83	5,017 16			6,532 99
Summerside			556 61		556 61
Thornbury			999 82		999 82
Toronto, (eastern entrance)		40,836 60			40,836 60
" (diversion of Don)		368 77			368 77
Trenton	8,507 50				8,507 50
Victoria Harbour	1,700 00				1,700 00
Washago Falls			20 00		20 00
Wiarton		930 65			930 65
Generally, Ontario	8,009 78			5,935 12	13,944 90
Totals, Ontario	77,677 86	342,439 48	65,412 38	13,708 05	499,237 77

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba.					
Assiniboine River		184 00			184 00
Gimli		1,660 75			1,660 75
Gull Harbour		2,895 88			2,895 88
Hnausa		5,312 68			5,312 68
Lake Manitoba		18,075 45			18,075 45
Red River	7,999 76	221 00			8,220 76
Selkirk		5,986 18			5,986 18
St. Andrew's Rapids		15,412 41			15,412 41
Generally, Manitoba				3,029 38	3,029 38
Totals, Manitoba	7,999 76	49,748 35		3,029 38	60,777 48
N. W. Territories.					
Harbours, rivers, &c., generally				2,492 70	2,492 70
Totals, N.W. Territories				2,492 70	2,492 70
British Columbia.					
Anderson & Kennedy Lakes		2,499 11			2,499 11
Columbia River (above Golden)		3,242 83			3,242 83
Col. River (Narrows, Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes)		69 50			69 50
Col. River (protection at Revelstoke)		6,053 76			6,053 76
Duncan River		2,692 17			2,692 17
Esquimalt Graving Dock				11,831 20	11,831 20
Fraser River	5,306 27	54,976 44			60,282 71
Nanaimo River		688 14			688 14
Serpentine River	5,787 87				5,787 87
Skeena River		5,801 41			5,801 41
Vancouver Harbour	5,586 74				5,586 74
Victoria Harbour (Dredger rock)		13,044 77			13,044 77
Victoria Harbour	3,640 91				3,640 91
Williams Head Wharf, &c.			3,850 17		3,850 17
Generally, British Columbia				1,845 53	1,845 53
Totals, British Columbia	20,321 79	89,058 13	3,850 17	13,676 73	126,906 82
Yukon Territory— Lewes and Yukon Rivers		57,166 41			57,166 41
Totals, Yukon		57,166 41			57,166 41
Harbours and rivers, generally— General expenses of staff, &c.	3,638 55			6,928 06	10,566 61
DREDGES AND DREDGING PLANT.					
Maritime Provinces		20,844 38	4,687 16		25,531 54
Ontario and Quebec		57,573 50	15,025 51		72,599 01
British Columbia		68,282 96	7,258 41		75,541 37
Manitoba			5,144 88		5,144 88
Totals, dredges		146,700 84	32,115 96		178,816 80

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
SLIDES AND BOOMS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Belœil booms				120 00	120 00
Ottawa District—					
Ottawa River			7,113 19	24,737 36	31,850 55
Black River		2,537 56			2,537 56
Cheneaux boom, allowance to Improvement Co				1,248 65	1,248 65
Coulonge River			629 71	77 69	707 40
Dumoine River			319 42		319 42
Gatineau River			677 92	162 82	840 74
Madawaska River			279 96	36 10	316 06
Petewawa River			1,063 66	45 00	1,108 66
St. Maurice District		95,011 57	3,452 49	16,100 74	114,564 80
Grandes Piles			234 75		234 75
Trent and Newcastle District			2,790 34	2,105 32	4,895 66
Yamaska Lock				133 00	133 00
Collection of slide and boom dues				1,827 37	1,827 37
Totals, slides and booms		97,549 13	16,561 44	46,594 05	160,704 62
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
Quebec.					
Gatineau River bridge		5,000 00			5,000 00
Ontario.					
Des Joachims, bridge		23,304 93			23,304 93
Burlington Channel, bridge		170 94			170 94
Kemptville, bridge		2,000 00			2,000 00
Ottawa, Chaudiere bridges		57,885 03	601 88		54,486 91
" Dufferin bridge			514 50		514 50
" Hull roadway			271 97		271 97
" Mackenzie Ave			18 52		18 52
" Maria St. bridge		65,025 58			65,025 58
" Sappers' bridge			566 09		566 09
" St. Patrick St. bridge			24 00		24 00
" Union bridge			118 05		118 05
" Wellington St			6,061 20	1,275 00	7,336 20
Portage du Fort, bridge		10,442 87			10,442 87
N. W. Territories.					
Battleford, bridge		3,458 01			3,458 01
Belly River (Pace's Crossing)		2,000 00			2,000 00
Belly River Bridge (Lethbridge)			568 80		568 80
Edmonton Bridge		31,298 65			31,298 65
Bow River Bridge (Calgary)			81 50		81 50
Old Man's Riv. Bridge			1,615 73		1,615 73
Yukon Territory.					
Trails and roads generally		46,097 22			46,097 22
Traffic bridges generally			172 90		172 90
Totals, roads and bridges		246,503 23	10,615 14	1,275 00	258,483 37
TELEGRAPH LINES.					
Newfoundland.					
Cape Ray line (subsidy)				250 00	250 00
Nova Scotia.					
Cape Sable line				33 33	33 33
Cheticamp		159 27		782 70	941 97
Carried forward		159 27		1,066 03	1,225 30

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
TELEGRAPH LINES—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		159 27		1,066 03	1,225 30
Nova Scotia—Con.					
Low Point				50 00	50 00
Meat Cove		2,127 06		2,461 07	4,588 13
North Sydney and Meat Cove		134 49			134 49
P. E. Island.					
Prince Edward Island (subsidy)				973 33	973 33
New Brunswick.					
Bay of Fundy				1,676 05	1,676 05
Escuminac				463 19	463 19
Quebec.					
Anticosti-Gaspé lines		884 56		2,259 99	3,144 55
Gaspe and Fox River		1,022 00			1,022 00
Grosse Isle				730 95	730 95
Isle aux Coudres				182 83	182 83
Magdalen Islands		1,000 00		2,637 71	3,637 71
North Shore, east of Bersimis		60,981 56		5,824 40	66,805 96
North Shore, west of Bersimis				3,685 94	3,685 94
St. Paul Islands cable				7 50	7 50
Maritime Provs. and Gulf, generally				10,213 84	10,213 84
S.S. "Newfield"				1,174 71	1,174 71
Ontario.					
Pelee Island line		5,025 52			5,025 52
N. W. Territories generally				16,461 34	16,461 34
British Columbia.					
Alberni-Cape Beale				1,181 07	1,181 07
Alberni-Clahoquot		1,438 58			1,438 58
Ashcroft-Barkerville		10,352 53			10,352 53
Cape Beale				3,440 78	3,440 78
Cariboo				2,621 71	2,621 71
Golden-Windermere		8,999 84		6 41	9,006 25
Kamloops-Nicola Lake		223 46		1,068 96	1,292 42
Nanaimo-Comox				3,958 96	3,958 96
150-Mile House-Quesnelle, &c		3,182 09			3,182 09
Quesnelle-Atlin		234,960 95		27,395 49	262,356 44
Vancouver and Salt Spring Island		1,445 33			1,445 33
British Columbia, generally				22 17	22 17
Yukon District.					
Bennett-Dawson-Atlin line		11,176 85		84,536 86	95,713 71
Dawson-Fort Cudahy		12,642 67			12,642 67
Telegraph service generally				2,768 53	2,768 53
Totals, telegraphs		355,756 76		176,869 82	532,626 58

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Surveys and inspections				40,553 80	40,553 80
Public Works agency, B.C.				1,195 32	1,195 32
Mourning decorations on the death of the Queen		20,611 89			20,611 89
Statue to Her Majesty		4,699 20			4,699 20
Monument to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie		1,504 82			1,504 82
Illumination of Parliament Bldg., return of contingent		4,600 00			4,600 00
Gratuity to family F. Ricard				156 00	156 00
" to widow A. Gauvreau				136 86	136 86
" to widow M. Gallagher				110 00	110 00
" to widow J. Boyle				100 00	100 00
" to widow John Redmond				80 00	80 00
To recoup J. R. Roy				700 00	700 00
Technical books of reference		241 83			241 83
Portrait of Her Majesty				970 39	970 39
Temporary employees—					
Secretary and accountant staff				32,990 23	32,990 23
Chief architect staff				26,993 71	26,993 71
Chief engineer staff				54,251 43	54,251 43
Supt. telegraphs staff				2,900 00	2,900 00
Departmental photographer				699 96	699 96
Totals, miscellaneous		31,657 74		161,837 70	193,495 44

PART II.—STATEMENT A.—EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

Name of Work.	Dredging.	Construction and Improvements.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
RECAPITULATION.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Totals, Public Buildings—					
Nova Scotia		30,475 64	12,582 76	23,593 92	66,652 32
Prince Edward Island			1,555 42	5,293 77	6,849 19
New Brunswick		20,748 88	13,326 00	19,765 79	53,840 67
Maritime Provinces generally			39 05		39 05
Quebec		91,296 96	37,362 61	52,742 14	181,401 71
Ontario		275,926 37	165,841 79	187,842 48	629,610 64
Manitoba		1,809 20	6,672 56	15,982 21	24,463 97
North-west Territories		26,935 72	15,552 53	13,560 90	56,049 15
British Columbia		113,739 73	10,896 67	15,163 69	140,100 09
Yukon Territory		81,276 68	7,671 84	38,805 28	127,753 80
Public Buildings generally				16,651 11	16,651 11
Totals, Harbours and Rivers—					
Nova Scotia	33,053 07	151,445 44	60,410 72	11,648 24	256,557 47
Prince Edward Island	18,710 58	19,783 89	6,523 35	3,948 33	48,966 15
New Brunswick	31,598 80	46,446 15	53,855 33	1,648 23	133,348 51
Quebec	88,961 43	735,381 92	33,886 23	17,892 53	876,122 11
Ontario	77,077 86	342,439 48	65,412 38	13,708 05	499,237 77
Manitoba	7,999 75	49,748 35		3,029 38	60,777 48
North-west Territories				2,492 70	2,492 70
British Columbia	20,321 79	89,058 13	3,850 17	13,676 73	126,906 82
Yukon Territory		57,166 41			57,166 41
Harbours and rivers generally	3,638 55			6,928 06	10,566 61
Totals, dredges and dredging plant		146,700 81	32,115 96		178,816 80
" slides and booms		97,549 13	16,561 44	46,594 05	160,704 62
" roads and bridges		246,593 23	10,615 14	1,275 00	258,483 37
" telegraph lines		355,756 76		176,869 82	532,626 58
" miscellaneous		31,657 74		161,837 70	193,495 44
Grand Totals	281,761 83	3,011,936 65	554,731 95	851,250 11	4,699,680 54

(*End of Statement A.*)

PART II.—STATEMENT B.— Showing the cost of the following services for each Public Building, viz :—

Rent ; Salaries of, and Supplies for, Caretakers, Engineers, &c. ; Heating ; Lighting ; Water ; (the total for each province being carried into Statement " A."

Name of Building.	Rents.	Salaries of engineers &c.	Heating.	Lighting.	Water.	Total.
Nova Scotia.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherst post office		391 03	284 17	286 77	20 00	981 97
Annapolis "		387 23	195 99	159 21	40 00	782 43
Antigonish "		368 97	185 25	65 10	10 00	629 32
Arichat custom house			36 25			36 25
" post office		70	77 50			78 20
" savings bank			36 25			36 25
Baddeck post office		198 50	148 50	51 25		398 25
Dartmouth post office		229 13	255 00	125 70	22 10	631 93
Halifax appraiser's office		12 70		34 60	76 11	123 41
" Asst. Receiver General's Office	1,217 40			64 25		1,281 65
" post office				2,422 17	918 66	3,340 83
" Dominion building		2,130 44	980 11	268 40		3,378 95
" savings bank			61 12			61 12
" drill shed		766 83	27 50	11 00		805 33
" engineer's office	262 50					262 50
" examining warehouse	750 00	167 63	200 30	10 20		1,428 13
" immigrant shed		550 00	418 64	356 11		1,324 75
Kentville post office, &c		205 17	151 90			357 07
Liverpool "		400 18		101 06	13 00	514 24
Lunenburg "		297 70	171 25	147 20	59 00	675 15
New Glasgow post office		281 74	191 20	432 90	100 00	1,005 84
North Sydney "		364 21	207 50	349 20	22 00	942 91
Pictou custom house		5 05	149 95	5 10		160 10
" post office		353 04	153 54	222 25	5 08	713 91
Sydney post office		361 93	82 50	373 17	20 00	837 60
Truro custom house				10 68		10 68
" examining warehouse				7 14		7 14
" post office		331 38	205 25	197 64	30 00	764 27
Windsor drill hall			180 45	5 07		185 52
" Public Building		375 74		207 85	50 00	633 59
Yarmouth post office, &c		391 43	288 00	433 20	72 00	1,184 63
Totals, Nova Scotia, carried to statement A, page 3	2,229 90	8,870 73	4,688 12	6,347 22	1,457 95	23,593 92
Prince Edward Island.						
Charlottetown Dominion building		1,735 97	509 70	1,218 89	225 00	3,689 56
" engineer's office	150 00					150 00
Montague post office		170 51	67 83	23 38		261 48
Summerside post office		384 27	297 16	136 30		817 73
Totals, Prince Edward Island carried to statement A, page 3.	150 00	2,290 81	874 69	1,378 27	225 00	4,918 77
New Brunswick.						
Bathurst post office, &c		423 32	431 34	24 50		879 16
Carleton, St. John post office, &c.		91 63	27 95	75 00		194 58
Chatham post office, &c		302 48	373 78	166 10		842 36
Dalhousie "		366 63	254 83	21 20		642 66
Fredericton "		392 33	252 65	646 50	48 00	1,339 48
Moncton "		378 85	276 00	334 20	100 50	1,089 55
Newcastle "		375 70	323 02	240 30		939 02
Portland, St. John, post office			40 88			40 88
St. John custom house		1,845 50	1,237 17	467 99	540 15	4,090 81
Carried forward		4,176 44	3,217 62	1,975 79	688 65	10,058 50

PART II.—STATEMENT B.—Showing the cost of the following services for each Public Building, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Building.	Rents.	Salaries of Engineers, &c.	Heating.	Lighting.	Water.	Total.
New Brunswick—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		4,176 44	3,217 62	1,975 79	688 65	10,058 50
St. John post office		1,409 16	605 63	3,168 94	602 08	5,785 81
" savings bank		26 70	237 39	105 82	17 52	387 43
St. Stephen's post office &c		374 80	100 25	447 10	64 00	986 15
Sussex post office, &c		152 74	352 33	109 85		614 92
Tracadie Lazaretto		150 00	955 42			1,105 42
Woodstock post office, &c		394 83	212 48	161 25	34 00	902 56
Totals, New Brunswick, carried to Statement A, page 4		6,684 67	5,681 12	5,968 75	1,406 25	19,740 79
Quebec.						
Arthabaskaville custom house			74 00			74 00
Alymer post office		60 79	217 18	116 24	33 00	427 21
Berthierville post office		5 20	87 83	9 60	21 00	123 63
Chicoutimi engineer's office	50 00					50 00
Coaticook post office		378 51	184 36	199 84	40 00	802 71
Dundee custom house			31 25			31 25
Farnham post office		9 50	53 80	129 89	10 00	203 19
Fraserville engineer's office	84 00					84 00
Hull post office, &c		189 04	152 50	155 06	87 25	583 85
" " " temporary"	300 00					300 00
Joliette post office, &c		386 36	144 29	86 40	108 00	725 05
Lachine post office		112 03	131 13	55 50	29 52	328 18
Laprairie "		59 21	135 10	11 03	40 00	215 34
Lévis immigrant building			57 30			57 30
Montreal Civil Service exam. office	150 00					150 00
" custom house		1,221 10	614 20	483 22	319 13	2,637 65
" Dominion public buildings		1,700 00				1,700 00
" engineer's office	127 50					127 50
" drill hall		791 01				791 01
" examining warehouse		1,790 75	1,901 10	799 96	587 57	5,079 38
" harbour office					20 40	20 40
" immigration office	500 00					500 00
" Inland revenue office		609 03	208 13	181 56	99 91	1,098 63
" post office		5,922 72	773 40	4,243 22	689 19	11,628 53
Montmagny (St. Thomas de)		7 40	44 50	35 85	37 21	124 96
Quebec citadel buildings		31 58		26 78		58 36
" cullers' office		496 75	218 85			715 60
" custom house		519 81	577 15	433 94	800 00	2,330 90
" Dominion public buildings				240 05		240 05
" examining warehouse		1,412 13	558 28	139 08	450 00	2,559 49
" engineer's office	132 00					132 00
" immigrant building			322 00	1,305 00		1,627 00
" observatory					50 00	50 00
" post office		1,460 93	499 36	671 51	750 00	3,381 80
" St. Roch, post office			37 50	53 85		91 35
" quarantine station						
" Queen's wharf building			424 07		750 00	1,174 07
Richmond post office		184 97	176 35	108 30		469 62
Rimouski "		146 70	219 32	146 21	25 00	537 23
Riviere du Loup (Fraserville) post office		297 99	252 00	76 03	45 00	671 02
Sherbrooke post office, &c		452 20	354 97	476 34	50 00	1,333 51
Sorel "		471 83	332 70	388 50	250 00	1,443 01
St. Henri "			56 24	88 44	29 28	173 93
St. Hyacinthe "		394 29	309 28	301 69	150 00	1,155 26
St. Jérôme "		281 15	228 84	186 40	88 09	784 46
St. John's "		322 26	72 00	250 00	60 00	704 28
Three Rivers custom house		277 40	408 05	88 06	84 00	857 56
" post office		391 03	271 11	125 21	62 00	849 31
Valleyfield "	75 00		58 50	24 80		158 35
Victoriaville "		3 75				3 75
Total, Quebec (carried to statement A, page 5	1,418 50	20,367 42	10,186 64	11,637 56	5,765 55	49,395 07

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PART II. STATEMENT B.—Showing the cost of the following services for each Public Building, &c. *Continued.*

Name of Building.	Rents.	Salaries of Engineers &c.	Heating.	Lighting.	Water.	Total.
Ontario.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Almonte post office, &c.		374 53	147 80	31 06	75 00	628 39
Amherstburg "		396 77	206 16	127 95	26 25	757 13
Arnprior "		375 28	230 00	102 21	50 00	757 49
Barrie "		366 63	261 87	128 63	50 00	807 13
Belleville "		573 85	430 10	542 26	83 25	1,629 46
Berlin "		415 63	153 83	226 14	13 44	809 04
Brampton "		367 33	134 10	187 91	31 50	720 84
Brantford "		570 91	298 36	333 18	34 20	1,236 68
Brockville "		392 84	359 14	492 61	170 00	1,405 59
Carleton Place "		280 89	140 00	120 50		541 39
Cayuga "		57 44	93 36	71 48		222 28
Chatham "		396 45	146 08	177 99	42 50	763 02
Cobourg "		366 63	173 25	306 10	45 50	891 48
Cornwall "		441 63	255 00	611 80	56 25	1,364 68
Dundas "	500 00	45 76	16 85	70 50		633 11
Galt "		414 94	168 70	439 97	32 50	1,056 11
Gananoque custom house			169 15	94 00		263 15
" post office				141 00	5 00	146 00
Goderich "		563 96	156 77	74 40	45 00	640 13
Guelph "		366 79	186 94	268 63	37 44	859 80
Hamilton custom house		550 00	21 50	125 64	47 70	744 84
" drill shed		360 00				360 00
" immigration building					4 80	4 80
" post office		1,101 67	778 70	1,446 12	1,000 00	4,326 77
Ingersoll "		301 31	302 08	186 80	82 78	875 97
Kentville "					25 00	25 00
Kingston custom house		105 10	311 98	60 40	117 75	595 23
" exam. warehouse		0 60			25 35	25 95
" drill hall			267 55			267 55
" inland revenue office				89 20	79 14	168 34
" military college		1,300 25				1,300 25
" post office		139 25	246 95	537 80	91 38	1,015 38
Niagara Falls "		409 25	260 96	243 77	32 50	955 46
Lindsay "		373 88	164 80	62 50	25 00	626 18
London custom house		926 63	531 24	691 27	140 00	2,289 14
" post office		579 94	494 25	714 98	80 00	1,869 17
Napanee "		465 28	227 50	101 10	73 75	867 63
Orangeville post office		408 21	197 64	155 35	15 00	776 20
Orillia "		183 95	228 07	71 60	32 50	516 12
Ottawa experimental farm			1,043 57	102 85		1,146 42
" geological museum		300 00	600 00			900 00
" national art gallery and fisheries museum			135 00	34 17		169 17
" parliamentary and departmental buildings	5 00	29,562 91	16,996 63	12,500 01		59,063 98
" post office		900 00	900 00	1,282 80		3,082 80
" printing bureau		3,742 68	5,625 00	942 15		10,310 13
" supreme court		1,576 00	725 00	282 06		2,583 06
" government green house		250 00	300 00			550 00
" grounds				1,100 90		1,100 90
Ottawa rented buildings:						
Census branch (Seybold block)	2,275 00	250 00	250 00	2 40		2,777 40
Customs (new office), Wellington St.	750 00	250 00	300 00			1,300 00
French translators' room	420 00		10 00	288 30		718 30
Gas inspector's office				4 95		4 95
Geological museum (annex)	450 00			190 60		640 60
Government marine store			40 00			40 00
Interior department (Bank of Ottawa)	1,600 00			120 65		1,720 65
Labour department (Molsons bank)	692 00					692 00
Militia " (Slater chambers)	363 25					363 25
Model room (Slater chambers)	1,516 50			20 00		1,536 50
Carried forward	8,571 75	50,608 21	34,695 38	25,777 27	2,670 51	122,422 99

PART II.—STATEMENT B.—Showing the cost of the following Services for each Public Building, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Building.	Rents.	Salaries of Engineers, &c.	Heating.	Lighting.	Water.	Total.
Ontario—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	8,571 77	50,608 21	34,695 38	25,777 27	2,670 51	122,422 99
Ottawa, rented buildings—*Con.*						
N.W.M. Police (Slater chambers)	405 00		40 00			445 00
Post office "	435 00					435 00
Workshop and lumber yard (Department of public works)	1,145 00	1,276 00	350 00	180 00		3,551 00
Picton post office			68 25			68 25
Pembroke post office		401 50	224 72	198 00	28 00	852 22
Peterboro' custom house		306 30	158 44	165 45	54 00	684 19
" post office		323 17	198 64	130 00	75 00	1,026 81
Petrolea "		429 65	209 19	14 37	22 32	666 53
Port Arthur "		303 05	156 00	132 25		591 30
Port Colborne "		252 80		94 95	10 00	357 75
Port Hope "		418 25	223 55	167 90	9 82	819 52
Prescott custom house			89 80	30 35		120 15
" post office		400 00	179 37	217 84	140 00	937 21
Rat Portage post office		468 51	500 83	147 47	65 56	1,182 37
Sarnia post office					5 83	5 83
Smith's Falls post office		308 00	143 41	93 30	88 36	633 07
Stratford post office, &c		666 50	331 78	136 45	63 00	1,197 73
Strathroy "		400 00	164 55	47 50	2 70	614 75
St. Catharines "		400 00	199 26	293 75	39 90	932 91
St. Thomas "		454 30	156 60	433 95	66 44	1,111 29
Toronto civil service examining office	30 00					30 00
" " use of hall	45 00					45 00
" custom house		1,330 88	433 21	172 04	85 56	2,021 69
Toronto drill shed		1,200 00				1,200 00
" examining warehouse		4,521 09	755 95	111 21	76 17	5,464 42
" engineer's office	443 00					443 00
" harbour, engineer's office			3 00			3 00
" inland revenue office		650 45	301 90	45 40	21 86	1,022 62
" post office (use of room)	125 00	2,725 43	782 49	2,912 14	251 96	6,797 30
" " branch	625 00					625 00
" receiver general		358 00		132 75		490 71
" engineer's office				12 00		12 00
" steamboat inspector's office	225 00					225 05
Trenton post office		150 00	161 60	207 50	75 00	894 10
Walkerton "		401 75	217 25	211 69	31 00	861 69
Windsor "		796 41	291 80	525 20	96 00	1,709 41
Total, Ontario, carried to Statement A, page 7	12,349 75	69,850 25	41,030 87	33,290 94	3,978 96	160,500 77
Manitoba.						
Brandon experimental farm			219 15			219 15
" immigrant building			150 58			150 58
" post office, &c		630 10	683 50	615 25	100 00	2,028 85
Dauphin Dominion lands office	180 00		64 20			244 20
Dauphin immigrant station			16 00			16 00
Minnedosa			133 25			133 25
East Selkirk immigrant hall	5 00		232 47			237 47
Portage La Prairie post office		419 90	229 60	295 25		944 75
Winnipeg clerk of works office		18 00		7 25		25 25
" customs house		472 00	629 06	250 87	66 25	1,409 18
" Dominion lands office			272 52	33 51	20 86	326 89
" engineer's office	275 75					275 75
" examining warehouse		16 00	476 52	5 82		498 34
" immigrant shed		15 40	847 13	274 97	185 80	1,323 60
" post office		2,550 62	2,712 30	2,067 65	476 17	7,806 71
" storage of exhibits	297 50					297 50
Total, Manitoba, carried to Statement A, page 7	758 25	4,122 02	6,657 58	3,550 57	849 08	15,937 50

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PART II.—STATEMENT B.—Showing the cost of the following services for each Public Building, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Building.	Rents.	Salaries of engineers, &c.	Heating.	Lighting.	Water.	Total.
North-west Territories.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alameda Dominion lands	135 00					135 00
" immigrant hall	18 00					18 00
Battleford registry office		45 00				45 00
Calgary court house, &c.		540 00	256 28	49 65	304 00	1,149 93
" custom house			31 09			31 09
" immigrant building			149 66			149 66
Calgary post office		480 00	376 83	512 05	340 00	1,708 88
Edmonton Dominion lands office		400 00	149 95	43 20		593 15
" immigration shed	400 00		50 00			450 00
" lands office	60 00					60 00
" registry office		5 45				5 45
" post office		8 75		132 60		141 35
Lake Dauphin Dominion lands office			295 00			295 00
Lethbridge court house & custom house		20 00		62 38	60 00	142 38
" Dominion lands office		420 00				420 00
" " buildings		68 06	178 80	40 71		287 57
Lacombe immigrant hall	56 00		12 00			68 00
Macleod court house	225 00	175 00	52 00			452 00
Macleod custom house			109 50			109 50
Medicine Hat		609 45	54 00			663 45
Moose Jaw custom house		401 10	110 00	2 40		513 50
Moosomin "		608 10	158 15			766 25
Prince Albert registry office		400 00	206 25			606 25
" court house and jail		19 15				19 15
Qu'Appelle court house			4 00			4 00
Red Deer Dominion lands office	96 00	26 88	75 17			198 05
Regina clerk of works office	97 50					97 50
" court house		883 80	714 25	144 24		1,742 29
" Dominion lands office	500 00		135 85			635 85
" immigrant building			35 25			35 25
" post office			258 40	3 00		261 40
" registry office			141 70			141 70
" immigrant shed			8 00			8 00
Strathcona Dominion lands office	48 00					48 00
" immigrant shed			163 25			163 25
Wolseley court house		542 60	199 50	15 35		757 40
Yorkton Dominion lands office	316 60					316 65
Yorkton immigrant hall		0 50	32 50			33 00
Total North-west Terris.; carried to Statement A, Page 8	1,952 10	5,653 84	3,957 38	1,005 58	794 00	13,272 90
British Columbia.						
Agassiz Experimental Farm			60 64			60 64
Atlin, post office		1 00				1 00
Kamloops Dominion Lands Office	180 00					180 00
Nanaimo post office		600 00	144 50	222 00	45 00	1,011 50
" court house				9 50		9 50
New Westminster accts. office		1 30				1 30
New Westminster engineer's office	522 00	21 20	7 80	57 23		608 23
" post office		600 00	153 95	97 42	28 00	879 37
Vancouver custom house		4 25		402 37		406 62
" drill hall			12 03			12 03
" examining warehouse	1,430 00			8 48		1,438 48
" post office		814 00	394 03	1,359 13	176 85	2,744 01
Victoria drill hall			188 84			188 84
" military store			144 75			144 75
" post office		2,468 18	600 16	1,733 01	174 25	4,975 60
" old custom house		638 52		27 42	16 50	682 44
" D. O. C			22 30			22 30
Carried forward	2,132 00	5,148 45	1,729 00	3,916 56	440 60	13,366 61

PART II.—STATEMENT B.—Showing the cost of the following services for each Public Building, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Building.	Rents.	Salaries of engineers, &c.	Heating.	Lighting.	Water.	Total.
British Columbia—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	2,132 80	5,148 45	1,729 00	3,916 56	440 60	13,366 61
Victoria custom house		4 10	145 38	4 20		153 68
" quarantine station			38 00			38 00
William's Head quarantine station			1,102 70			1,102 70
British Columbia generally		30 92				30 92
Total British Columbia carried to Statement A page 8	2,132 00	5,183 47	3,015 08	3,920 76	440 60	14,691 91
Dominion Buildings generally		740 20	2,033 87			2,774 07
Totals, generally carried to Statement A page 8		740 20	2,033 87			2,774 07

(End of Statement B.)

STATEMENT C.— Showing amount loaned by government under the authority of special Acts of Parliament and upon the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works, during the fiscal year 1900-1.

Loaned to Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, for improvement of harbour (Acts 59 Vict., Ch. 10, and 61 Vict., Ch. 47)	$300,000 00

A. G. KINGSTON,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 26th November, 1901.

PART III

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901

BY THE

CHIEF ARCHITECT

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ARCHITECT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA,
CHIEF ARCHITECT'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, December 2, 1901.

SIR,—I beg to transmit to you, herewith, my annual report on works in connection with the Dominion Public Buildings, that were executed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. EWART,
Chief Architect.

FRED. GELINAS, Esq.,
Secretary,
Public Works, Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MONTAGUE.

POST OFFICE.

The culvert was rebuilt, the lot regraded, and new fences, gates, &c., constructed. Some minor changes in interior arrangements were made, and some fittings supplied.

SUMMERSIDE.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The front entrance steps and external brickwork were repaired; some of the galvanized iron eaves gutters were renovated.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DARTMOUTH.

POST OFFICE.

A new porch was built to north entrance, and the building was draped on occasion of the death of Her Majesty, under the supervision of C. E. W. Dodwell, resident engineer and inspector of buildings, Nova Scotia, Halifax.

DIGBY.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

A contract was entered into on October 24, 1900, for the erection of this building on a site bounded on the south by Water street and on the north by the Dominion Atlantic Railway. There will be a main portion 55 feet frontage, by 35 feet in depth, two stories, mansard and basement, excepting the south-east corner, 15 feet square of which is to be carried up a 4-story clock tower, and in the rear a one-story adjunct 37 feet by 22 feet containing the examining warehouse, weights and measures office and mail entrance. The ground floor of the main building is to be devoted to the post office, the first floor to the customs and inland revenue departments, and the attic to the caretaker for living rooms. The walls are to be brick, and the floors, roof, and the greater number of the partitions wood. The roof covering to be slate on slopes, and tar, felt and gravel on decks.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department; clerk of works, David Young; contractor, Jas. Reid.

HALIFAX.

DOMINION BUILDING.

The post office lock boxes were painted and varnished; the broken plaster ceiling of the post office was renovated; the walls and ceilings of the parcel room were tinted; some articles of furniture, some linoleum and wire screens to windows were furnished, and repairs were made to plumbing, vault doors, furniture, lock boxes, clocks, wiring and glazing. The building was decorated on the occasion of the return of the Canadian contingent from South Africa, and draped on that of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Work supervised by C. E. W. Dodwell, resident engineer and inspector of public buildings, Nova Scotia, Halifax.

DRILL HALL.

Some additional gas and electric light fixtures were supplied, some alteration of wiring was done, and the building was draped on the occasion of Her Majesty's death.

Work supervised by C. E. W. Dodwell, resident engineer and inspector of public buildings, Nova Scotia, Halifax.

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

Repairs were made to glazing, plumbing and goods hoist; and the building was draped on the occasion of Her Majesty's death, under the supervision of C. E. W. Dodwell, resident engineer and inspector of public buildings, Nova Scotia, Halifax.

IMMIGRATION BUILDING.

The caretaker's rooms were painted and tinted, some electric fittings and some hose were supplied, and repairs were made to plaster, plumbing and heating, under the supervision of C. E. W. Dodwell, resident engineer and inspector of public buildings, Nova Scotia, Halifax.

KENTVILLE.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

Building completed and occupied.
Plans, &c., prepared by this department; clerk of works, L. C. Dodge.
Contractor for the construction of the building, James Reid.
Contractor for the construction of post office fittings, Rhodes, Curry & Co.
Contractor for the construction of heating apparatus, T. P. Calkin.

SPRINGHILL.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

On October 24, 1900, a contract was entered into for the erection of this building on the corner of Church and Main streets. It is trapezoidal in outline, with the irregular angles on Main street The site measures 80 feet on Main street, 75 feet on Church street. The building is to have a main portion of 2 stories, attic and basement trapezoidal on plan, measuring 36 feet on Main street by a depth of 48 feet, and to contain a basement, a ground floor for the post office, a first floor containing 4 room for the customs, and an attic containing 4 rooms for the caretaker. On Charles street is to be a wing with a frontage of 52 feet by a depth of 20 feet 6 inches ; of the length, 24 feet is the same height as the main building, which it overlaps 11 feet, and the remainder one story, the former to be devoted to staircase, hall and water-closet, and the latter to examining warehouse and weights and measures office. In the re-entering angle formed on the street corner by the junction of the wing and main building, is to be an octagonal tower 5 stories in height, containing on the ground floor the main entrance, on the first floor a hallway, and on the attic floor a stairs to the upper stages of the tower. The basement of the wing is to accommodate the heating furnaces and the fuel. In the yard is to be a wooden detached water-closet, resting on a stone foundation and having a stone cesspit. The basement walls and the string courses, gable wall and cornice of clock tower, and the main portal to be of stone, the remaining portions of the outer walls being brick. The floors, inside partitions, stairs and roof are to be of wood ; the roof covering to be slate, excepting on decks and tower roof, which is to be of metal.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department ; clerk of works, D. M. Mattinson ; contractor, Jas. Reid.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CARLETON (ST. JOHN WEST).

POST OFFICE.

A concrete floor was laid under the adjunct to prevent the further settling of the building ; a new flagstaff and flag were provided ; the yard was levelled up with earth and ballast ; a new fence was built around the lot ; the post office lobby, hall and vestibule were painted, and the flashing on roof repaired. The building was decorated and illuminated on the occasion of the return of the South African contingent, and later, on the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was draped in mourning.

All the foregoing under the supervision of D. H. Waterbury, of this department, St. John, N.B.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND (ST. JOHN).

QUARANTINE STATION.

The buildings described in my report of last year are completed, and plans for hot-water heating apparatus prepared for the two detention buildings ; it being intended to heat the hospital building by stoves.

An artesian well has been bored to a depth of 600 feet, and a supply of water too saline for drinking or general household purposes obtained.

Works supervised by D. H. Waterbury, of this department, St. John, N.B.

PORTLAND (ST. JOHN).

POST OFFICE.

A new front roof cornice was made and the external woodwork generally repaired. The post office room and store were cleaned and painted. The building was illuminated and decorated for the returning South African contingent, and draped in mourning on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Supervisor, D. H. Waterbury, of this department, St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The unfinished mansard of north wing was partitioned and finished as 4 rooms, which were furnished with gas fittings, sink, lavatory, grates, furniture, &c. A small observatory for the Marine Department was built on the deck roof, lighted and furnished. New gasoliers were fitted throughout the building. A space was partitioned off hall, north wing, for janitor's room. A hand lift was put in north wing. The offices of the collectors of customs and revenue, 4 rooms in the north wing, and the main corridor and entrance vestibule were painted. Furniture was supplied several of the offices ; door plates, door springs, locks, &c., were renewed, and repairs were made to metal roofing.

The building was decorated in honour of the return of the South African contingent and draped in commemoration of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

All the foregoing under the supervision of D. H. Waterbury, of this department, St. John, N.B.

IMMIGRATION BUILDING.

Plans and specification are prepared and tenders received for this building. The site is irregular in outline, approximating a triangle, the principal angle exceeding a right angle, the acute angles truncated and hypothenuse slightly curved inward. The outline of the lot is similar to that of the building, excepting on the longest side, where the outline of the building consists of a series of salient and re-entrant angles, the former in contact with the boundary. The building is to be of wood resting on a pile foundation, two stories in height, measuring on its two short sides 135 feet and 120 feet respectively, and covering an area of 9,400 square feet. On the ground floor there will be a baggage-room and a dining-room, each 35 feet square ; a disinfecting room, 20 feet by 28 feet ; a sulphur-room, 21 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 6 inches ; a waiting-room, irregular in outline, but of area equal to that of one 50 feet square ; also several offices, viz.: one 12 feet by 18 feet, one 12 feet by 9 feet, five 12 feet by 6 feet, together with a store-room 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet,five stairways, two lavatory

rooms and a furnace room. On the first floor are quarters for guardian and matron, dormitories, water-closets, lavatories, &c. Separate quarters, with separate stairways, are provided for married and unmarried men and women.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department.

Work to be supervised by D. H. Waterbury, of this department, St. John, N.B.

POST OFFICE.

The covering of the deck roof and dormers, the gutters, &c., were renewed in copper, a new bag rack was supplied to post office, a number of floors, the roof cresting and the street letter boxes were painted and repairs and renewals were done to plumbing, gas fitting, electric lighting, electric bells, elevator gear, hose and hose pipes, flag staff and flags, speaking tubes, clock, letter boxes, ventilator top, water conductors, woodwork generally, plastering and furniture. A new stairs to and partition in deck loft were made.

The building was decorated and illuminated in honour of the return of the South African contingent, and on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty it was draped in mourning.

All the foregoing under the supervision of D. H. Waterbury, of this department, St. John, N.B.

SAVINGS BANK.

New coal vaults were built, the stone and brick walls were pointed and repairs were made to flag-staff, painting, &c. The building was decorated in honour of the return of the African contingent, also drayed in commemoration of the death of the Queen.

The foregoing under the supervision of D. H. Waterbury, of this department, St. John, N.B.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM.

POST OFFICE.

A contract was entered into on September 11, 1900, for the erection of this building on the corner of Main and Denis streets. The building is to be two stories and attic, of brick, on a stone foundation, with wooden floors, partitions and roof, and contains on the ground floor a post office, 25 by 34 feet ; a weights and measures office, 18 feet by 12 feet 6 inches ; two stairways and a large porchway ; on the first floor, five living rooms besides halls, stairs and bathroom ; the attic unfinished and the basement devoted to heating apparatus, fuel, stores, &c.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department ; local clerk of works, A. Labelle ; contractor, L. J. Fauteux.

DRUMMONDVILLE.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

On November 22, 1900, a contract was entered into for the erection of this building.

The building is to have a frontage of 51 feet 3 inches by a depth of 30 feet 10 inches, thirteen feet of the frontage by the depth a one-story adjunct and the

remainder the main building. The main portion is two stories, attic and basement, excepting the main entrance where it is three stories, surmounted by a clock turret with four faces. The walls and chimneys are of brick with stone lintels and sills to openings, and on a stone foundation, the remaining portions being wood. The ground floor of the main portion is to be divided into post office, entrance and stairway, halls and water closets, the first floor into three offices, and the attic into five rooms and a bath-room for the caretaker ; the basement to accommodate the heating apparatus, fuel, &c. The adjunct is to be divided into an examining warehouse and a custom office.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department ; clerk of works, F. X. Lemaire ; contractors, Paquet & Godbout.

GROSSE ILE.

QUARANTINE STATION.

A system of water works and drainage was installed in the sick division. Two tanks were housed, and a new pump building was erected in connection with this work. Baths, basins, sinks and water closets were put in the hospitals and officers' dwellings. A new forge was built. The large hospital and the small-pox hospital were re-shingled ; the first-class detention building painted. Repairs were made to the telemometer, disinfection building, and to the fire-pot of the boiler for pump. Repairs were made to the wood, paint, plaster, and other works of the different buildings. Some carpets and furniture were supplied.

The steamer *Challenger* was overhauled and painted.

Plans and specification prepared by this department.

Waterworks and drainage superintended by John Cowan of this department, Ottawa.

Remaining work supervised by Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Quebec, P.Q.

Contractor for waterworks and drainage, O. Picard & Sons.

LEVIS.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The caretaker's house was raised one story, shingled and painted inside and out. A new stable for cattle, 50 feet by 25 feet, was built. Old fences were repaired and new fences erected.

IMMIGRATION BUILDING.

This building was in a very bad state, the frame had to be straightened; shingles of roof and the clapboard had to be renewed; a floor and six door sills were put in; ceilings and inside of walls were sheeted; the two chimneys were provided with galvanized caps; fifteen panes of glass were replaced, and the building generally repaired and re-painted. A large range was provided for caterer.

Work supervised by Ph. Béland, clerk of work, Quebec, P.Q.

QUEBEC.

CITADEL, GOVERNOR GENERAL'S QUARTERS.

A hot water heating apparatus was put in. Defective parts of main roof were re-covered with galvanized iron. Eight new batteries were supplied for electric bells.

The usual cleaning and preparation for His Excellency's annual visit were done. A range was supplied.

Plans and specification for heating apparatus prepared by this department, and work supervised by John Cowan, of this department, Ottawa.

Remaining work superintended by Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Quebec, P.Q.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

A hard-wood floor was put in the laboratory ; the floor of the cellar was renewed, and repairs were done to other floors. A wicket was cut and a black walnut shelf was put in the door of the stamp-room. The long-room, stamp, toilet and fireman's rooms were papered and painted; 49 panes of glass were replaced. Four electric batteries were supplied. Repairs were made to main water supply pipe and to plumbing of water closets; the tanks were all cleaned, four needed repairs and one was renewed. A new grate was fitted in one boiler, and a new expansion tank was put in. Linoleum was laid in the long-room. The room of the collector, of the assistant collector, and that of Mr. Gouins' were carpeted ; some rugs were supplied. The grounds and trees were attended to. The iron stairs on the wharf were repaired.

The foregoing carried out under the supervision of Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Quebec, P.Q.

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

The entrance pavement was repaired ; the stairs were inclosed with sheeting. One C. I. basin was put in Mr. Davis, room. Broken glass was replaced. The snow was removed from the roof and premises.

Work done under the supervision of Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Quebec, P.Q.

IMMIGRATION BUILDING, LOUISE EMBANKMENT.

The interior of the building was cleaned and painted, and the matron's rooms were papered. Thirteen new blinds were supplied and painted; fifty-three panes of glass were replaced. Quarters were prepared for the assistant matrons, and an office was partitioned off for the Grand Trunk Railway. Repairs were made to closets and plumbing, and six double lever bibbs were renewed. Linoleum was laid in the room of the immigration agent; fifteen roller blinds were put in the windows of the matron's rooms. Two electric bells and four batteries were installed. One large kitchen range and some furniture were supplied. The verandah and the roofs were painted. Eight iron ladders were placed on the building. The platform, at rear, was patched in places. The water cistern was caulked and repaired, and a new boiler placed in engine room.

Work done under the supervision of Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Que. P.Q.

MARINE AND IMMIGRATION AGENCY BUILDING.

The drains were opened and cleaned. The plumbing was overhauled, and some new basins were put in. Two hundred and forty feet of fire escape ladder were put on the building. An office was fixed up and painted for the weights and measures; a cupboard, some rugs, carpet, and furniture were supplied. A concrete floor was laid in the cellar to prevent the water at high tides from entering the building. A burnt down shed was rebuilt and painted. The wooden areas in front were taken up and renewed, and some fences were erected.

Work done under the supervision of Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Quebec, P.Q.

OBSERVATORY.

This building was cleaned, papered and painted.

POST OFFICE.

A new tile floor was laid in the lobby. A new brass front was put on the interior letter-drop. The door of the safe was repaired. A hoist was put in between the post office and the postal customs. The ceilings of the lobby and of the wing were repaired. The fireman's quarters were painted. Choked drains were opened and cleaned. Numerous repairs were done to the plumbing ; the hot-water pipe was brought to the sink in the porch. A porch was erected in the yard. Repairs were done to the main roof. Nine electric bells and four batteries were installed. Three dozen panes of glass were replaced. Repairs were done to furniture. Some tables, chairs and globes were supplied. The usual spring cleaning was done. The snow was removed from roofs and premises. The building was draped for the funeral of the late Queen.

Work done under the supervision of Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Quebec, P.Q.

Contractor for tile floor, Frs. S. Parent.

ROLLING MILL, CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

This is to be an addition to the cartridge factory, and is on Arsenal street, back of the foundry and next to the engine-house. It is to be 84 feet long by 30 feet deep ; it will have two stories and a garret. The foundations are of masonry, and the front wall, from ground line to window ledge, is of grey granite. The beams are to be of steel, supported at the back by the present stone wall, and at the front by steel columns resting on a stone foundation. The floors, ceilings, roof, &c., are to be of wood ; ground floor to be of tamarack blocks resting on end on a concrete foundation. The roof and woodwork of front, except openings, are to be covered with galvanized iron. There is to be an iron circular stair and a freight elevator.

The wall between this building and the foundry—an old fortification wall of the time of the French—was straightened and raised ; excavations were made and cavities —old dungeons—were filled in. The masonry of front wall and of the foundations for machinery is completed. A 6-inch tile drain was laid from machine pits to outside wall.

Plans, specification, &c., prepared by this department.

Work superintended by Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Quebec, P.Q.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A store-room was prepared and fitted on the third flat of the militia stores building for the government telegraphs supplies.

Plans, specification, &c., prepared by this department.

Work superintended by Ph. Béland, clerk of works, Quebec, P.Q.

HOCHELAGA.

POST OFFICE.

On February 4, 1901, a contract was entered into for the construction of this building on a site having a frontage of 82 feet 9 inches on St. Catherine street by a depth of 118 feet 9 inches. It is to be 50 feet square and consist of a basement for the heating apparatus and fuel, a ground floor containing the office, entrances, stairways, public lobby, lavatory, &c. ; a first floor to be arranged as living apartments for the caretaker, and an unfinished attic. The basement walls, the front wall throughout, inclusive of the portico and steps, the frieze, the string course dividing the ground and first stories, the angle quoins and the chimney shafts are to be stone, while the remainder of the rear and side walls, above basement, are to be of brick. The cornices, dormers, chimney caps, awning in rear and hip and ridge coverings are to be galvanized iron. The floors, stairs and roof are to be wood. The roof covering of slate.

Plans and specification prepared by Messrs. Perrault and Lesage, Montreal, P.Q.

Contractors, Martineau & Sons, Montreal, P.Q.

HULL.

POST OFFICE.

On April 26, 1900, the post office building, together with a large part of the city of Hull, was destroyed by fire, it being the second of the kind and on the same site thus destroyed. Plans were immediately prepared and a contract entered into for the construction of this building on the original site and in accordance with the design of the recent building, somewhat amended.

Plans, &c., prepared and work supervised by this department.

Clerk of works, V. Laflamme.

Contractors, James Bourque and Chas. Lemoine.

VICTORIAVILLE.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

This building which was described in my report of last year is completed, fitted up and occupied.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department ; clerk of works, Thomas Baril ; contractors for building and fittings, Paquet & Godbout ; contractor for heating apparatus, Paul Tourigny.

LACHINE.

POST OFFICE.

A new metal ceiling has been put up in the post office ; a number of Venetian blinds were supplied ; the walls and ceilings were repaired and kalsomined ; the woodwork was painted ; the electric lighting service was renovated and general repairs were affected, under the supervision of C. Desjardins, clerk of works, Montreal.

MONTREAL.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

One of the steam heating boilers being unserviceable was removed and replaced by a new one. Four steam radiators and a stove were supplied. A package delivery system has been installed in the long-room. The floor of the collector's and inspector's rooms were covered with linoleum. A gas stove was supplied to the inspector's office, a number of new gas fixtures were supplied throughout the building, and the gas system and the lighting fixtures of the clock repaired generally. The water supply service was repaired. Some floors in top story were renovated.

Works supervised by C. Desjardins, clerk of works, Montreal.

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

The elevator engines were repaired ; the roofs were painted ; some new gas piping and burners were put in ; repairs were made to the heating apparatus ; new hinges were placed on the large doors : some pointing was done to outside walls ; the brickwork was repaired ; a large part of the woodwork was repainted ; some ceilings and walls on the third floor were distempered ; some linoleum furnished, and the plastering and glazing repaired generally.

Works supervised by C. Desjardins, clerk of works, Montreal.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICES.

The cashier's office was fitted up and furnished. A new safe was supplied. The gas fixtures in the collector's office were repaired, and repairs were made to the water service and plumbing generally.

Works supervised by C. Desjardins, clerk of works, Montreal.

POST OFFICE.

The original wrought iron pipe furnaces were removed, the space occupied by them being required for post office purposes. A new furnace room was fitted up in the south-eastern angle of the building. Three new cast iron hot water furnaces were installed and connected with the hot water heating system. New cables were furnished the mail hoist, and a new motor to the letter stamping machine. A number of electric lights were installed throughout the offices, and the clock faces and the electric lighting and electric bells systems were repaired generally. A lavatory basin was set up in the dead letter office, in the postmaster's toilet room and in the clerk of works' office. An iron screen was put up in the distribution. A gas stove was fitted up in the postmaster's office.

Works supervised by this department ; clerk of works, C. Desjardins.

ST. HENRI.

POST OFFICE.

Some Venetian blinds were supplied ; the exterior of the windows was painted ; the caretaker's apartments were painted and tinted, and some minor repairs to plaster, &c., effected under the supervision of C. Desjardins, clerk of works, Montreal, P.Q.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BROCKVILLE.

DRILL HALL.

This building which was described in my report of last year is in progress, and is expected to be completed at an early date.

Plans for fittings and heating apparatus are in course of preparation.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department; clerk of works, J. S. Mix; contractor, D. S. Booth, Brockville, Ont.

DESERONTO.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

On June 25, 1900, a contract was entered into for construction of this building on a corner of Centre and Main streets. The frontages measure 58 feet on Main street, and 78 feet on Centre street, 40 feet of the latter being the main building, and the remainder a 2 story adjunct. The walls are to be stone, the partitions, floors and roof of wood ; the covering of the main roof deck and of the adjunct to be felt, tar and gravel, the slopes of main roof of slate, and of the tower and dormers galvanized iron. Brick vaults are provided on ground and first floors for post office and customs respectively. The basement of the main building is to contain the heating apparatus; the ground

floor the post office, entrance (tower) porch, hall, passage and water closets ; the first floor is to contain the customs and inland revenue offices, and the attic the caretaker's apartments. A square tower at the street angle, contains the main entrance, is carried up two stories higher than the main building and finished with a pyramidal roof. The adjunct contains on the ground floor an examining warehouse, a weights and measures office, and a gas inspection office.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department.

Clerk of works, John Dalton; contractor, Richard Sheehy.

DUNDAS.

ARMOURIES.

On October 24, 1900, a contract was entered into for the erection of this building as an addition to the old wooden drill shed,* and to be used as armouries and headquarters for the 77th Wentworth militia.

The building is to be 60 feet by 37 feet, two stories with a basement 36 feet by 24 feet and covered by a flat roof. At the right front corner is to be an engaged circular turret 13 feet in diameter, three stories, and basement capped by a conical roof surmounted by a flagstaff. In the basement are to be stairway, furnace room, fuel room and store room; on the ground floor a hallway 12 feet wide, extending across the middle of the building, five armouries each 32 feet by 11 feet, a stairway, hall and water closets, urinals and lavatories, these three last mentioned to be in the circular turret; on the first floor, five rooms each, 22 feet by 11 feet; three for armouries, one for quarter master and one for orderly, a stairway hall, a hallway in middle 28 feet by 12 feet, a balcony 12 feet by 8 feet, opening into drill hall, and the circular turret room for the C. O. The walls are to be brick on a stone foundation, the floors, stairs and roof of wood, and the partitions wood and plaster. The roof covering generally is tar, felt and gravel, and the cornices, copings and roof of turret, of sheet metal. It was intended to erect the building on the street line, which was 37 feet from the old structure, but it was afterwards decided to move back the drill shed 37 feet, so as to bring the frontage of armouries to the line of the original front of the old drill shed.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department; resident architect and clerk of works, W. A. Edwards; contractor, Jos. Bowman.

KINGSTON.

HOSPITAL BUILDING, FORT FREDERICK.

A contract was entered into on May 1, 1901, for the erection of this building 20 feet eastward of the educational building, to which it is to be connected by a passageway 10 feet broad. The building is to measure 54 feet by 39 feet, and consist of a basement and ground floor, with a mansard attic 37 feet by 39 feet—a portion 14 feet by 39 feet to be covered by a flat roof. The connecting passageway to consist of a basement and ground floor. The walls are to be stone, lined with brick, and the partitions brick, the floors, roof and stairs of wood ; the roof covering of metal and tar and gravel composition. The basement is to contain five rooms, besides a stairway and passages. On the ground floor there is to be a ward 35 feet by 13 feet 9 inches, a mess room, a surgeon's room, a store, closet and bath-rooms, stairway, passages, &c. In the attic is to be a ward 24 feet by 16 feet, a nurse's room, a lavatory, store-room, water-closet, stairway, &c.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department.

Local architect and clerk of works, Arthur Ellis.

Contractors, Sullivan & Langdon.

*See description in Department Public Works Report 1868-82, page 196.

OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The still-room in basement was enlarged by the addition of the adjoining room, to effect which the brick dividing partition between was removed. The wood flooring of these rooms was removed, a concrete floor covered with one of hardwood laid, the walls were wainscotted, the fittings were altered, some shelving supplied, a new sink and a new range were put in and some tables, &c., supplied. Room No. 29 was fitted up and furnished for use as a store-room for the still-room. To provide a wash-up room to replace that taken to enlarge still-room, a portion of the passage in cook's wing was converted into a room, floored, wainscotted and furnished with sink, draining table, &c. The wooden portion of conservatory was taken down and rebuilt, reusing some of the old heating apparatus material. The building was painted, supplied with cotton blinds and lighted by electric incandescent lighting. The sills and some of the posts of the vinery, being decayed, were taken out and replaced ; the roof was straightened and raised, and the sashes were repaired. A system of fire hydrants on the various floors and roofs, with hose, was put in with 6-inch main supply from city supply ; several hydrants were distributed through the grounds in the neighbourhood of the building, and a number of chemical fire-extinguishers supplied. A new service of heater and piping to supply hot water to the baths, basins, sinks, &c., of the main house was installed. A water motor was fitted up to work the roasting jack, that driven by smoke having proved unreliable. A large number and considerable length of tile drains were laid throughout the grounds, principally 6-inch and 4-inch, with their accompanying cedar cribs, brick catch basins, &c. Cast-iron soil pipes and waste pipes were laid for coach-house, hall kitchen, hall closets, &c. Painting and distempering were done to about 40 rooms in Hall, besides passages, corridors, &c ; an unusually large number of the rooms and passages were repapered, and a number of the floors oiled.

The cottage was generally repaired, the roof covering of the verandah was renovated, and the building throughout distempered, painted, papered and cleaned to fit it for occupancy of the present secretary of His Excellency.

As the stables were in a dilapidated and unhealthy condition, the interior was in large part renovated and improved ; new partitions, concrete floors in stables and coach-house, new water and gas supply pipes, new stalls and new wainscotting were put in, the plastering was repaired, the woodwork throughout repaired and painted, and the windows furnished with roller blinds.

A wooden shed, 30 feet by 12 feet, was built at the lodge.

For the Hall there were supplied 10 tables, 6 screens, 10 wardrobes, 3 cases of drawers, 1 mirror, 3 mirror frames, 2 medicine cupboards, 1 book-case, 7 bedroom baskets, 54 mosquito screens, 12 plant tubs, 232 chairs, 1 umbrella stand, 24 sofas and lounges, 10 cushions, 9 mattresses, 24 pairs of curtains, 16 blinds, 16 hearth rugs, carpets for the principal rooms, napery, loose covers for furniture, glassware, crockery, kitchen utensils, bedroom ware, &c. The carpets, rugs and mats were lifted, cleaned and relaid ; a large number of chairs were restuffed and recovered, and repairs made to mattresses and furniture generally.

Some new electric lights were installed in greenhouses, vinery, potting shed and furnace-room. Some new hot-bed frames and sashes were supplied, as well as some melon frames and 2 ladders for vinery and conservatory. The flooring of the root-house was renovated throughout, 2 new ventilating shafts were put in and 3 electric lights. Tar and gravel roof covering was laid on cloak-room, shingle on roofs of kitchen, woodshed, potting shed and tennis court, and the roof of conservatory was recovered with galvanized iron.

Wire trellis was put up in garden for climbing plants, and posts for training roses, &c. One pair of new gates was made and several pairs repaired. A number of new fences were built, and a large quantity of unserviceable fencing taken down and

rebuilt, as well as some repairs to old but serviceable feneing. Some of hedges were grubbed out, some grading, sodding and tree-planting was done, and the main avenue was gravelled, rolled and otherwise improved. The ice-houses were packed with iee. The roofs, paths, slides, rinks, &c., were cleared of snow by the departmental staff, by whom the grounds, lawns, gardens and plant-houses were maintained.

The usual periodic cleaning and the packing and unpacking were done ; arrangements for and attendanee on entertainments were furnished, and the rinks, slides, &c., &c., kept in order.

Work carried out and maintained under the supervision of this department by the departmental staff.

Clerk of works, Wm. M. Hutehison.

CENSUS BOARD OFFICES.

On Deeember 1, 1900, this building, whieh is situated on the north side of Sparks and west side of O'Connor streets, was leased for a term of ten years to aeeommodate the census staff of the Department of Agriculture. As the building was built for and used as a wholesale warehouse, extensive alteration of the interior was necessary. Some of the large spaces were divided into rooms by plastered partitions ; water elosets, lavatories, water serviee and drainage were put in and the heating apparatus altered, added to and in part renovated. All under the supervision of this department.

MILITARY STORE BUILDING.

This building, whieh was deseribed in my report of last year, is expeeted to be completed at an early date. Plans for a hot water heating apparatus and furniture and fitments are being prepared.

Plans, &e., prepared by this department ; clerk of works, P. Canty ; contractors, James Bourque & Chas. Lemoine.

MAJOR'S HILL PARK.

Plans for the construction of a new eonservatory with a greenhouse and potting shed attaehed are being prepared.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE STOREROOMS.

On Mareh 15, 1900, a lease of five years' duration was entered into for the stone building, 172 Wellington street, to be used as storerooms for the North-west Mounted Police force.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS ANNEX—WELLINGTON STREET.

On May 25, 1901, the building known as ' the Nagle Block,' 98 and 100 Wellington street, was rented for a term of ten years from the Ottawa Building Company. Extensive alterations of partitions, walls, windows, doors, &e., were carried out, the heating apparatus was renovated, new plumbing and drainage were installed, and the building was fitted up and furnished as offices throughout.

PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

A number of new stone roadway crossings were put in ; concrete floors were laid in basements and some brick floors renewed. The external walls were pointed, the skylights were repaired throughout, the lead glazing was extensively renovated, and the

glazing generally repaired—over 2,200 lights of glass being required. A large number of steel file cases were supplied to the Interior, Finance, Militia, Customs, Mounted Police, Auditor General's, Trade and Commerce and Public Works Departments. Repairs were made to the roofs, seventy-five rooms were cleaned, tinted and painted, fifteen hardwood floors were laid and the clerestory windows and frames at the parliament library were taken out and replaced by others stronger built. Among the articles of furniture supplied were 85 book-cases and cupboards, 65 screens, 15 large desks, 25 step-ladders, 320 chairs, 42 tables, 18 window deflectors, 825 packing cases, 15 hardwood chests, 10 press stands, 8 dozen of newspaper files, 84 sets of map rollers, 25 drawing boards, 85 chair cushions, &c., &c., &c. A large quantity of fittings, such as counters, plan cases, glass partitions, &c., were provided. A large quantity of minor repairs were made to woodwork, glazing, plastering, painting, heating, plumbing, &c., among which may be instanced the repair of 350 pieces of furniture, and the cleaning, oiling and varnishing of 460 pieces.

Of electric lights there were installed 40 with fixtures, 60 with standard lights, and 84 with drop lights ; 153 shades were supplied ; 40 lights were altered from fixtures to drop lights ; 9 offices were rewired for electric bells ; 8 offices had the offices rearranged and a number of telephones were wired for. There were furnished and fitted up 10 wash basins, 3 baths, 1 sink, 2 electric fans, 2 gas logs, 1 gas stove, 4 gas lights, 13 steam radiators, 2 lighting arresters, and 1 water closet. Some steampipes were covered and the steel wire cable of the hoists in Langevin Block, aggregating over a mile of $\frac{3}{4}$-inch cable, taken out and replaced by new.

On the occasion of the return of the South African contingent the buildings were illuminated with devices, legends and lines of incandescent electric light. They were draped in mourning on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty the Queen.

Works carried out by the departmental staff ; Wm. King, mechanical engineer ; F. Breton, clerk of works.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICES.

On May 15, 1901, a lease was entered into with the Ottawa Building Company for a new building on the east side of Metcalfe and north side of Slater streets for a term of ten years.

This building, which was specially constructed to suit the requirements of the Surveyor General, was fitted up and furnished throughout under the supervision of this department.

REPAIRING STREETS, ETC.

A new sidewalk was laid on St. Patrick street, from Mackenzie avenue to the river ; the coal shed tramway flooring was relaid with plank ; St. Patrick street was re-metalled from the Interprovincial bridge to Mackenzie avenue ; the plot between the Printing Bureau and St. Patrick street was laid in broken slate ; repairs were made to Wellington street roadway, and to the sidewalk on south side of Wellington street, as well as minor repairs to the various sidewalks under the control of the staff.

Scraping, cleaning and minor repairs were done to the various roadways and streets under the control of the department. Rubbish, scrapings and ashes were removed from the east block, west block, parliament buildings, the workshops, printing bureau, the museums and the various streets and deposited at Nepean Point ; the grass at geological museum was kept clipped and the ashes removed from the boiler houses ; the roadways, sidewalks, footpaths, roofs, and yards were kept clear of snow during the winter.

Work done by the departmental staff ; C. Leblanc, foreman.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS GENERALLY.

In addition to the works mentioned in connection with the various buildings, the property of the government, there are similar works of repair, painting, furnishing,

tinting, &c., in connection with a number of rented buildings, also such works as repairs to and renewals of coal and other sheds as well as works of a general character, such as the erection and taking down of porches, the winter boarding of outside steps, the moving of furniture, the putting up and taking down of summer blinds and winter sashes, the beating of carpets, minor repairs to glazing, painting, woodwork, furniture, &c., the supplying of packing cases, the removal of the snow from the ground, buildings, roads, foot-paths, which work was done by the departmental staff.

PARIS.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

On October 24, 1900, a contract was entered into for the erection and construction of this building on part of lots Nos. 7 and 8 on the westerly side of Grand River street.

The building is to have stone basement, string courses, cornices, window dressings, porches, steps, &c.; the external walls of ground and first floors are otherwise to be of brick. It will consist of a main portion 49 feet frontage by 39 feet 5 inches depth, and contain in the basement accommodation for heating apparatus and fuel, on the ground floor the post office, on the first floor two offices each for the customs and inland revenue departments, as well as lavatory and closet, and in the attic five rooms and bath room for the caretaker. In rear is to be a one story adjunct to contain examining warehouse, weights and measures office and water closets.

Plans for a hot water heating apparatus are being prepared.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department; clerk of works, Duncan Mackay; contractor, Wm. Griffiths.

PICTON.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

On August 23, 1900, a contract was entered into for the erection and construction of this building on lot 265 on the northerly side of Main street.

The building will consist of a main portion, 49 feet by 38 feet, two stories, basement and attic, and an adjunct in rear, 29 feet by 27 feet, of one story. The outer walls are to be brick on a stone foundation, the floors, partitions and roofs of wood with roof covering of slate and metal. The main building is to be occupied on the ground floor as a post office, on the first floor as customs and inland revenue offices, and on the attic floor as caretaker's apartments, the basement being for furnaces, fuel and stores. The adjunct is to contain an examining warehouse, a weights and measures office, and a spare office.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department; clerk of works, P. M. Pulver; contractor, Robert Cameron, Almonte.

PRESCOTT.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The town authorities having established a waterworks plant and drainage system, plans and specification for plumbing and water service are being prepared by this department.

POST OFFICE.

Plans for water service, plumbing, &c., are in preparation, similar to that for the foregoing.

ST. THOMAS.

ARMOURY.

On February 26, 1901, a contract was entered into for the construction of this building on subdivision of the south part of lot No. 3, con. 8, in the township of Yarmouth, situated on the corner of Wilson and Chester streets. The building is to measure 52 feet on Wilson street by 104 feet on Chester street, exclusive of the projections of two angle circular turrets on the Wilson street front. The walls are to be of brick with stone copings, battlements, string courses, plinth, &c., and on a stone basement; the floors, partitions, stairs and roof are to be wood, excepting the basement floor which is to be concrete, the roof principals which are to be combination wood and iron, and the roof covering of galvanized iron. On the ground floor are to be the main entrance, stairway flanked by the quartermaster store and water closet, six armouries, the officers mess, the commandants office and the lavatories; on the first floor is to be a lecture room 75 feet by 41 feet, a sergeant's mess and a band room.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department; clerk of works, N. R. Darrach; contractors, Messrs. Green & Co.

SARNIA.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

A contract for the construction of this building on a site on Front, Davis and Talfourd streets was entered into on September 17, 1900. There will be frontages of 90 feet and 42 feet on Front and Davis streets respectively; the extreme length of the building 99 feet, and the extreme depth, inclusive of projection of tower on Front street and of adjunct in rear. It will consist of basement, ground floor, first floor and attic, excepting the tower on Front street, which will have an additional story, and the adjunct in rear one story and basement. There will be two street entrances, one from the middle of the Front street elevation providing a direct entrance to the stairway hall, post office and examining warehouse as well as access to the weights and measures and gas offices in the rear; the other, on the corner of Front and Davis streets opening into the post office lobby. The post office is to be on the corner of Front and Davis streets on the ground floor, measuring 49 feet by 35 feet, and having a brick vault 6 feet by 6 feet, inside dimensions. The entrance porch in tower will be 14 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 4 inches between the post office and examining warehouse, and with the stairway hall in the rear. The examining warehouse will be 32 feet by 20 feet 6 inches, and have a brick vault 5 feet by 5 feet, inside dimensions. Between the post office and the examining warehouse will be the main hall and stairway. Behind the examining warehouse and abutting on main hall from which they are to be entered are to be two lavatory rooms with water closets, and behind these are to be the adjunct containing the offices of the gas inspector and weights and measures inspector, as well as a passage leading to and from main hall. In the tower on the first floor is to be the collector of customs office with the long-room on one side, over the examining warehouse, a customs office on the other side, two offices for the Indian land agent on Davis street, and two offices for the inland revenue department in the rear. The long-room and one of the Indian department offices to have each a brick vault. Behind the long-room, opening on the stairway hall and immediately over those of the ground floor is a lavatory and closet room. That portion of the attic above the post office is unfinished, excepting one small room and a storeroom, which with three rooms above the long-room, a bath room and a lavatory both over the first floor closet room are finished for living apartments for caretaker. The basement will extend under the entire ground floor excepting tower, the portion under the post office and stairway being laid in concrete.

The basement walls are to be stone; the ground floor walls on Front and Davis streets of stone backed with brick and on the rear of brick; the tower walls to be stone throughout; the first floor and attic walls to be brick excepting cornices, pilasters, architraves, window jambs and other dressings on Front and Davis streets which are to be stone. The floors, roof, stairs, and the larger number of the partitions are to be wood.

The roof of main portion is to be covered with asphalt, and those of the adjunct and tower with metal.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department; clerk of works, Marcus R. Burrows; contractor, Geo. A. Proctor.

TORONTO.

POST OFFICE.

Alteration of and Additions to Newspaper Sorting Room, Union Station.

A contract for these works was entered into on August 23, 1900.

It is proposed to lengthen the newspaper sorting room 40 feet, reducing the width gradually from 31 feet to 24 feet at the extreme end; also, to build a brick elevator tower, 20 feet square, outside dimensions, by 53 feet in height, to accommodate the elevator for hoisting the mails from the platform to the bridge.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by S. G. Curry, architect, Toronto.

Contractor, John Hanrahan.

WINDSOR.

DRILL SHED.

A contract for the construction of this building was entered into August 11, 1900, and is expected to be completed during the fiscal year 1901-2. Plans for a hot-water heating apparatus and for armoury fittings and furniture are being prepared.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department.

Clerk of works, Charles Smith.

Contractors, Sullivan & Langdon.

WOODSTOCK.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

This building, which was described in my report of last year, is yet in progress, and is expected to be completed during this calendar year. Plans and specification for hot-water heating apparatus and post office are prepared.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department.

Local architect and clerk of works, Alexander White

Contractor, Jos. A. DesRivières.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

York avenue, in front of building, was asphalted and boulevarded. Two new 'Oxford' hot-water heating furnaces were installed, and some additions made to the

heating system. A number of the walls and ceilings were papered and kalsomined, and the woodwork painted. Repairs were made to roof, furniture, plumbing, &c., and some articles of fittings and furniture supplied. Work done under the supervision of J. Ernest Cyr, clerk of works, Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE.

Some carpets and wall paper, also a flag staff and ensign were supplied; the furnaces were cleaned and were repaired ; a fire-service main, with a hydrant on each floor, was put in, and some repairs done to floors, &c.

Works carried out under the supervision of J. Ernest Cyr, clerk of works, Winnipeg, Man.

EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

The furnace was overhauled and improved, and some articles of furniture supplied, under the supervision of J. Ernest Cyr, clerk of works, Winnipeg, Man.

IMMIGRATION HALL.

Additions were made to the plumbing and electric bell service, and repairs were effected to chimneys, plumbing, steam-fitting, furniture, &c., under the supervision of J. Ernest Cyr, clerk of works, Winnipeg, Man.

POST OFFICE.

A downward plenum system of ventilation was installed, providing warmed pure air for the ground floor. The interior and exterior woodwork of the building was repainted. A new hoist for the use of mail carriers was put in ; the brickwork of one of the boilers was rebuilt. Alterations of and additions to fittings, &c., of post office flat, more especially in general delivery and money order office, were effected, including new lock boxes and a new postal bag rack. Repairs were made to plumbing, elevator, pump, electric wiring, bells, roof, glazing, pumps, &c.

Plans, &c., for ventilation system prepared by this department, and work superintended by J. Cowan, of this department, Ottawa.

Remaining works supervised by J. Ernest Cyr, clerk of works, Winnipeg, Man.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

All the public buildings were draped on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

REGINA, ASSA., WEST.

DOMINION LANDS AND REGISTRY OFFICE.

This building, which was described in my report of last year, has been completed, fitted up and occupied.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department : clerk of works, John Morrison ; contractors for construction of this building, Willoughby & Wallis : contractors for hot water heating apparatus, Colter Bros. ; contractors for furniture, R. B. Ferguson.

STRATHCONA, ALTA.

IMMIGRATION BUILDING.

This building, which was constructed during the autumn of 1900, is a wooden building set on wooden posts and having two brick chimneys, consists of a main two and a half story portion, 55 feet by 28 feet, and a two-story adjunct in rear, 32 feet by 10 feet. The ground floor has a main staircase hall dividing the agent's office and women's apartment on one side from the men's apartment on the other ; in the rear of the main hall is the kitchen ; in rear of the men's room is the baggage room, and in the rear of the women's room is the woodshed. On the first floor are the dormitories, wash-rooms and storeroom. There is a wooden one-story detached building on posts, 10 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6 inches for latrines.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department ; contractor, Robert John Manson.

YUKON TERRITORY.

DAWSON.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

This building was commenced in June 1900, carried on by day labour continuously, and is expected to be completed in December, 1901. The size of the building is 100 feet by 47 feet, two and a half stories high, and will contain the Recording Office with all other appurtenant thereto, the Commissioner's office and offices of that branch, council chamber, also offices of the Comptroller, Public Works, Law Clerk, Engineer, License Inspector and Tax Collector besides committee rooms. It is a wooden building finished inside in British Columbia fir, oiled and varnished, and the roof covered with galvanized iron. There are to be two brick vaults. Heating is to be by hot air and lighting by electricity.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department : resident architect, T. W. Fuller, of this department, Dawson.

COURT HOUSE.

This building was commenced during August, 1900, and the foundation put in before the winter set in. On March 13, 1901, the work was resumed, and it is expected to be completed by August 1, 1901. The building is two stories, of wood, the roof covered with galvanized iron. The building measures 80 feet by 44 feet, and will contain on the ground floor the library, the judge's chambers and offices for the judge, sheriff, clerk of the court and stenographer. On the first floor will be two court rooms and rooms for the accommodation of the barristers, jury and witnesses. It will be finished throughout in British Columbia fir, oiled and varnished, be heated by hot air and lighted by electricity. Work done by day labour.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department ; resident architect, T. W. Fuller, of this department ,Dawson.

COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE.

This building is now in course of erection and is expected to be completed by September, 1901. It is a wooden, two-story and attic building, 45 feet by 50 feet, with a one-story adjunct for use as kitchen and shed. It is to be finished throughout in British Columbia fir, heated with hot air and lighted by electricity.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department, resident architect, T. W. Fuller, of this department, Dawson, Y.T.

POST OFFICE.

The erection of this building was commenced in May, 1900, and completed in December, 1900. It is a two-story wooden building covered with galvanized iron, measuring 70 feet by 40 feet, with a one-story adjunct 21 feet by 14 feet, and an octangular engaged tower one story higher than the main building. It is to be finished throughout in British Columbia fir, heated with hot air and lighted by electricity. The ground floor of the main building is for the post office and is to contain a large brick vault; the first floor, on which are two brick vaults, is to accommodate the registrar, Crown lands and telegraphs. The adjunct is for examining warehouse and water closets.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department ; resident architect, T. W. Fuller, of this department, Dawson, Y.T.

CLEAR CREEK.

MINING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

A small wooden building erected for the accommodation of the mining inspector.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KAMLOOPS.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

A contract was entered into October 29, 1900, for the erection of this building on lot G, Main street. Dimensions of lot : 52 feet by 125 feet. The present post office stands on property belonging to the government ; it was purchased from the Railways and Canals Department, in 1886, by the Department of Indian Affairs.

The building is designed to consist of a two-story, attic and basement main portion, 42 feet frontage by 37 feet depth, and a two-story adjunct in rear, 52 feet deep by 18 feet broad. The basement of the main portion and the foundation of the adjunct are to be of stone ; the partitions in basement, the chimney and a vault at the extreme end of the adjunct are to be brick, and the remaining portions of wood. In the main portion, the basement is to be divided into a room for armoury, a furnace room and a stairway hall ; the ground floor is to contain the post office, the entrance hall and stairway to upper flats and basement, and a separate rear entrance and stairway to armoury ; the first floor is to contain 3 offices for the customs and inland revenue, 2 additional offices and the stairs to attic, which is to be divided into 2 rooms and a storage closet. The adjunct will contain, on the ground floor, an office with a large brick vault for the Indian agent, an office for the weights and measures, and a spare room ; on the first floor are to be two spare offices and a brick vault. In the yard is to be a w.c. building, 15 feet by 10 feet, of wood on stone foundation, and with stone cesspit.

Plans and specifications have been prepared and tenders invited for a hot-water heating aparatus.

Clerk of works, Allister Thompson.

Contractor, Robert MacKay.

NANAIMO.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The divisional stone wall in basement was replastered ; some furniture was supplied by the Customs Department, and the street letter-boxes were painted. The building was draped on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty the Queen.

Works supervised by Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The works in connection with the construction of this building, which was described in my report of last year, are approaching completion, and plans and specification are prepared for a hot-water heating system.

Plans, &c., prepared and work superintended by this department.

Work supervised by Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

Clerk of works, Alex. Hamilton.

Contractors, Bourque & DesRivières.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

TEMPORARY PUBLIC BUILDING.

Two skylights were built in roof ; the resident engineer's office was supplied with furniture ; a new clock was supplied post office ; a new ensign was supplied ; repairs were done to furniture, and carpets were taken up, cleaned and relaid. All under the supervision of Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

NELSON.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

A contract was entered into January 31, 1901, for the erection of this building on a plot of ground 75 feet by 120 feet, situated at an angle of Vernon and Ward streets, having a frontage of 60 feet on Vernon street, and extending back on Ward street 120 feet, the full depth of the plot. There is to be a main portion, two stories, basement and attic, situated on the angle of Vernon and Ward streets, where there is a turret 14 feet in diameter, octagonal on ground floor and circular on first and attic floors ; and a one-story adjunct on Ward street, extending from the main building to the alley in rear. The ground floor and basement walls are to be of stone, and those of the first floor, attic gables or dormers and upper stage of tower of brick. The partitions, floors and roofs are of wood, the sloping portions of roof to be covered with slate, and the decks with tar and gravel compositions. In the basement are to be the furnaces and fuel ; on the ground floor of the main portion the post office, having an entrance porch on Vernon street, from which is to be reached the octagonal turret containing the stairs to first floor. At the rear of the post office are to be the mail entrance facing the yard, and the customs and inland revenue entrance and stairway facing Ward street ; beyond this, the one-story adjunct containing water-closet room, examining warehouse and gas inspection office. On the first floor of main portion are to be the customs long room, 3 customs offices, 3 inland revenue offices, water-closets and stairs to attic. The attic is to contain 8 rooms and a bath-room for the caretaker.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department ; construction supervised by Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

Clerk of works, Jas. Allan Macdonald.

Contractors, Viau & Lemoine.

ROSSLAND.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

A contract was entered into on November 3, 1900, for the construction of this building on the corner of Lincoln street and Columbia avenue, to be brick with stone

dressings, on a stone basement with wooden floors, roof and partitions. It is to consist of a main portion two stories, mansard and basement, 44 feet on Columbia avenue, by 63 feet on Lincoln street, with a porch 16 feet by 14 feet in the middle of the avenue front, and one story adjunct 38 feet 6 inches deep by 23 feet, containing a customs warehouse, a gas inspector's office and the water closets. The main portion will consist of a basement for fuel, furnaces and stores, a ground floor for the post office, customs and inland revenue entrance and stairway, a first floor for the customs and inland revenue offices, closets, &c., and an attic story for caretaker's apartments. The gables and dormers are crow-stepped, the porch and two oriel windows are to be battlemented—all in stone of which material also are to be the arch stones of porch, the lintels and sills of openings and string courses and plinth.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department.

Work supervised by Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

Clerk of works, R. W. Gregor; contractor, Thos. Bradbury.

VANCOUVER.

DRILL HALL.

This building which was described in my report of last year has since been carried on, and is expected to be completed during the fiscal year, 1901-2. Plans and specification for a hot water heating system for the armouries and alleys are prepared.

Plans, &c., prepared by this department.

Work supervised by Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

Clerk of works, Thos. McKinnon; contractors, Viau & Lachance.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The woodwork of the building throughout as well as the street letter boxes, was repainted or revarnished and the heating pipes bronzed; 10 new drop lights were installed in the post office; the post office room was entirely repiped for gas, and had new gas fixtures; new smokestacks were provided for heating furnaces; the water service was overhauled and repaired; a partition was removed and a doorway built up in the express and parcels post department; fittings and furniture were supplied to the deputy postmaster and to the general office; repairs were done to the plaster and eaves-troughs, and the entire building, excepting the basement, was kalsomined.

The building was draped on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty the Queen.

Work supervised by Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE.

Repairs were done to portions of the building damaged by fire on August 5, 1900. The whole of the external wood work, including shingles and deck covering, was painted. All under the supervision of Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

A new electric freight elevator was put up in the examining warehouse; the partition in letter carriers' room in post office was extended; the glass in mail entrance doors was protected by wire netting; 70 lock drawers in post office were increased in size; a label case and a sorting rack were supplied to the post office, and a room in the customs department, damaged by fire, was restored and refurnished. The building was

draped on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty the Queen. All under the supervision of Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

OLD POST OFFICE.

The whole of the plumbing and drainage was renewed. Six water closets, two urinals, three lavatory basins and two sinks with all necessary water service, waste and drainage pipes, &c., were put in. Ten rooms on the first floor, also the hall and staircase, were painted, papered and varnished. The whole area of the yard was laid in concrete. A coal house, of wood sheeted with galvanized iron was put up for the use of the tenant. A board fence was erected across the rear of the property. The building was draped on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty the Queen.

Works done under the supervision of Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

WILLIAM'S HEAD.

QUARANTINE STATION.

The roof of the hospital building was repaired and the building was painted inside; the first class detention building was painted outside and in, and a new boiler was put in the steamer *Earl*.

All the foregoing under the supervision of Wm. Henderson, of this department, Victoria, B.C.

GENERALLY.

On the occasion of the return of the Canadian contingent from South Africa the parliament and departmental buildings at Ottawa were illuminated and decorated. All the public buildings throughout the Dominion were draped in commemoration of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Repairs and alterations have been executed and sundry articles of furniture, &c., provided, and cleaning, painting and other improvements carried out in connection with a number of buildings not herein reported.

D. EWART,
Chief Architect.

CHIEF ARCHITECT'S OFFICE,
Ottawa.

DOMINION PUBLIC BUILDINGS

JUNE 30, 1901.

N.B.—This list only includes those buildings which are under the immediate charge of this department.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst	Public Building.
Annapolis	do
Antigonish	do
Arichat	Post Office.
Baddeck	Public Building.
Dartmouth	Post Office.
Digby	Public Building (in progress).
Halifax	Dominion Building.
do	Drill Hall.
do	Examining Warehouse (rented building).
do	Immigration Building.
do	Quarantine (Lawlor's Island).
Kentville	Public Building.
Liverpool	Post Office.
Lunenburg	Public Building.
Nappan	Experimental Farm.
New Glasgow	Public Building.
North Sydney	do
Pictou	Custom House.
do	Post Office.
do	Quarantine Station.
Springhill	Public Building (in progress).
Sydney	Public Building.
do	Quarantine Station.
Truro	Public Building.
Windsor	do
do	Drill Hall.
Yarmouth	Public Building.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown	Dominion Building.
do	Quarantine Station (South Port).
Montague	Post Office.
Summerside	Public Building.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst	Public Building.
Carleton	Post Office.
Chatham	Public Building.
Dalhousie	Post Office.
Fredericton	Public Building.

Middle Island.... Quarantine.
Moncton.... Public Building.
Newcastle.... do
Portland.... Post Office.
St. John.... Custom House.
do .... Drill Hall.
do .... Immigration Building (in progress).
do .... Post Office.
do .... Quarantine (Partridge Island).
do .... Savings Bank.
St. Stephen.... Public Building.
Sussex.... do
Traeadie.... Lazaretto.
Woodstock.... Public Building.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Aylmer.... Post Office.
Berthierville.... do
Buckingham.... do (in progress).
Coaticook.... Public Building.
Drummondville .... Public Building (in progress).
Dundee.... Custom House.
Fraserville.... Public Building.
Farnham.... Post Office.
Grosse Ile.... Quarantine Station.
Hochelaga.... Post Office (in progress).
Hull.... do (in progress).
Joliette.... Public Building.
Lachine.... Post Office.
Laprairie.... do
Lévis.... Immigration Shed.
Montmagny.... Post Office.
Montreal.... Custom House.
do .... Drill Hall.
do .... Examining Warehouse.
do .... Inland Revenue Building.
do .... Post Office.
Quebec.... Cartridge Factory.
do .... Citadel.
do .... Custom House.
do .... Drill Hall.
do .... Examining Warehouse.
do .... Immigration Building.
do .... Marine Agency.
do .... Observatory.
do .... Post Office.
Richmond.... Public Building.
Rimouski.... do
St. Henri.... Post Office.
St. Hyacinthe.... Public Building.
St. Jérôme.... do
St. Johns.... do
St. Régis.... Custom House.
Sherbrooke.... Public Building.
Sorel.... do
Three Rivers.... Custom House.
do .... Post Office.
Valleyfield.... do (rented building).
Victoriaville.... Public Building.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Almonte	Public Building.
Amherstburg	do
Arnprior	do
Barrie	do
Berlin	do
Belleville	do
Brampton	do
Brantford	do
Brockville	do
do	Drill Hall (in progress).
Carleton Place	Public Building.
Cayuga	Post Office.
Chatham	Public Building.
Cobourg	do
Cornwall	do
Deseronto	do (in progress).
Dundas	Armouries (in progress)
do	Post Office (rented building).
Galt	Public Building.
Gananoque	Custom House.
do	Post Office.
Goderich	Public Building.
Guelph	do
Hamilton	do
do	Drill Hall.
do	Immigrant Shed.
do	Custom House (old).
Ingersoll	Public Building.
Kingston	Custom House.
do	Drill Hall.
do	Hospital, Fort Frederick (in progress).
do	Immigrant Shed.
do	Post Office.
Lindsay	Public Building.
London	Custom House.
do	Immigration Station.
do	Post Office.
Napanee	Public Building.
Niagara Falls	do
Orangeville	Post Office.
Orillia	Public Building.
Ottawa	Central Experimental Farm.
do	Drill Hall.
do	Eastern Departmental Block.
do	Fisheries Museum and Art Gallery.
do	Geological Museum.
do	Government House.
do	Langevin Block.
do	Military Store Building.
do	Observatory.
do	Parliament Building.
do	Printing Bureau.
do	Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue.
do	Supreme and Exchequer Courts.
do	Western Departmental Block.
Paris	Public Building (in progress).
Pembroke	do
Petrolia	do
Peterborough	Custom House.

Peterborough	Post Office.
Picton	Public Building (in progress).
Port Arthur	do
Port Colborne	do
Port Dalhousie	Custom House.
Port Hope	Public Building.
Prescott	Custom House.
do	Post Office.
Rat Portage	Public Building.
Sarnia	Immigrant Building.
Smith's Falls	Public Building.
St. Catharines	do
St. Thomas	Armoury (in progress).
do	Public Building.
Sarnia	do (in progress).
Strathroy	do
Stratford	do
Toronto	Custom House.
do	Drill Hall.
do	Examining Warehouse.
do	Inland Revenue Building.
do	Post Office.
Trenton	Public Building.
Walkerton	do
Windsor	Drill Shed (in progress).
do	Public Building.
Woodstock	do (in progress).

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Brandon	Experimental Farm.
do	Immigration Building.
do	Public Building.
Birtle	Immigration Station.
Dauphin	do
East Selkirk	Immigration Shed (old C.P.R. roundh'se).
Fort Osborne	Infantry School.
Minnedosa	Immigration Shed.
Portage la Prairie	Public Building.
Winnipeg	Custom House.
do	Examining Warehouse.
do	Immigration Building.
do	Lands Office.
do	Post Office.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA.

Calgary	Court House.
do	Immigrant Shed.
do	Public Building.
Edmonton	Immigration Shed.
do	Registry Office.
Lethbridge	Public Building.
Macleod	Custom House.
do	Court House.
St. Mary's	Custom House.
Strathcona	Immigration Building.

ASSINIBOIA EAST.

Indian Head	Experimental Farm.
Moosomin	Court House.
Qu'Appelle	Immigrant Shed.
Wolseley	Court House.

ASSINIBOIA WEST.

Medicine Hat	Court House.
do	Immigration Shed.
Moose Jaw	Court House.
Regina	do
do	Council Chamber.
do	Government House.
do	do Offices.
do	Immigration Shed.
do	Jail and Asylum.
do	Lands and Registrar's Office.
do	Post Office.
do	Drill Shed and Riding School.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Battleford	Commandant's Residence.
do	Goverment House.
do	Immigrant Shed.
do	Magistrate's Residence.
do	Registrar's do
do	Registry Office.
Prince Albert	Court House and Jail.
do	Immigrant Shed.
do	Land and Registry Office.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Clear Creek	Mining Office.
Dawson	Administration Building.
do	Court House.
do	Commissioner's Residence.
do	Post Office.
White Horse	do

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agassiz	Experimental Farm.
Kamloops	Public Building (in progress).
Nanaimo	Public Building.
Nelson	do (in progress).
New Westminster	Drill Hall.

New Westminster	Public Building (in progress).
Rossland	do do
Vancouver	Immigrant Building.
do	Drill Hall (in progress).
do	Gun Shed.
do	Public Building.
Victoria	Artillery Barracks.
do	Drill Hall.
do	Custom House (old).
do	Military Storehouse.
do	Post Office (old).
do	Powder Magazine.
do	Public Building.
William's Head	Quarantine Station.

PART IV.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT

ON

HARBOUR AND RIVER WORKS

INCLUSIVE OF

GRAVING DOCKS AND DREDGING OPERATIONS

ALSO

ROADS, BRIDGES AND SURVEYS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, Dec. 10, 1901.

FRED GÉLINAS, Secretary,
Department of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the various works under my charge during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

These works comprise the construction and repair of wharfs, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works ; the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging ; the construction, maintenance and operation of government dredging plant ; the construction and maintenance of graving docks ; the construction, maintenance and working of slides and booms, the construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges, and approches thereto, and of bridges on highways, of federal importance in the North-west Territories and the maintenance of military roads ; also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of precision levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates, the testing of cements, &c.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

EUGENE D. LAFLEUR,
Acting Chief Engineer.

During the year surveys, examinations or inspections were made at the following places.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Annandale, King's Co.
Murray River, King's Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beaver Harbour, Halifax Co.
Canada Creek, King's Co.
Cape Auget, Richmond Co.
Cribbins Point, Antigonish Co.
Delaps Cove, Annapolis Co.
Fox Island, Halifax Co.
Half Island Cove, Guysboro' Co.
Hawk Point Inlet, Shelburne Co.
Kingsport, King's Co.
Lower Cove, Cumberland Co.
Musquodoboit, Halifax Co.
New Harbour, Guysborough Co.
Noel, Hants Co.
Parker's Cove, Annapolis Co.
Point Edward (Sydney), Cape Breton Co.
Port Joli, Queen's Co.
River Hebert, Cumberland Co.
South Gut (St. Ann), Victoria Co.
Washabuck,, Victoria Co.
Yarmouth, Yarmouth Co.

NEW BRUNSWICW.

Black Harbour, Charlotte Co.

QUEBEC.

Boucherville, Chambly Co.
Graham, Vaudreuil Co.
Laeolle, St. Johns Co.
Lotbinière, Lotbinière Co.
North River.
Point St. Pierre.
Richelieu River.
Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Champlain Co.
St. Edouard des Mechins, Rimouski Co.
St. Jean Port Joli, L'Islet Co.
St. Marc, Verchères Co.

ONTARIO.

Bath.
Black River.
Brookholm.
Grand River (Dunville), Monck Co.
Haileybury, Nipissing Co.
Kettle Point, Lambton Co.
Napanee River.
Oshawa, Ontario Co.
Owen Sound, Grey Co.
Port Arthur and Kamanistiquia River, Algoma.
River Thames.
Robbins' Landing, Northumberland Co.
Saugeen River.
Southampton, Bruce Co.
Sydenham River.
Wabigoon, Algoma Dist.
Wendover, Prescott Co.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kicking Horse River.
Squamish River.
Vancouver.

YUKON.

Cariboo Crossing.
Five Fingers Rapids.
Head of Lake Labarge.
Hellgate.
Little Rapids.
Rink Rapids.
Six Mile River.
Thirty Mile River.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ABBOTT'S HARBOUR.

Abbott's Harbour, some 30 miles from Yarmouth, the county town, is situated on the west side and near the head of the peninsula forming the western side of Pubnico Harbour. It is about 2½ miles to the south of Argyle sound. The harbour is formed by a small island lying about 100 yards off the main land. The entrance to the harbour from the south is protected by the island and the mainland, and the northern entrance is protected by a shingle beach, which under the action of northerly and north-westerly seas was liable to disappear and leave the harbour without protection. The harbour is the headquarters of a numerous fishing fleet, and considerable quantities of cod, herring, lobsters and other fish are annually caught and exported.

In 1900-1 the sum of $1,200 was expended in constructing a piece of crib-work beach protection, 235 feet long, 8 feet wide on top, 10 feet wide on bottom and 8 feet high. It is substantially built of round-log crib-work sheathed on the face with 5-inch sawed stuff, floored with 3-inch plank, well fendered and filled solid with stone ballast. It is admirably serving its purpose of protecting the beach from erosion.

Spring tides rise 12 feet, neaps 10 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,200.

ADVOCATE.

Advocate Harbour, Cumberland county, is a thrifty and important town situate on Greville bay, thirty miles south-west of Parrsboro, and has a population of from 700 to 1,000. The chief industries are farming, lumbering, mining and fishing.

In 1893 a plan for a new wharf was prepared, but the matter was delayed because a suitable location for the work was a bone of contention. In November, 1898, a public meeting of the residents of the district was held and this question referred to the engineer for settlement. They unanimously agreed to abide by his decision As a result the wharf was located, starting from that part of the bridge where the channel ran under. During the fiscal year 1898-9 the construction of the wharf was begun by the department and was finished the following year ; it has a total length of 360 feet, 20 feet wide on top, except the last 40 feet, which is 30 feet wide, and a height of from 12 to 16 feet. It is constructed of pile trestle bents 10 feet apart thoroughly braced, bolted and waled. The entire outside length, together with the outside end of the work, was close-piled for the purpose of affording shelter for vessels lying on the inside of the wharf. During the heavy winter storms of last year this was found unsuitable, as in fact nearly all close piling in works has proved to be. In the spring of 1901 the wharf was sheathed for the whole length of 360 feet on the outer side and along the head which is 30 feet wide. The sheathing used was three inches in thickness of sawn plank and spruce which was well put on, running from the bottom of the wharf to the top, and was thoroughly fastened. The cost of this sheathing was $431.82.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,206.59.

ARGYLE SOUND.

Some 30 miles south-east of Yarmouth, the county town, Argyle is situated on the west side of the head of the peninsula forming the western side of Pubnico Harbour.

In 1900-01, the sum of $500 was expended in constructing a small wharf on the site of an old one. The new work consists of a block of substantially built crib-work 28 feet long, 11 feet wide, and 6 feet high, well fendered, floored and ballasted. An approach was also built of granite boulders covered with gravel, 70 feet long, 25 feet to 28 feet wide and from 3 to 8 feet high.

Spring tides rise 12 feet, neaps 10 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $500.

ARISAIG.

Arisaig, Antigonish county, is on the southern shore of the Northumberland strait, 15 miles to the eastward of Merigomish, the nearest harbour.

The works at this place consist of a pier, built by the provincial government, prior to confederation, which came under the charge of the federal government in 1870; and a breakwater constructed in 1886-8.

The breakwater is 300 feet in length and 20 feet in width on top, with an L at the outer end 40 feet in length. The depth of water at its outer end, at low water springs, is 5 feet.

The pier originally consisted of an approach 245 feet in length, and an outer portion 174 feet long, varying from 40 to 44 feet in width. Repairs and improvements were made from time to time, including the construction, during 1889-91, of an extension 100 feet in length. In 1896-7-8, the outer end of the seaward face of the pier was strengthened and a block 24 x 24 feet on top was placed on the seaward side of the outer end, to strengthen the face work, and to secure and retain a proposed extension of the stone talus in which some 250 cubic yards of large stone were placed.

During the fiscal year 1898-9 the stone talus on the seaward side of the pier was completed by placing 482 cubic yards of large stone, and in renewing 58 superficial feet of 5-inch plank and three fenders.

During the severe north-west gale of September 12, 1900, both the pier and the breakwater suffered slight damage, and the sum of $292.19 was expended on repairs and renewals, as follows:—In reconstructing 75 feet of the roadway, which had been carried away to a depth of from 1 to 3 feet, in replacing and renewing 40 pieces of plank covering, 100 lineal feet of centre curbing over the covering, 75 lineal feet of cap timbers and 35 pieces of sheathing, and in placing 50 cubic yards of large stone on the talus, on the seaward side, near the outer end of the pier.

The repairs to the breakwater consisted in replacing and renewing a few pieces of plank covering at the outer end.

The depth of water at the outer end of the pier, at low water springs, is 10 feet. Spring tides rise 5 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, including refund of $541.41 to provincial government, is $35,029.07.

AVONPORT.

Avonport, King's county, is a small farming village with a population of about 250, situated at the mouth of the Avon river (at this point nearly two miles wide) and on the Dominion and Atlantic Railway, 12 miles north-west from Windsor, the county town of Hants, and 13 miles east from Kentville, the county town of King's. Some two or three millions of bricks are made here during the year.

A small wharf of ordinary round-log, stone-filled crib-work was built before confederation by the inhabitants aided by the provincial government. It is 300 feet long, 22 to 25 feet wide on top, and 17 feet high at the outer end, which is dry at L.W. O.S.T. In 1886, the department, having assumed control of the wharf, some little time previously, spent $1,200 in extensive general repairs. During the year 1896-7 the sum

of $500 was expended in rebuilding the top of the shoreward half of the work, the covering, floor stringers, and upper two or three logs in height were renewed.

In 1900-1 the sum of $998.90 was expended in extensive renewals. The work done consists of the taking down and rebuilding of the outer 65 feet in length of the work a height of 6 feet, the next 45 feet shorewards was rebuilt 3 feet in height. Of the next 30 feet the whole of the flooring was renewed, including planking, guards and stringers; a number of new fenders, and six new mooring posts were also put in place.

Spring tides rise 48 feet, neaps 40 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $4,198.65, including the sum of $816 paid as a refund to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of the Marine and Fisheries Department on June 12, 1888.

BARRINGTON HEAD.

The situation of this place is described under Barrington Passage. For many years the people of this community have been compelled to either boat or team all their coal, flour and other necessaries at a large extra expense.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $1,832.22 has been expended in constructing a wharf where loaded schooners would be able to discharge cargo. This wharf is constructed upon the site of the old wharf and consists of two parts, the approach and the main wharf. The approach is a stone bank 100 feet in length, 20 feet in width on top, and has a height of 10 feet at the outer end. The main wharf is built of four stone-filled open-face, log cribs, each 20 feet in length and separated from each other by three spans each 15 feet in length. It has a height at the outer end of 17 feet and a width on top of 25 feet. It is thoroughly fendered and ballasted to the under side of the floor stringers. It is a well-constructed wharf and would compare favourably with any work of a like nature in Canada.

BARRINGTON PASSAGE.

Barrington, Shelburne county, is distant 45 miles south-east of Yarmouth, and 30 miles south-west of Shelburne, and is within 10 miles of Cape Sable, the most southerly point in Nova Scotia. The settlement is a straggling one, covering a distance of about three miles. Its upper part, known as the 'Head,' is situate at the extreme head of Barrington bay, and has a population of about 1,000. The lower part is known as 'the Passage,' situate on the passage between the mainland and Cape Sable island; it has a population of about 700. It is a port of call for the line of steamers plying between Halifax and Yarmouth, and there is a steam ferry running across the passage, about three-quarters of a mile, to Cape Sable island.

In 1888-9 the department began the construction of a wharf, completing it in 1890 at a cost of $7,411. It extends over mud flats, bare at low water, to Sherrow's channel, so-called, and is 944 feet long, 20 feet wide, and has 12 feet of water at its outer end at L.W.O.S.T. The seaward end for 138 feet is built of round-logs, stone-filled, crib-work ; all the remaining portion of the work being of pile bents. There is a gradual rise in the floor from the shore to the end of three feet six inches where the floor is six feet above H.W.O.S.T. At the outer end there is an 'L' 32 feet wide and 72 feet long on the channel, on which is a freight-shed 35 by 20 feet, and a drop landing. In 1892-3 the sum of $600 was expended in constructing a triangular piece of pile wharfing to fill up the angle between the 'L' and the main portion of the work for the purpose of affording more accommodation for the handling of goods and the movement of trucks and teams. In 1898-9 the sum of $400 was expended in strengthening the outer end of this work and in placing some covering. In 1899-1900 the top work of the entire wharf showed such evidence of being in unsafe and dangerous condition that the sum of

$1,162.02 was expended in effecting necessary repairs. At the time it was supposed that many of the old stringers could be again utilized but when the wharf was stripped it was discovered they were unfit for use, the ends being entirely rotted away, and new timber had to be procured. The work, however, was thoroughly performed. Over 80,000 feet of planking, stringers, &c., was purchased for this work ; all the old iron in the work was again utilized and every principle of economy was practiced in order to make as good repair as possible.

During the last fiscal year the further sum of $249.26 was expended on this work. The wharf is now in excellent shape. The entire covering is new, including the stringers and guard-rails. The corners upon which the greatest strain comes were strengthened by means of additional piles and heavy iron straps, and twenty new fenders have been placed along the sides.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $20,150.42.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries, August 5, 1891.

BEAR COVE.

Bear Cove Point, Shelburne county, is situate about six miles west of Barrington, four miles north of Clarks Harbour, and has a poulation of about 400. The nearest wharf is about five miles distant, and as the people are chiefly fishermen, they necessarily require landing facilities for their boats and goods.

During the fiscal year the sum of $1,845.60 was expended in constructing a new wharf, which, when completed, will consist of an approach 57 feet long, 24 feet wide on top, and 9 feet high at the outer end, with a piece of solid, open-faced, stone-filled, log cribwork, 100 feet in length, 19 feet wide, and 19 feet high at the outer end. This work was originally intended to have an 'L' of 30 feet by 10 feet, but after the work progressed, it was foreseen that this could not be finished, and the plan was abandoned. By the abandonment of the "L' there remained about $120 worth of material, which was placed in the work at Clarks Harbour, and this amount will be able to complete the work.

BEAVER RIVER.

Beaver River is a prosperous fishing and farming village of some 400 people, situated on the coast of St. Mary's Bay, 13 miles north of Yarmouth, and on the county line between Digby and Yarmouth. The little stream of the same name which issues here, discharges through a gravel beach, which formerly, when the stream was low, obstructed its mouth and ultimately closed it altogether, so that the water had to find exit by soakage through the gravel.

In the year 1886-7, operations were begun by the department to improve the river mouth and to remedy this defect. A passage was cut through the gravel bank and sea-wall, and a short breakwater was built at the south side of the mouth to catch the gravel and prevent the bank reforming ; besides protecting the river mouth, forms a good, though short, loading pier for vessels during the summer months. This work proving satisfactory, the sum of $1,500 was expended by the department in 1888-9 in further improvement. This consisted of extending the breakwater 100 feet, sheet-piling the northern face of the same, which was exposed to the action of the river and in danger of being undermined, and in extending the short pier on the northern side of the mouth, it being found that storms from the north, at times, threw in a considerable quantity of gravel and made it difficult for fishing boats to enter.

In 1891-2, the rush of water during the freshets having begun to undermine the work, the sum of $450 was expended in close-piling a portion of the river face, and in levelling up and repairing the top, which was leaning over into the stream. In 1899-

1900, the sum of $732.35 was expended in rebuilding the whole top of the work, for a height of from 3 to 5 feet, new fenders being also placed around the whole block.

In 1900-1, an expenditure of $1,080.04 was made in extending the breakwater by the addition of a new block, 30 feet long, 25 feet wide, and of an average height of 19 feet. The older portion of the work was also repaired, new caps, fenders and a small quantity of flooring being placed in position.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,762.30.

BIG BRAS D'OR.

Big Bras d'Or, Victoria county, is on the south side of the channel of the same name, near the entrance into the Atlantic ocean.

With a view of enabling the residents of this locality to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the steamers which ply between Sydney and ports on the Bras d'Or lakes, a public wharf was built in Livingstone's cove, situated on the northern side of Boularderie Island, four miles from its head, and opposite Kelly's cove on the north side of the Big Bras d'Or channel, here a mile in width.

The wharf was completed in 1888-9. It is a block and span structure 150 feet in length and 20 feet in width, with an L at the outer end, 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, giving a length of 60 feet along the channel face, constructed entirely of native timber. The depth at low water at the outer end is 11 feet.

As it was found that the close-piling around the outer block had been completely destroyed by the teredo, below the line of low water, and that the covering was worn out and decayed, and that portions of the cap required renewal, during 1900-1, the sum of $597.71 was expended in close-piling the outer face of the outer block, in placing double walings on the ends of block, and in renewing the covering and the cap-timbers on the outer block and on 6 feet of the approach.

Spring tides rise 2 feet.

The total amount expended on this work to June 30, 1901, is $3,918.12.

BLACK POINT.

Black Point, Shelburne county, is situate about 17 miles south-west of Shelburne, and 15 miles east of Barrington. It has a population of about 500, whose chief pursuits are fishing and farming. Its inhabitants have had no adequate facilities for landing freight, and in the past have been compelled to boat their coal, flour and other necessities for a distance of from five to ten miles.

In the last fiscal year a wharf, to afford landing facilities, was constructed at a cost of $1,826.40. It consists of first, an approach constructed in the form of a rock bank 47 feet long and 24 feet wide on top, and 8 feet high at the outer end; secondly, two blocks of stone-filled open-faced log crib-work each 20 feet in length and separated by a span 13 feet in length; thirdly, 120 feet in length of pile trestle work. The main wharf is 22 feet in width, with the exception of the outer 20 feet which is 42 feet in width over all, and has a depth of about 11 feet at its outer end at L.W.O.S.T. The pile work consists of pile trestle bents, separated 10 feet centre to centre of the piles, and is thoroughly braced, waled and fendered. It is of good substantial workmanship, and although rough in appearance will suit all the purposes for which it is designed.

BLUE ROCK.

Blue Rock, Antigonish county, is situated on the southern coast of St. George's Bay, about 2½ miles to the eastward of the entrance into Tracadie harbour, and 6 miles to the westward of the northern entrance into the Gut of Canso.

A breakwater, extending 316 feet in a south-westerly direction from Blue Cape, for the protection of a boat landing and to make a shelter for fishing boats, was commenced by the department in 1886, and completed in 1889. It is from 16½ to 17 feet wide on top, with a sloping face on the seaward side, sloping 1 to 1, from the top of the work to 1 foot below high water. It was strongly constructed with faces of squared native timber and fully ballasted. The depth at the outer end, at low water springs, was 12 feet, and over the area sheltered from the north and east, from 11 to 5 feet, the height at the outer end is 19 feet.

The face-timbers below the line of low water, having become weakened, and in places destroyed by the teredo, and the ballast in the work having settled during 1892-3-4, the work was reballasted where necessary, the outer end and the seaward face, and for a distance of 15 feet on the inside face, the work was close-fendered and stone protection was placed along the seaward face, the outer end and on 40 feet of the inside face, sloping 1½ to 1 from 1 foot below high water mark on the seaward face and outer end, and 1 to 1 from high water mark on the inside face.

During 1900-1 the sum of $1,971.81 was expended in further repairs to the sloping face, in reballasting, renewing floor-stringers, covering and cap, where necessary, and in raising the stone talus on the seaward side and end, and in extending it on the inside to a distance of 175 feet from the outer end. The talus has been raised up to the level of high water at the faces, sloping 2½ to 1 on the seaward side and end, and 1½ to 1 on the inside face. The amount of stone placed is about 1,200 cubic yards.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $12,036.30.

BOULARDERIE CENTRE.

Boularderie Centre, Victoria county, is on the southern side of the Great Bras d'Or channel, about 8 miles to the westward of its entrance into the Atlantic, and 10 miles to the eastward of its entrance into the Little Bras d'Or lake.

A contract was entered into on April 25, 1901, for the construction of a wharf. The work under contract being 164 feet in length and 20 feet in width, and consisting of an approach of stone, clay and gravel, 10 feet long, of a crib-work abutment 30 feet in length, of two crib-work blocks 20 x 20 feet, and of an outer block 24 x 40 feet, with 20-feet openings between the blocks, spanned and covered over. The abutment and the blocks are to be constructed of round timber laid open-faced, creosoted up to high water and protected all around with fenders, and the faces of the outer block and of the block next to it with close-sheathing.

The depth at extreme low water along the channel face will be 13 feet. Spring tides rise 2 feet.

Up to the end of the present fiscal year the work had not been completed.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $165.94.

BROAD COVE.

Broad Cove is a small and thrifty farming and fishing village of about 350 people, situated on the Atlantic coast, at the southern corner of Lunenburg county, and distant about 20 miles by public road from Bridgewater.

The breakwater, which affords the only shelter to about 20 fishing boats, was built in 1876, by day labour, at a cost of $4,000, of which $3,000 was contributed by the federal and $1,000 by the provincial government. It is a well-built structure of close-faced, stone-filled crib-work, 250 feet long, 22 feet wide and 12 feet high at the outer end, which is about 4 feet above H.W.O.S.T.

In 1894-5 the department expended the sum of $499.99 in thorough repairs. The outer end of the work was raised about 14 inches, new flooring, stringers and planking

were placed on the outer 100 feet in length, and the work was newly sheathed vertically. A number of new fenders and a quantity of ballast was put along the seaward side, and a number of heavy boulders were placed to break the force of the waves.

In 1900-1 an expenditure of $499.93 was made in repairs, consisting of the renewal of 160 feet in length of the top of the shoreward end of the work, including new planking, floor stringers, 300 feet in length of guard timber, 16 new fenders, 60 feet long of 3-inch sheathing on the outer face, a new permanent derrick and about 150 yards of large boulders were placed along the seaward face of the work.

Spring tides rise 7 feet, neaps 5½ feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,999.92.

BURYING ISLAND (CANSO).

Canso Harbour, Guysboro' county, lies at the southern entrance of Chedabucto bay, through which all vessels entering or leaving the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the Gut of Canso must pass, and near the point where the general trend of the coast of Nova Scotia changes from south to west.

It has two entrances, the northern, leading from Chedabucto Bay, and the southern from the Atlantic. Many vessels pass through the harbour in order to avoid going around the dangerous rocks and ledges which lie outside of it. It is also much frequented by Canadian and American fishing vessels, which run in for shelter or to await a change of wind.

The harbour is formed by Piscatiqui, George and Grassy islands on the east, and by Durrell island and the mainland on the west ; Cutler island and the shoals between it and Durrell island protect it from the north, and Burying island and the bar uniting it with Lanigan point, from the south-east.

The clay banks of Burying island have been gradually wasting away until only a small portion of the island remains above high water. Its destruction would have transformed it into a dangerous reef and left the harbour exposed to the swell from the Atlantic. It became necessary, therefore, to protect the remains of the island by a breakwater. This work was begun in 1880 and finished in 1882. It is 290 feet long and 21 feet wide, constructed of strongly-framed crib-work, fully ballasted and covered with large stone, with sloping spurs at the ends on the seaward side, 18 feet in length and 16 feet in width, covered with 3-inch plank.

The work stood remarkably well, as up to the end of the fiscal year 1899-1900, no expenditure had been made on it, since its completion.

During the year 1900-1 the sum of $34.60 was expended in replacing 796 feet B.M. of the covering of the spurs and in placing 6 x 3-inch pieces of timber over the ends of the covering.

Spring tides rise 6½ feet, and neaps 4½ feet.

The total expenditure on this work is $9,034.60.

CANADA CREEK.

Canada Creek, also called Black Rock, King's county, is a small fishing and farming village of about 150 people, on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, 60 miles east of Digby Gut, and 8 miles west of Hall's Harbour.

The harbour is formed by two piers or breakwaters built one on either side of the mouth of a small stream. That on the east side, which is entirely detached from the shore, serves merely as a breakwater, and was built by the department in 1878-9, at a cost of $3,000. It is 150 feet long, 25 feet wide on top, and from 12 to 15 feet high, substantially built of round-log crib-work, close-faced, well ballasted and fendered. The breakwater on the western side, originally 248 feet long, which serves both as a breakwater and a landing pier, was built before confederation at the joint expense of

the inhabitants and the provincial government. It is built of round-log crib-work, the seaward face being protected by a close sheathing of flatted spars. In 1874, it was extensively repaired at a cost of $2,500. In 1884, further repairs were made, and a new block 57 feet long by 10 wide, was built on the seaward side of the shore end. In the winter of 1889-90 the outer 100 feet in length was completely wrecked, and other minor damage caused by severe gales. The shortening of the structure caused the gravel to wash around its end, and fill up the berth for vessels in the bed of the stream along its eastern side. In 1892-3 the department built a new block of crib-work on the outer end of the old work, 50 feet long, 14 feet wide on top, and from 8 to 11 feet high between the outer end of the existing work and the remains of the old. This block was totally destroyed in November, 1899.

In 1900-1 an expenditure of $1,928.09 was made in repairing the work, and in extending it by building a new block 34 feet long, 30 feet wide, and at the outer end 28 feet in extreme height. At the close of the fiscal year this new block was not quite complete, lacking floor, fenders and break.

Spring tides rise here about thirty-eight feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $11,813.88, including a refund of $550 to the provincial government.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

CAPE NEGRO.

Cape Negro island, Shelburne county, is situated at the entrance of Negro harbour, and is about midway between Shelburne Harbour and Cape Sable. The island, which is higher than the adjacent mainland, and distant about one mile, is two miles and a half in extreme length from north-west to south-east. It is divided into two sections of nearly equal size by a narrow neck or spit of shingle and gravel which is dry at all times of tide, and which is protected from destruction by beach protection. Communication with the mainland is maintained by small boats, the landing place on the island being on the extreme northern point of its north-eastern half. As this landing place is on a straight open beach, fully exposed to gales, from the east and south-east, it was protected many years ago by the construction of a block of crib-work, reaching from high to low water mark in order that boats might be able to land during heavy weather. In 1892 this work being much decayed and out of repair, it was rebuilt by the department. The new work, which was built directly on the site of the old, was 80 feet long, 6 feet wide on top, and about 8 feet high battering front and back It was built of round-log crib-work and filled and backed with stone ballast. On the leaward side are provided skids of round spars, forming a sort of launchway, 16 feet wide. This work is built altogether too low to protect this launchway or landing and in the last fiscal year the sum of $271.69 was expended in repairing the old work and in raising its height from one to five feet. Next year this work will be extended a further length of 45 feet, and when this latter work is completed the landing will be adequately protected.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $975.05.

CAPE COVE.

Cape Cove, or Cape St. Mary, Digby county, is situated on the east coast of the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, near the entrance of St. Marys Bay. It is 19 miles north of Yarmouth and 27 south of Weymouth. It has a population of about 150 people, engaged chiefly in fishing; it is one of the best fishing stations on the coast of St. Mary's Bay, cod, haddock, and herring being caught in abundance.

A breakwater for the protection of the fishing fleet was begun about the year 1840 and built, in sections, by the inhabitants, aided from time to time by small grants,

amounting in all to about $1,200, from the provincial government. In 1881-3 the department expended $4,499.47 in making extensive repairs and renewals, part of the work under these appropriations being the construction of a buttress built of round-log crib-work 50 feet long and 15 feet wide to support the middle of the southern face of the work where a breach had been made by eating away of the face-logs by the limnoria, and the action of the heavy seas. The work is 300 feet long, 25 feet wide on top, and 24 feet high at the outer end.

In 1900-1 the sum of $750.99 was expended in rebuilding a gap in the middle of the work made by the storm of March 1, 1900.

Spring tides rise about 18 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $7,618.86, including a refund of $1,304.38 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

CARIBOU ISLAND.

Caribou Island, Pictou county, is on the Northumberland strait, 5 miles to the westward of the entrance to Pictou harbour.

Caribou harbour, sheltered by Caribou island and a smaller island lying to the eastward of it, is an extensive place 6 miles in length and one mile in width, but the water is shallow.

The principal entrance between the two islands has only a depth of 4 feet at extreme low water, and the flats between the mainland and the western extremity of Caribou island are dry at extreme low water, except in a few small channels.

A causeway of brush and stone 1,330 feet in length and 18 feet wide on top, between the mainland and the western extremity of the island, commenced in 1890-1, was, after the completion of the work undertaken in 1894-5, up to the level of ordinary high water over 560 feet of its length, and about 1½ feet below that level over the remaining 770 feet. In 1897 a breach was made through the work near its western extremity, where the bottom was scoured to a depth of about 4 feet at low water, and the top of the low portion, 560 to 1,300 feet from the west end, was disturbed in places particularly at a point 600 to 670 feet from the west end where it was carried away to within 1½ feet of low water.

Spring tides rise 6 feet, neaps 4 feet.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $1,305.60 was expended in filling in the breaches in the brush and stone work, and in raising the work to about the level of ordinary high water.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $2,886.20.

CHEBOGUE HARBOUR.

Chebogue Harbour, Yarmouth county, is situated about 7 miles south of the town of Yarmouth. Near its mouth, and surrounded by Fox island, Beal island, Perry island, Jacko island, and Shortliff point, is a small but well sheltered anchorage or roadstead that offers shelter to a considerable number of fishing boats and other small craft engaged in fishing and general trade. The anchorage is partly protected from the south by Fox island, but its western portion, which is mainly dry at low water and much used at or near high water by boats plying between Chebogue point and other ports, and by other craft, is guarded by a gravel bar or beach. The beach is some 800 feet long, about 20 feet wide from high water to high water, and 4 to 5 feet high above H.W.O.S.T. This beach, being of loose water-worn gravel, was gradually wearing away and moving northwards under the action of southerly seas. To preserve the beach, and the anchorage north of it, the department in 1900-1 expended the sum of $1,798.34, in building 360 feet in length of beach protection work. The crib-work is 8½ feet high, 8 feet wide on top, plumb on the beach or shoreward face, battering 1 in 4 on the back or harbour side, and substantially built of round logs, well bolted, fendered and filled with ballast.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $2,655.08.

CHEGOGGIN.

Chegoggin, Yarmouth county, is a small fishing and farming village, with a population of a couple of hundred people, situated on the Bay of Fundy coast, about 5 miles north of Yarmouth. The little bay of the same name is one-third of a mile north and south, and about the same width east and west, fully exposed to the south-west, but sheltered from every other quarter ; it is dry at low water, but at high tide has a depth of from 12 to 14 feet.

Over half a century ago, a breakwater was built by the proprietors of the marsh in a position immediately to the west of the present work ; it was totally destroyed about twenty years ago, not a vestige of it being visible to-day.

In the winter of 1895-6 the inhabitants, aided by a grant of $45 from the municipal council, built a small breakwater, 80 feet long, 12½ feet wide and from 6 to 11 feet high, on the south side of the stream's outlet. In 1899-1900 the sum of $598.12 was expended in lengthening the breakwater by the addition of a new block 60 feet long, 15 feet wide and from 10 to 13 feet high. It is cheaply but substantially built of round-log crib-work of the usual type.

In 1900-1 the breakwater was further extended a length of 51 feet at a cost of $692.21. The new block is 11 feet wide on top, with side batters of 1 in 12, and from 12 to 13 feet high. In addition to the extension, a piece of the shoreward end of the work was rebuilt, 30 feet long, 8 feet wide and from 7 to 9 feet high, at a cost of $88.03.

Spring tides rise 16 feet, neaps 13.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,378.36.

CHESTER.

Chester, Lunenburg county, is a village of about 1,000 people engaged in fishing, farming and general trade, situated at the head of Mahone bay, 45 miles south-west from Halifax. During the summer season a steamer, plying between Halifax and Lunenburg, makes weekly calls. It is a place of some importance, owing to its fine situation and beautiful scenery. It is well known and frequented as a summer resort.

In 1864-5 the provincial government, at a cost of about $3,000, dug a boat passage or canal through the isthmus joining the mainland and Peninsula point, about half a mile south of the village, to enable the inhabitants of the western shore of Chester basin to more easily reach Chester harbour. The passage is about 200 feet long, 14 feet wide and from 2 to 8 feet deep. In 1885-6, the passage having filled in considerably, the department expended the sum of $246.76 in reopening it and protecting the sides with rough stone walling. In 1886-7 the sum of $449.71 was expended in again opening the passage and in repairing the walls on either side.

In 1900-1 the sum of $250 was expended in again removing the accumulated sand and gravel, and in repairing and extending the side walling.

Spring tides rise 6 feet, neaps 5 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $986.47.

CHIPMAN BROOK.

The harbour at Chipman Brook, King's county, is formed by the mouth of a small stream which issues on the south shore of the Bay of Funday, half way betwen Hall's Harbour and Canada Creek, or about three miles from each place.

About the year 1857 a public wharf, 175 feet long and 25 feet wide, was built at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the provincial government. Since the Public Works Department has had charge and control of this work, numerous expenditures have been made in repairs and renewals.

In 1899-1900 the sum of $1,000, and in 1900-1 a further sum of $1,485.47, was expended in extensive renewals and repairs. The work done under these two expendi-

tures consists of the reflooring of the whole work, the fendering and close-sheathing of the seaward face and outer end, and the construction of a break on the seaward side; also, the building of a triangular-shaped piece of work to fill the gap on the inner or eastern side, 104 feet long, 15 feet wide on one end, tapering to nothing on the other, and from 11 to 14 feet high. This new piece has been solidly constructed of round-log crib-work, well fendered and filled solid with stone ballast.

Spring tides rise about 38 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $10,152.80.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

CHURCH POINT.

Church Point, Digby county, is situated on the south-east side of St. Mary's Bay, 9 miles south-west from Weymouth. It has a population of 200 people engaged in farming and fishing.

The works, which consist of a wharf, a retaining wall, and a breakwater, appear to have been built between the years 1856 and 1866, at the joint expense of the provincial government and the inhabitants, the expenditure of the government having been $1,055.66. In 1875-6, the department expended the sum of $2,000, the inhabitants contributing an equal amount, in repairing the northern face and in building an ell 72 feet long by 20 feet wide at right angles to it, with the object of preventing the gravel from working around the outer end. The movement of gravel, which is from south to north, has always been more or less of a difficulty and a detriment to the port. In 1890-1, the gravel having worked around the outer end of the breakwater and formed a bar across the entrance to the loading berth, a small groyne, 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, was built, projecting at right angles from the outer or north-west corner of the breakwater. This groyne was extended in 1894-5 a further distance of 30 feet, and in 1896-7 it was again extended by a length of 120 feet and width of 16 to 25 feet, by a height of 10 to 22 feet, all of round-log crib-work. The sluice gates at the head of the dock, where the fresh water stream makes exit, were rebuilt in order to command the stream to scour away the gravel from alongside the wharf front.

In 1900-1, the sum of $116.69 was expended in rebuilding 63 feet in length of the wharf front, 16 feet high and from 10 to 20 feet wide, 35 feet of this length being close-piled. The sluiceway was entirely rebuilt, fitted with double lifting gates instead of single. The floor of the sluice was lowered 3 feet and an apron extending 13 feet up stream and 50 feet down stream, was constructed of 3-inch plank, well spiked to heavy stringers, bedded in closely packed stone and close-piled at both ends to prevent scour.

Spring tides rise about 22 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $10,557.81, including a refund of $1,692 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

CLARK'S HARBOUR.

Clark's Harbour, Shelburne county, is a prosperous and important fishing village of twelve to fifteen hundred people, situate on the south-west side of Cape Sable island. It is the only village of any size and importance on the island and occupies the position of the second best fishing town in Nova Scotia, the total value of the fishing industry in 1900 being somewhere in the vicinity of $450,000. During the summer, the steamers plying between Yarmouth and intermediate points along the coast, call; whilst there are owned in the place a fleet of from 15 to 20 schooners ranging from 8 to 115 tons, with a supplementary fleet of over 200 smaller vessels, ranging from 2 to 20 tons. The depth of water at low tide at the head of the wharf is from seven to nine feet.

During the fiscal year 1899-1900 the department commenced the construction of a breakwater, the whole length of which was to be 680 feet with a width on top of 16 feet, and a height of 9 feet at its outer end.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $3,711.63 was expended and the sum of $5,400 is now being expended in completing the work. At the end of the fiscal year the work was completed for a length of 410 feet. It is 16 feet wide on top, and has a depth at the outer end of 17½ feet. The portion of the work completed is built entirely of rough, hand-laid stone and has a slope on the outer side of one vertical to two horizontal and on the inner side of one to one.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,788.27.

CLEMENTSPORT.

Clementsport, Annapolis county, is a village of about 1,000 people, situated near the mouth of the Moose river which enters the Annapolis basin 8 miles south-west of Annapolis, and 12 miles north-east of Digby.

In 1900-1 the department expended the sum of $500.05 in widening, straightening and deepening by hand digging the vessel channel in the tidal mouth of the river. The excavation extends for a distance of about 300 feet above, and the same distance below, the railway bridge, the material removed consisting of gravel and mud. The additional width given to the channel is from 10 to 25 feet, the additional depth being from 1 to 3 feet; the channel was also straightened by cutting off several projecting points.

COMEAU'S HILL.

Comeau's Hill, Yarmouth county, is the name of a straggling settlement of some two or three hundred people, situated on the west side and close to the extremity of the peninsula between Chebogue harbour and Goose Bay, about 15 miles south south-west from Yarmouth, the county town. It is conveniently situated as regards the fishing industry of a considerable district, and is the headquarters of a fleet of some 30 or 40 boats.

In 1900-1 the department expended the sum of $1,000 in building a breakwater 135 feet long, 16 to 20 feet wide on top, and 12 feet high at the outer end. The whole work is constructed of granite boulders, the inner or harbour face being of split boulders laid with a smooth battered face of about 1 in 12, the outer or seaward face of round and irregular shaped rocks with a slope of 1½ or 2 to 1. The work, so far as it goes, answers its purpose admirably, and is a permanent and satisfactory job.

Spring tides rise 12 feet, neaps 10 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,000.

COMEAUVILLE.

Comeauville is a straggling settlement of some 200 or 300 people engaged in fishing and farming, situated on the eastern shore of the Bay of Fundy, 35 miles south-west from Digby, the county town.

The wharf, which was built many years before confederation, was partially or wholly destroyed about 1878, and thereafter abandoned by the department. During the next 10 or 15 years it was partially repaired by private parties. It appears that at the time that it was destroyed the inhabitants petitioned for a grant of $4,000 to $5,000 for the purpose of restoring the work and the money was voted. Before work was begun, however, Mr. Campbell, then federal member for the county, died, and the money was diverted to repairing the breakwater at Little Brook, which the inhabitants

seem to have called 'Comeauville' or 'Comeau's,' for the purpose of deceiving the department, and securing the appropriation. The departmental reports show expenditures at 'Comeauville' of $3,135.56 in 1887-8, and of $4 in 1888-9, but it is probable that these amounts were actually expended at Little Brook. Comeauville is a mile and a quarter north from Saulnierville, and 1¾ south of Little Brook.

In 1900-1 the sum of $4,346.02 was expended in extensive renewals, repairs and improvements. A gap of 75 feet in length between the shore end and the outer block was rebuilt in solid crib-work to replace the old delapidated work destroyed by the storm of March 1, 1900. This new block is from 20 to 24 feet in width, from 4 to 18 feet in height, thoroughly well and substantially built of round-log crib-work, filled solid with ballast and sheathed on the seaward side with 6-inch sawed spruce. On the seaward side also a break has been erected 4 feet high. An extension to the breakwater was built, 37 feet long, 28 feet wide and from 20 to 22 feet high; this new block is strongly built of round-log crib-work of the usual type, close-sheathed on the seaward face and the outer end, well fendered and filled solid with ballast. In addition to this the top of the old work for 57 feet shorewards was rebuilt a height of 5 to 8 feet. The bottom of this portion was sound enough to carry a new top while the upper part was much decayed and practically a wreck.

Work was also commenced on the extension shorewards of the breakwater to replace the very old work destroyed some 20 or more years ago.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $7,485.58.

COW BAY (PORT MORIEN).

Cow Bay, Cape Breton county, is on the eastern coast of Cape Breton island, about 18 miles to the eastward of the entrance to Sydney harbour.

A breakwater, built by the owners of the Gowrie mines, on the north side of the bay, came under charge of the department in 1873. It was originally 1,386 feet in length and about 44 feet in width, and had a depth at the outer end, at low water, of 17 feet.

The breakwater was seriously damaged during the great gale of August 24, 1873, and was subsequently reconstructed. Extensive repairs and improvements were made nearly every year up to 1895, when it consisted of 220 feet of old work, protected on the seaward side by a beach of shingle and boulders; 360 feet of old work 44 feet in width, with a new inner face work, and a break on the seaward side built over the remains of the old work; and 806 feet of inner work and of counterforts and connecting outer face works, placed about 22 feet apart and connected by tie-walls with the spaces filled with earth and stone ballast. The work from 1,128 feet, from the inner end to the outer end, was badly damaged in February, 1895, and was subsequently destroyed.

During the years 1897-8 and 1898-9 the sum of $14,988.40 was expended in repairing and strengthening the outer face works from 1,128 feet from the inner end, inwards; and in 1899-1900 $3,409.10 was expended in nearly completing the renewal of the stringers and covering of 534 feet of the inner face work (581 to 1,115 feet from the inner end) and in repairing and strengthening the outer face works.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $6,965.09 was expended in completing repairs undertaken in 1899-1900: in repairing and strengthening the work, 537 to 581 feet from the inner end; in constructing a crib-work block 15 by 20 feet on the seaward side, 220 feet from the inner end; in repairing and close-piling portions of the seaward face damaged while repairs were in progress; and in constructing and placing on the seaward side and at the outer end 255 cubic yards of concrete in blocks of from 7 to 11 tons.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, including $25,000 for purchase of breakwater, is $221,610.56.

This work was transferred to the control of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

CRIBBIN'S POINT.

Cribbin's Point, Antigonish county, is on the west side of St. George's bay, 8 miles to the southward of Cape George, and 5 miles to the northward of the entrance to Antigonish harbour.

The wharf, completed in 1891-2, extends 300 feet in a southerly direction from the point, and has an approach 195 feet in length. It is 20 feet in width, on top, for a distance of 120 feet from the inner end, and 30 feet for the remaining 180 feet ; the inner 50 feet being of stone, and the outer 250 feet of close-faced timber work, fully ballasted.

The face-timbers having become weakened by the ravages of the teredo, during the years 1896-7-8-9, the outer end, the seaward face for a distance of 20 feet and the inside face for a distance of 10 feet from the outer end were close-piled with creosoted timber piling ; a talus of quarried stone was placed on the seaward side over a distance of 180 feet from the outer end ; the work was reballasted where necessary, and a timber 'break' 100 feet in length and 2½ feet in height, above the cap timber, was constructed on the seaward side of the inner end of the wharf to prevent the sand from washing on to the work.

A sum of $1,000 was appropriated for expenditure during 1899-1900 towards the construction of an extension, and the amount was expended in obtaining a portion of the creosoted timber required for the substructure of the proposed work.

During the year 1900-1 the sum of $3,079.98 was expended in procuring the balance of the timber required for the extension and in repairing the outer end of the old work, which was almost destroyed during the severe gales in the autumn of 1900. The repairs consisted in the reconstruction of the top of the outer end of the wharf for a distance of 66 feet and to an average depth of 8 feet, and in placing heavy quarried stone in the talus on the seaward side of the reconstructed work.

As the sand at the end of the wharf, at which originally there were 11 feet of water, at low-water springs, had made up to a height of about 6 feet since its completion, it was deemed advisable to found the extension on the original bottom, and for that purpose the dredge *George McKenzie* was engaged from May 30 to July 12 in dredging out the foundation of the new work and the approaches thereto, at a cost of $1,604.44.

The total expenditure on this work up to June 30, 1901, not including the cost of dredging, is $15,634.12.

This work was transferred to control of Marine and Fisheries on October 2, 1895.

DIGBY.

Digby, the capital of the county of Digby, with a population of about 1,500, is beautifully situated on the south-western end of the Annapolis basin. It is an important station on the Dominion Atlantic railway, 67 miles north from Yarmouth, 150 miles from Halifax, 20 miles from Annapolis, and is also a port of call for the daily steamer of the Dominion Atlantic railway plying between Digby and St. John. The harbour is open at all seasons, and well protected from nearly all quarters ; storms, however, from the north and north-east, drive a heavy sea against the pier, and if at such times, there be much drift ice in the basin, the structure is likely to suffer damage.

The first pier was built by the government of Nova Scotia some years before confederation, and was nearly destroyed by the gales which swept the Bay of Fundy in 1866-7. In 1869, to aid in rebuilding the work, the sum of $2,920 was granted by parliament and transferred to be expended by the provincial government. The pier, as

then built, was of pile-bents 12 feet apart for 560 feet, next a block of crib-work 80 feet long, 45 feet wide, the southern half of which sloped so as to form an incline rendered necessary by the great rise and fall of the tide (27 at springs.) This incline was finished by a block 170 feet long by 22 feet wide, the northern half of this portion of the pier being all of pile-bents 8 feet apart. The outer end of the pier consisted of a block of 56 feet long, 45 feet wide and about 40 feet high. The whole of the northern face was close-piled, the total length of the structure being 870 feet.

In 1872, the sum of $1,650 was expended by the department in completing and repairing the pier. In 1874, a number of piles and braces were renewed, the outer block newely fendered, and new joists and planking laid for the total length During the gale of February 22, 1879, a schooner loaded with produce for the West Indies parted her cable and was swept bodily through the pier carrying away a length of 130 feet, which was rebuilt at a cost of $2,367.73. In 1881-2, the sum of $888.57 was expended in renewing a few piles and other timbers that had been eaten away by limnoria.

In December, 1885, the outer end of the pier was destroyed by a severe gale, and in 1885-6, the sum of $1,945.62 was expended in repairs. In 1886-7, a further amount of $767.62 was spent on the same repairs. In 1887-8, the sum of $7,467.68 was expended in the construction of a block 40 x 40 feet on the site of the displaced outer block ; of an inclined landing 26 feet wide and 80 feet long between the new outer block and the undestroyed inner portion of the pier, and the building of a roadway on pile and frame bents connecting the whole work with the new outer block. In January, 1888, operations were begun towards the rebuilding of the pier to its original length, and the departmental report for the year 1888-9 shows an expenditure of $4,498.14. The new work consisted of a block 45 x 45 feet to replace the former one. It is built of round timber with double sets of face-logs, and is fully ballasted ; it is 45 feet high, and connected with the older portions of the pier by a crib-work inclined landing, over the top of which a deck wharf is carried on heavy frame bents. The inclined landing and its superstructure is 25 feet wide. The inshore or pile-work section was strengthened and repaired in places, and parts of the worn and decayed plank covering were renewed. In 1889-90, heavy piles were driven along both the northern and southern sides of a centre block, which was shifted and damaged by a storm in December, 1885, to prevent any further movement. In 1890-1 and again in 1891-2, small expenditures were made in general repairs.

In 1890, a contract was entered into for the construction of a landing pier on a new site, viz., on the north side of the 'Racquet,' about a mile to the northward of the present pier and the town of Digby. For this purpose a quantity of timber and iron had been procured by the contractor. Owing, however, to numerous delays, and the death of the contractor, the intention of building this new pier was abandoned, and it was decided instead to repair and reconstruct the present pier, utilizing, as much as possible, the timber and iron belonging to the estate of the deceased contractor. The works of reconstruction were carried out by day labour at a cost of $15,248.15.

In April, 1894, a length of 330 feet of the close piling along the north side of the pier together with the caps and walings for the same distance, and about ninety of the main outside bearing and fender piles were destroyed by a violent gale. In order to save the balance of the structure from the scouring action of the under-tow, set up by the sheet piling, the rest of it was immediately cut out, and the sheet-piling and other timber that had been knocked adrift was saved and piled up on the inner wharf. Subsequently in May and June, 1894, the sum of $1,410.03 was expended in making good the damage done by the April storm. The sheet-piling having proved a mistake, it was not replaced, but about ninety new heavy piles were driven and thoroughly braced and bolted.

In 1895-6 the sum of $4,341.99 was applied in filling with substantial, close-piled trestle work, a space or recess on the north side of the pier near its outer end, 210 feet long by an average width of 17 feet, and in raising from two to three feet and renewing the entire floor of the outer 225 feet in length.

In 1896-7 the sum of $3,132.89 was applied to the reconstruction of the southern half of the shore end of the pier for a length of 450 feet in substantial pile work; the new work was covered with 6-inch plank and securely capped, fendered and braced.

In the year 1898-9 the sum of $579.80 was expended in the renewal and repair of the outer south corner of the pier which was damaged by being struck by the Dominion Atlantic Railway steamship *Prince Rupert* during a south-east blow in April, 1899. In addition to this 40 feet in length of the inclined slope was replanked with 6-inch plank, and a couple of new fender-piles were bolted in position.

In 1900-1 the sum of $2,000 was expended in necessary renewals. The work done consists of the replanking of the wide part of the inclined slope 125 feet long by 25 feet wide, the narrow part, 87 feet long by 17 feet wide, and a portion of the floor of the main wharf 18 by 22 feet, with 6-inch spruce deals.

In addition to this an open shed, 100 feet long by 33 feet 6 inches wide, was erected on the outer end of the present shed and office, and over the inclined slip to protect freight when landed from steamers.

The importance of this pier may be judged from the fact that the annual collections for wharfage dues now amount to about $2,500 per annum.

Spring tides rise 24 feet, neaps about 20 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $72,275.42, including refund of $11,632 to provincial government in 1887-8, besides an expenditure of $4,192.02 for dredging.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

EAGLE HEAD.

Eagle Head, Queen's county, is a fishing and farming settlement of about 200 people, situate on the eastern side of Eagle bay on the Atlantic coast, about 8 miles north-east of Liverpool. Several years previous to 1883 the provincial government built a stone breakwater 195 feet long and 20 to 25 feet wide on top.

During the year 1883 the Department of Public Works extended the work a length of 125 feet at a cost of $2,500. It was then 320 feet long, from 20 to 27 feet wide on top, 16 feet high at the outer end, and the seaward and inner face sloped 1½ to 1 respectively. The top of the work was four feet above H.W.O.S.T. This breakwater is a great boon to the fishermen of the locality, affording protection to a fishing fleet comprising about 30 small boats, flats and whalers. They take, on an average, about 40 quintals of fish each annually.

Since 1894 this work has been more or less damaged, each year the damage becoming greater until it is doubtful if the work would have stood another winter.

In the year 1900-1 repairs were made and an extension of the breakwater built. The work consisted of replacing the top 4 feet of the old work, extending the new work a distance of 90 feet, and rip-rapping the outside of the entire structure. The new work is 90 feet in length, 32 feet in width on top, 56 feet at the bottom, and averages 16 feet in height. The same style of work as that used in the old structure was adopted with the exception that better material was procured, and much more careful work was performed. The top was most carefully laid, and the whole work takes the form of rough rubble masonry. It is proposed during the coming fiscal year to extend the work a distance of 30 feet more.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $3,388.13.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $7,232.05.

EAST CHEZZETCOOK.

East Chezzetcook, Halifax county, is situated on the east side of Chezzetcook inlet, with a population of about 800, principaly engaged in fishing, farming and mining. The residents have always suffered much inconvenience in landing supplies, as the shore is separated from the narrow chanel by mud and sand flats from half ebb to half high water.

To obviate this inconvenience, the construction of a wharf was commenced in May, 1900, to be 182 feet in length, 23 to 24 feet in width and 17 feet in height at the end. The first 70 feet is a stone bank, then 112 feet consisting of 12 trestle bents, 10 feet apart, strongly braced and waled ; the first bent is placed butting the outer end of the stone work. The work will reach the shoreward or eastern edge of the channel.

On account of the difficulty in obtaining a pile-driver, it become necessary to construct one.

The wharf is of excellent workmanship, is easy of approach and should accommodate any size vessel which should now use the inlet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,729.45.

EASTERN PASSAGE.

Eastern Passage, Halifax county, is situated about five miles south-east of Dartmouth, on the eastern side of Halifax harbour. It is an important fishing village of some five or six hundred people, whose chief pursuits are fishing and farming. A small brook which empties into a cove at this place kept a channel open for boats, but during the past three or four years the beach which protected the cove in which this channel is situate has been gradually moving inward, so that in a few years, unless arrested in its inward progress, the cove and beach will be useless.

In order to protect the beach, a long, low barrier was constructed, consisting of two rows of posts driven into the sand to a depth of from 4 to 5 feet, and having a common height of 3 feet above H.W.O.S.T. These posts were separated longitudinally 6 feet, and small logs were used as laterals. Loose brush and stone filled up the spaces, so that it was practically constructed of a light quality of stone-filled crib-work. This protection is 802 feet in length, 8 feet wide on top, and ranges from 6 to 8 feet in height. In order to prevent the beach from working around the outside end of this barrier, a spur 30 feet in length, 8 feet wide and 3 feet high, together with a break 300 feet in length, 6 feet wide on top and 5 feet in height, were constucted. The channel was deepened, 1,500 feet in length and 30 in width, to an average depth of 2 feet, whilst one section, 100 feet in length, was excavated an additional width of 30 feet, thus making this section 60 feet wide. The character of the workmanship is excellent ; it stood the last winter without any damage, and is adequately suited to the purposes for which it was designed.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $2,000.

Spring tides rise 6 feet, neaps 5 feet.

EAST PORT MEDWAY.

East Port Medway, Queen's county, is a settlement of about 300 people, situate about four miles north-east of Port Medway proper, on the east side of Port Medway harbour.

About the year 1860 the provincial government built a wharf which was used as a ferry landing, as well as accommodating the other requirements of the inhabitants.

In the fall of 1900 this wharf was reconstructed at a cost of $1,669.25. The old structure was entirely removed ; the rock bank, which formerly was 26 feet in length, is now extended to a length of 76 feet, with a width of 25 feet on top, and height of 10 feet at the outer end. From this point four cribs, each 20 feet long, separated by spans 18 feet in length, with a common width of 22 feet on top, have been constructed. The structure is very economically built of cribs of round logs, filled with ballast and properly fendered and covered with a good, substantial covering.

ECUM SECUM.

Ecum Secum Inlet, Guysboro county, is on the southern or Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, 9 miles to the westward of Liscomb harbour, and near the boundary line between the counties of Guysboro and Halifax.

In order to make a shelter for fishing boats, and at the same time to enable steamers and vessels to call, on December 17, 1900, a contract was entered into for the construction of a public wharf.

The work under contract is 160 feet in length and 22 feet in width on top, with an 'L' on the eastern side of the outer end, 22 x 22 feet, and is a continuous native timber structure, fully ballasted, double fendered on the seaward face, the end and around the 'L,' and single fendered on the inside face; close-sheathed on the seaward face for a distance of 60 feet from the outer end, on the outer end and on the eastern face of the 'L.' The depth of water at the outer end, at low water springs, will be 10 feet. Spring tides rise 6 feet.

The materials necessary for the construction of the work were procured by the contractors, but no work had been done by the end of the fiscal year.

P.S.—The work of construction was commenced on August 1, and fully completed on October 5, ultimo.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $99.30.

ENGLISHTOWN.

Englishtown, Victoria county, is situated on the southern shore of, and immediately within the entrance to St. Ann's harbour (a fine basin 7 miles in length, about 2 miles in width, and carrying a depth of about 50 feet), at the head of St. Ann's bay, on the north-east coast of Cape Breton island.

On August 23, 1899, a contract was entered into for the construction of a wharf. The work of construction was commenced on May 29, 1900, and was completed in accordance with plan and specification on August 11 of the same year.

The wharf is 235 feet in length and consists of an approach 27½ feet in length and 20 feet in width on top, of 5 crib-work blocks each 20 x 20 feet, and of an outer block 20 x 40 feet, with openings between the blocks of 17½ feet. The blocks are constructed of round timber, laid open-faced with creosoted timber substructure, fully ballasted and fendered, and sheathed on the western faces, the outer end, and on the eastern face of the outer block.

The depth at extreme low water at the outer end, or along the channel face, is 12 feet.

Spring tides rise 5 feet.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $2,836.08.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,597.39.

ESKASONI.

Eskasoni, Cape Breton county, is on the north side of East bay, an arm of the Great Bras d'Or lake, and about half-way between the head of the bay and Benacadie point, at the entrance to the lake.

On December 11, 1899, a report was submitted on the construction of a pile wharf, and its cost was estimated at $2,100. This amount was granted for expenditure during 1900-1, and plan and specification for the proposed works were prepared.

The works specified consist of a pile-wharf and approach thereto, of a total length of 200 feet, and include a native round timber shore abutment, 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, and a pile-wharf, 140 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a pile-head 40 x 20 feet, all bearing piles to be of creosoted timber. The depth of water at the outer end, at low water lake level will be 10½ feet and at high lake level 11⅞ feet.

Tenders were asked for this work, and received, but the work was not let.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $64.07.

FOX ISLAND.

Fox Island, Halifax county, is situated on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, about 13 miles east of Halifax and about 900 feet from the mainland. It is a very small island, being some 3 or 4 acres in extent, and no point on it is more than 6 feet above H.W.O.S.T. It has no permanent inhabitants, but during the summer season is used as a fishing station by a number of fishermen. Until 1879 it was connected with the mainland by a shingle and gravel bar, which being bare at all times of tide, was used as a road for carts hauling supplies to the settlement on the island. Besides serving as a road the beach with the island formed a harbour for fishing boats. During the early part of 1880 the sea broke through this beach, and these inroads continued until 1885, when the beach ceased to afford adequate shelter or to serve as a means of communication between the mainland and the island.

To restore its usefulness the department in 1886-7 built beach protection works, extending over the whole length of the beach for a distance of 935 feet. This work consisted of round timber crib-work battering 1 to 4 on the sides, 13 feet wide on top, from 4 to 6 feet high with a stone slope of 2 to 1 on each side, extending up to 2 feet below the top. The whole crib-work was filled with stone to the level of the top timber.

In 1892 an extension was built 252 feet in length in order to protect the main part of the island.

During the past year the sum of $1,243.63 was expended in rebuilding 410 feet in length with an average width of 12½ feet and a height of 6 feet. This work has been well and strongly built, and should prove durable and be in good repair for several years to come.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,107.42.

FRIAR'S HEAD.

Friar's Head, Inverness county, is on the west coast of Cape Breton island, 6 miles to the northward of the entrance to Margaree harbour.

Of the amount appropriated for expenditure in 1900-1, the sum of $494.50 was expended in June in procuring part of the cement and other materials required in the construction of a concrete breakwater 90 feet in length, 4 feet in width on top, and 8 feet in height from 1 foot above low water; designed to close an opening in a ledge of rock lying parallel to the shore at a fishing station near Friar's Head, and affording partial shelter to a small wharf and to the anchorage for boats.

GABARUS.

Gabarus bay, on the Atlantic coast of Cape Breton island, is 5 miles wide at the entrance between White Point and Cape Gabarus, and extends inland 5 miles.

On September 5, 1900, a contract was entered into for the construction of a breakwater at Harbour point, near the head of the bay. The contract is for a work 190 feet in length, including an inner section 70 feet in length and 16 feet in width on top, of round native timber laid open-faced and close-fendered on the seaward side; an outer section 120 feet in length and 24 feet in width on top, of squared timber, close-faced (the substructure to be of creosoted and the superstructure of native timber), and close-fendered on the seaward side, at the outer end, and on the inner side for a distance of 15 feet from the outer end. The top of the covering to be 5 feet above extreme high water, and the depth at extreme low water at the inner and outer ends of the second section, to be respectively 1 foot and 12½ feet.

Spring tides rise 5 feet.

Up to the end of the fiscal year the creosoted timber and part of the native timber for the work under contract had been delivered, but construction had not been commenced.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $179.65.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,294.65.

GEORGEVILLE.

Georgeville, Antigonish county, is on the southern shore of Northumberland strait, 6½ miles south-west from Cape George.

The wharf, as completed in 1891-2, was 207 feet long and 20 feet wide, with an 'L' 20 x 20 feet, making a width of 40 feet at the outer end, but during 1896-7-8 an extension 44 feet in length, 40 feet in width, with an 'L' 20 x 24 feet, was added thereto, making a width of 60 feet at the outer end. The total length of the wharf is now 251 feet, and 20 feet wide for a distance of 187 feet, 40 feet wide for a distance of 40 feet, and 60 feet wide for the remaining distance of 24 feet. The inner end of the wharf, for a distance of 87 feet, is of stone, floored over, and the remainder of the work of squared timber, close-faced and protected by sheathing and fenders. The depth of water at the outer end, at low water, is 6½ feet.

Spring tides rise 4½ feet.

During the severe north-west gale of September 12, 1900, which caused so much damage in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the woodwork on the stone approach was partly lifted by the sea and moved several feet, and the sum of $201.23 was expended in putting it back into position.

The total expenditure on this work up to June 30, 1901, is $10,829.76.

GRAND NARROWS.

Grand Narrows, Cape Breton county, is on the southern shore of Barra strait, which separates the Great from the Little Bras d'Or lake. It is an important station on the I.C.R., at the southern end of the railway bridge, which spans the strait at this place. It is also a place of call for steamers, which call twice a day with mails and passengers from and for Baddeck and make connection with the express trains going east and west.

The wharf is 287 feet in length, including 67 feet of crib-work filled with brush and stone and covered with gravel ; 80 feet of pile-work, built in 1885-6 by the department over the remains of the outer portion of an old landing pier built by the provincial government ; and an extension, 140 feet in length, built by the department in 1893-4. The extension consists of three blocks, each 20 x 20 feet, and an outer block 20 x 60 feet, of round timber crib-work, with openings of about 16 feet.

The depth of water at the outer end of the extension is 12 feet at low, or 13 feet at high lake level.

During the year 1891-2 the piles in one bent of the pile-work and the stringers were renewed ; the outer block of the extension was raised and repaired, and its faces were close-piled; 25 fender piles were placed where required, and the covering over 165 feet of pile-work and extension was renewed.

The wharf has since fallen into a very delapidated condition, owing to natural decay and the ravages of the teredo, and during the year ended June 30, 1901, the sum of $147.68 was expended in effecting temporary repairs to make it available as a landing place for the balance of the season.

The total expenditure up to June 30, 1901, on this work, including refund of $1,289.70 paid to the provincial government, is $5,686.95.

Materials for the reconstruction of this wharf are now being obtained and construction will be commenced as soon as possible in the spring.

This work was transferred to Marine and Fisheries Department on June 12, 1898.

GREAT VILLAGE.

Great Village, Colchester county, is a thriving and enterprising village of about 1,000 people, situated on the north side of Cobequid bay, and on the Great Village river, 1½ miles above its mouth. It is 15 miles west of Truro, the county town, at the

extreme head of the bay, and 3½ miles from Londonderry station, on the I.C.R. About 5 miles to the north is the village of Acadia Mines, with a population of 2,000, where are situated the works of the Londonderry Iron Company. The chief industries of the place are ship-building and farming, and, the surrounding country being prosperous and thickly settled, a considerable trade is done.

About the year 1865 a wharf was built on the left or west bank of the river, just below the village, by the Acadia Iron and Charcoal Company, for their own use, before the completion of the I.C.R. This wharf, with the land around it, and the other property of the Acadia Iron and Charcoal Company, was afterwards bought by the Steel Company of Canada, being subsequently transferred to the Londonderry Iron Company, the late owners of the mines. The wharf, of which the public always had the free use, was very roughly built of round-log crib-work. It had a finished length of 45 feet, and along the face a depth of 15 feet of water at H.W.O.S.T.

In the year 1891 the department built a new wharf on the site of the old one, 70 feet square on top, at a cost by contract of $1,940. This work is substantially built of round-log crib-work, the three outer sides, which batter 1 to 12, being sheathed and double fendered. Its outer face is 19 feet high, affording 17 feet of water at H.W.O.S.T. The wharf is used during the shipping season by a large number of vessels landing general merchandise, and loading agricultural produce and a small quantity of lumber.

Repairs were made in 1892-3, in 1893-4 and 1894-5.

In 1900-1 the sum of $239.58 was expended in renewing the whole of the floor, with stringers and guard timbers, and in raising and filling the approach with stone and gravel.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $2,834.01 (and on river improvement, $11,250).

HARBOURVILLE.

Harbourville, King's county, is situated on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, 53 miles north-east from Digby Gut. The population of the settlement is about 200 people, engaged in fishing and farming, the former being the staple industry. The harbour, which is only 400 feet long by 200 feet wide, and dry at low water, is formed by the mouth of Givan's brook, and affords at high water complete shelter from storms from all quarters to vessels drawing up to 14 feet of water.

The works here consist of two breakwaters or piers, one on either side of the entrance to the harbour. They were built many years ago, before confederation, by the provincial government, when the shipping business of the place was considerably greater than it has been since the opening of the Dominion Atlantic railway in 1868.

The western breakwater was extended by the department in 1876, at a cost of $2,000, since which date numerous small expenditures, aggregating up to 1897 $7,861.09, have been made in repairs and renewals, to one or other pier. Both works are of open-faced round-log crib-work, their outer ends being close-sheathed with flatted spars. In the year 1900, general repairs and improvements were made, consisting of the widening of the outer end of the western breakwater to the full width of the rest of the work (45 feet), and its extension one panel length (12 feet) also the extension of the eastern breakwater or wharf by a new piece 80 feet long and 20 feet wide, designed to protect vessels lying at the breakwater.

In 1900-1, an expenditure of $500 was made in completing the extension begun the previous year, and in repairing the shoreward end of the older portion of the breakwater.

Spring tides rise here about 38 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $11,134.01, including a refund of $323 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

HAULOVER.

Haulover, Shelburne county, is a boat canal with crib-work sides 1,208 feet long, 6 feet deep, crossing the isthmus that separates Port LaTour from Negro Harbour. It is 16 miles in a direct line south-south-east of the town of Shelburne and 14 miles north-east from Cape Sable.

This cutting was made many years ago by the inhabitants, aided by the provincial government, to enable fishermen and others to pass from one harbour to the other, effecting a saving of a distance of seven to ten miles and avoiding the dangerous passage around Blanche point and the neighbouring shoals and ledges. The work, having been badly constructed in the beginning and no repairs having been made for some years, fell into a dilapidated condition and became almost impassable for small boats even at high water.

In 1890-1, the department expended the sum of $3,000 in practically rebuilding the whole work. It was deepened and widened and the walls on both sides for its entire length rebuilt with round log stone filled crib-work.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $500 was expended in effecting further repairs. The back of the channel was filled in with brush and stone, the channel was deepened for its entire length and the ends of the work were raised about one and a half feet in height. The work at present is 12 feet 6 inches wide at the bottom and 14 feet 6 inches wide at the top. At ordinary H.W.O.S.T. there is a depth of four feet six inches of water for its entire length which allows fishing boats to pass from two hours of flood to four hours ebb, or for eight out of every twelve hours.

INGONISH (NORTH BAY).

Ingonish (north bay), Victoria county, is on the north-east or Atlantic coast of Cape Breton island, about midway between Sydney harbour and Cape North. It is separated from the south bay of Ingonish by a narrow, rocky and precipitous peninsula, over 2 miles in length.

On December 6, 1899, a contract was entered into for the construction of a breakwater at Archibald's point, on the north side of the bay, for the purpose of forming a harbour of refuge for fishing boats. The work was commenced on June 13, 1900, and brought to a satisfactory completion on December 20 of the same year.

The breakwater is 484 feet in length, with an L 77½ feet long, and from 18 feet wide at the inner to 24 feet at the outer end, and is constructed of squared timber, laid close-faced, with a creosoted timber substructure, fully ballasted and fendered, sheathed on the seaward face and end, and protected on the seaward face by a stone talus, extending from high water mark outwards, with a slope of 2½ to 1.

The depth of water along the face of the L, at low water springs, is 11 feet.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

Expenditure for fiscal year 1901, $24,118.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $27,902.34.

INGONISH (SOUTH BAY).

Ingonish bay, Victoria county, is situated on the east coast of Cape Breton island, about midway between Sydney harbour and Cape North. It is divided into north and south bays of Middle Head, a narrow, rocky precipitous peninsula, over 2 miles in length.

At the head of the south bay there is an extensive pond, separated from the sea by a beach, through which there formerly existed but a shallow channel.

In 1873 works were undertaken by the department for the improvement of the channel. On their completion in 1876 there was a channel 200 feet in width, with a

depth of nowhere less than 14 feet, at low water, and with its northern side protected by a pier 500 feet in length, thus giving access for vessels to the pond, which has an area of about 400 acres and a great depth, and affords a safe commodious harbour.

The pier on which small sums were expended every year from 1876 to 1880, and larger amounts in 1881 and 1882, sustained serious damage during heavy easterly gales in 1882, and was subsequently carried away down to below water.

In 1886-7 an anchor and mooring buoy were placed in the harbour near the entrance, and a beach protection work, 58 feet in length and 20 feet in width was constructed on the northern side of the entrance to prevent the sea from cutting away the end of the beach, and opening up a channel between it and the remains of the old breakwater, and during 1894-5 a breach at the back of the beach protection work was closed with a crib-work block, 45 feet in length and 15 feet in width, and brush and stone placed at the sides.

In 1893-4 a public wharf was constructed on the northern side of and near the entrance to the harbour, consisting of a block of crib-work 31½ feet wide on top, and 30½ feet in length, with an approach of brush and stone, 45 feet in length and 20 feet in width on top. The depth of water at the outer end, at extreme low water, is 8 feet 3 inches.

During a severe easterly gale, accompanied by an extraordinary high tide, on February 4, 1895, the beach was swept from end to end. Nearly all the buildings and private wharfs were destroyed and carried away, but the public works were not disturbed, with the exception of some settlement in the slope on the seaward side of the beach protection work.

Since the destruction of the breakwater in 1882, the channel has been gradually contracting and getting shoaler, but it is still some 80 feet in width, and has a depth of 12 feet at low water.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $30.58 was expended in replacing some sheathing on the outer corners of the block, constructed in 1886-7, which had been worn by the action of the running ice.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $93,693.31.

IRISH COVE.

Irish Cove, Cape Breton county, is on the south-east shore of the Great Bras d'Or lake, near the entrance to East bay. The distance to the head of East bay is 20 miles; to St. Peters canal, about 22 miles, and across the lake to Grand Narrows, 10 miles.

The wharf, commenced in 1891-2 and completed the following year, is 160 feet 8 inches in length and 20 feet in width, including a shore block 47 feet in length, a central block 20 feet 4 inches in length, and an outer block 57 feet in length, with an 'L' 20 x 20 feet. The openings are respectively 17 feet 6 inches and 18 feet 10 inches. The depth at the outer end varies from 12 feet 3 inches to 13 feet at low lake level. It was strongly constructed, fully ballasted and had the exposed face of the outer block protected by close-piling.

During the last fiscal year (1900-1) the sum of $103.31 was expended in continuing the renewal of close-piling of the outer block. Thirty-two piles were procured, of which 20 were placed.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,349.25.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on September 12, 1892.

ISAAC'S HARBOUR.

Isaac's Harbour, Guysboro' county, is a small but safe harbour on the southern or Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, situated about 36 miles to the westward of Cape

Canso and 16 miles to the eastward from the entrance into St. Mary's river.

A contract for the construction of a public wharf on the western side of the harbour was entered into on November 2, 1900.

The work under contract is to extend a distance of 295 feet to 12 feet at low water, and is to consist of an abutment 135 feet long and 22 feet wide on top, with side and end walls of dry rubble masonry and centre filling of stone; and of a block and span extension 160 feet in length, consisting of three blocks, each 22 x 22 feet and an outer block 22 x 48 feet, with openings of 18 feet between the blocks.

Spring tides rise 6 feet.

The construction of the abutment was commenced on November 16, and suspended for the winter on December 15. Work was again resumed in April, 1901, and at the end of the fiscal year the work was completed, excepting the placing of floor-stringers and covering on the outer block, about one-half of the cap-timbers and the sheathing and fendering on the outer face and southern end of the outer block.

Expenditure during fiscal year was $2,971.86.

JONES HARBOUR.

Jones Harbour, Shelburne county, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of Sable river and is distant 12 miles by water east of Lockeport. The harbour is small, but well sheltered on all sides, and, having 12 feet of water in the channel, it is much used by shore fishermen in the autumn, when the larger vessels return from the Banks. Owing to its position on the coast, there is a heavy run of tide in the harbour, and the fishermen had difficulty in properly securing their boats. In 1888-9 the department spent the sum of $50 in placing moorings in the harbour. These consist of two ring-bolts in exposed rocks and a heavy stone anchor, with chain, swivel and buoy attached.

In 1889-90 the department spent the sum of $1,000 in constructing a public landing wharf inside of the mouth of the harbour, to enable fishermen to use a larger class of boats, as well as to provide them with landing facilities. The wharf is 178 feet long, of which the shoreward 90 feet is built of stone, floored and fendered with timber, and the outer 88 feet is of stone-filled, round-log crib-work; the outer 40 feet is 20 feet wide. At the outer end the work is 16 feet high. The work was built by day labour, and owing to the appropriation being exhausted, the shore end was left unfinished.

During the last year the sum of $100 was expended in finishing this shore end.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $1,147.99.

KEMPT HEAD.

Kempt Head, Victoria county, is on the northern side of Boularderie island, on the Great Bras d'Or channel, and is about one mile from Boularderie Head, the extreme south-western end of the island.

A contract for the construction of a wharf was entered into on April 30, ult. The work under contract is 185 feet in length and consists of an aprpoach of stone, clay and gravel, 10 feet long and 20 feet wide, on top; of a crib-work abutment, 55 feet in length and 20 feet in width, of two crib-work blocks each 20 x 20 feet, and of an outer block 20 x 40 feet, with 20 feet openings between the blocks. The abutment and the blocks are to be of round timber, laid open-faced, creosoted up to high water, well protected with fenders, and the faces of the outer block and the end and side faces of the block next to it, with close-sheathing. The depth of water at the outer end, at low lake level, will be 12 feet, and at high lake level, 13½ feet.

At the end of the fiscal year, the work had not been commenced.

Expenditure during fiscal year was $68.53.

LABILLE'S POINT.

Labille's Point, or L'Ardoise West, Richmond county, is on the eastern side of the entrance to Shaw's Cove, which is situated on the southern coast of Cape Breton island.

about 7 miles to the south-eastward of the southern entrance to the St. Peter's canal, and one mile to the westward of L'Ardoise breakwater.

Shaw's Cove is very shoal, but it accommodates a large number of small fishing boats, and its eastern shore being the best protected from the sea, is used as a landing place for boats.

As it was found that Labille's point was wearing away, and the undertow sweeping around it, made the landing, at times, dangerous, during the last fiscal year the sum of $485.44 was expended in the construction of a small breakwater at Labille's point.

The work extends to low water, and is 50 feet long and 12 feet wide, and consists of a stone abutment 10 feet long and a crib-work block, 40 feet long, fully ballasted and fendered and covered with large stone.

LITTLE BRAS D'OR.

Little Bras d'Or (so-called), Cape Breton county, is a settlement on the north-eastern end of St. Andrew's channel, an arm of the Little Bras d'Or lake, and near the western entrance to Little Bras d'Or channel, which connects St. Andrew's channel with the Atlantic.

The sum of $3,000 was granted for expenditure during 1900-1, towards the construction of a wharf, and on May 7, 1901, a contract for its construction was entered into.

The work under contract is 183 feet in length, measured on the centre line (including the L.), and consists of an approach of stone, clay and gravel, 16 feet in length of a crib-work abutment 40 feet long and 20 feet wide; of two crib-work blocks, each 16 x 20 feet, and of an outer block 50 feet long and 24 feet wide, with openings between the blocks. The abutment and the blocks are to be constructed of round timber, laid open-faced, creosoted up to high lake level and protected by fenders, and the faces of the outer block and of the block next to it with close-sheathing.

The depth of water along the channel face, at low lake level, will be 12 feet and at high lake level 13½ feet.

Up to the end of the fiscal year the work had not been started.

Expenditure during fiscal year was $72.92.

LITTLE BROOK.

Little Brook is situated on the thickly-settled east shore of St. Mary's bay, Bay of Fundy, 2½ miles from Church Point, 33 miles south from Digby, the county town, and 36 miles north of Yarmouth.

Some years prior to confederation a breakwater was built by the inhabitants, aided by the provincial government.

In 1873 four blocks of crib-work in the middle of the work were partially destroyed by a gale, and the sum of $600 from the provincial 'Navigation Securities' was expended in repairs.

In 1891-2 the sum of $100 was expended by the department in repairing the upper portions of the work, which were considerably damaged by an exceptionally high tide in the autumn of 1890. A piece 20 feet square by 5 feet deep was rebuilt, and 100 tons of additional ballast placed in the work.

This breakwater, which is substantially built of stone-filled crib-work of the usual type, is 400 feet long, 30 to 35 feet wide, and 20 feet high at the outer end, where there is an L 40 feet long by 25 feet wide. It is much used during the summer months for the shipment of piling, cordwood, lumber and timber, with small quantities of fish, and the landing of general merchandise and supplies for local trade and consumption. Little or no use is made of it in the winter owing to accumulation of ice. At high water of ordinary spring tides there is a depth of 15 feet of water at the outer end.

At low water the sand flats for many hundred feet are bare beyond the end.

In 1900-1 the sum of $279.32 was expended in taking down and rebuilding a portion of the outer end, 10 feet wide on top and 20 feet wide at bottom, and in renewing 44 feet in length of the floor with stringers and guards. This work is the repair of damages done by the great storm of March 1, 1900.

Spring tides rise 21 feet, neaps 17 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $560.07.

LIVINGSTON'S COVE.

Livingston's Cove, Antigonish county, is on the south-eastern shore of Northumberland strait, about 2 miles south-west from Cape George.

For the purpose of affording shelter for the fishing boats of the district, and a landing place for steamers and small vessels, a breakwater was constructed in 1899 and 1900. The work extends to 7 feet at low water springs, and includes a road cutting 105 feet in length, an embankment with stone retaining walls and centre filling of brush, stone and clay, 30 feet in length; 80 feet of crib-work 19 feet in width, with a grade of 1 in 8; and a crib-work extension 160 feet in length and 24 feet in width, with an L 24 x 24 feet. The crib-work is constructed with squared timber faces, laid with 7-inch openings, fully ballasted, fendered, and sheathed on the seaward side, the end around the L, and on 24 feet of the inside face.

Spring tides rise 4½ feet.

The substructure of the remaining portion of the crib-work extension, consisting of three blocks was constructed and placed in position, but before the outer block could be fully ballasted, on September 12, 1900, the work was subjected to the force of a terrific north-west gale, during which the sea tore the outer block from its position and washed it ashore, leaving some of the bottom timbers and a portion of the ballast flooring and ballast on the site it occupied. The season, after that, continued stormy ; the work on the blocks in place was carried on to disadvantage, but they were finally completed to the required height.

As owing to the damaged condition of the bottom of the wrecked block, it could not be floated again, it was partly taken apart and the materials piled up ready to be used again.

Expenditure during fiscal year was $2,822.53.

The total expenditure up to June 30, 1901, is $8,568.60.

LOCKEPORT BREAKWATER.

Lockeport, Shelburne county, is situate on the Atlantic coast, about 14 miles south-east of Shelburne, and has a population of about 800. It has been, and is, one of the most important centres of fishing industry on the south coast of Nova Scotia. During the year 1898-9 the dredge *Canada* did a large amount of work in this harbour, but it was observed that, owing to the drifting of sand through the passage between the mainland and the small settlement known as Cranberry island, the channel was filling up, and this sand threatened in a short time to destroy the entire harbour. In order, therefore, to serve the business interests, it was considered necessary that this passage through which the sand floated should be closed. To do this the department decided to construct a breakwater across the passage, and during the year 1899-1900 the sum of $2,948.98 was expended.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $991.95 was expended in completing this work.

Its dimensions are 1,046 feet in length, 8 feet in width on top, and it has an average height of 8 feet. 910 feet of its length is constructed of stone-filled crib-work, and the remaining 136 feet, in length, consists of a rock bank.

The work, as complete, is a workmanlike and satisfactory structure.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $3,940.93, and $15,853 for dredging.

LOCKEPORT BEACH PROTECTION.

This beach is probably one of the most important on the coast of Nova Scotia and lies at the back of the harbour of Lockeport.

During the last fiscal year the banks of sand and stone which protected the harbour from the ocean outside, were broken through and almost entirely destroyed. In consequence, it was necessary, in order to protect the harbour, that some protection should be constructed at this place. The sum of $610 was expended in constructing this protection work, which is 1,240 feet in length, consists of two lines of posts, running lengthwise with the beach, 8 feet apart, and sunk into the sand to a depth of from 4 to 5 feet. The spaces between the planks outside are covered with 2-inch hemlock, well fastened, and the spaces between the posts on the inside are boarded with 1-inch hemlock to a height of 5 feet. This work seems to suit the purpose very well, and it is now almost covered up with the sand which has accumulated around and upon it.

LOUIS HEAD.

Louis Head, Shelburne county, is a thrifty fishing settlement of about 100 people, situate on the west side of the mouth of Sable river, about 17 miles east of Shelburne and 10 miles from Lockport. Many years ago, the provincial government protected a beach, which in turn protected a cove where boats sought shelter in time of storm.

In 1898-9 this work, having become decayed and no longer affording protection, was renewed and rebuilt by the department at a cost of $600. It was then 230 feet in length, 10 feet in width on top, with a height at the outer end of 12 feet.

In the fiscal year 1900-1 the sum of $199.76 was expended in extending this work a further distance of 30 feet. The whole work is built of stone-filled, open-faced, log crib-work, well fendered and upon solid foundations. The 30 feet constructed during the last year is placed upon foundations of brush and stone. The entire work should now be of sufficient length to prevent the sea from breaking around the end and destroying the small boat harbour which it protects.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $4,229.98.

MABOU.

Mabou Harbour, Inverness county, is on the west coast of Cape Breton island, six miles north-east from Port Hood.

The entrance was formerly at the southern extremity of a range of sand hills by an intricate channel obstructed by a bar over which there was a depth of only 4 feet at low water.

In 1870 a survey was made and a report submitted on the project of opening a channel through the sand hills at their northern extremity.

The work was commenced in 1872. A pier on the south side of the new channel was completed in 1876, and the same year the old channel was closed. Expenditures were made nearly every year from 1876 to 1894 in repairs to the pier, the construction of brush and stone work on the south side and of protection works on the north side of the channel, and in dredging. In 1897-8 the sum of $1,899.96 was expended in repairing the protection works on the north side and in raising the brush and stone work on the south side of the channel.

During the fiscal year 1900-1, the sum of $999.15 was expended in removing what remained of the channel face of the pier on the south side, and in continuing the brush and stone work at the back of the pier 205 feet inwards. The brush and stone work is 16 feet in width, on top, and averages 6 feet in height.

The minimum depth at extreme low water in the channel is 8 feet 3 inches. Spring tides rise 4 feet.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $132,051.49, and $22,535.23 for dredging.

MALIGNANT COVE.

Malignant Cove, Antigonish county, is on the south-eastern shore of Northumberland strait, about midway between Arisaig and Georgeville, and distant from each about 4 miles.

The sum of $5,000 was appropriated for expenditure, during 1899-1900, in opening a channel for boats through the gravel beach, into a small pond at the head of the cove, and in constructing protection works. During the year a plan and specification for works extending outside to 7 feet at low water springs were prepared, and the sum of $3,893.35 was expended in procuring materials required in the construction.

The works proposed include the construction of piers placed 60 feet apart on each side of the channel, to be excavated to 2 feet at low water. The piers extending 248 feet inwards from low water outside, to be 10 feet in width, and to be founded at low water; those extending from low water outwards to be 16 feet wide on top, over 60 feet from their inner ends, and 22 feet in width over the outer 30 feet. All crib-work to be constructed of round native timber, laid open-faced, fully ballasted and close-sheathed at the ends and channel faces.

During the year 1900-1 the sum of $6,123.64 was expended in the construction of the outer piers, each 90 feet in length, and of a portion of the inside pier on the eastern side of the channel, 188 feet in length.

Spring tides rise 4¼ feet.

The total expenditure on this work up to June 30, 1901, is $10,016.99.

MARGAREE.

Margaree Harbour, at the mouth of the Margaree river, is on the west coast of Cape Breton island about 30 miles north-east of Port Hood. It has a narrow and intricate channel through which the tides run at the rate of 4 knots, and its entrance is obstructed by a bar of shifting sand over which there is, at times, a depth of only 5 feet at extreme low water.

Expenditures have been made by the department in the construction and maintainance of channel protection and improvement works on the west side of the entrance, and in the construction of beach protection works on the east side.

The works on the west side include: works built by the provincial government and extended by the department, and works of improvement in progress.

The old provincial government works (reconstructed by the department) extend 400 feet from the shore, across what was originally a false channel, to a large rock opposite the inner entrance and thence, at right angles, to the edge of the channel.

The work built by the department extends from the north side of the outer provincial government work, outwards, along the west side of the channel 595 feet. It is in four sections: 85 feet (built in 1876), 130 feet (built in 1879), 200 feet (built in 1890), and 180 feet (built in 1889), respectively 18, 16, 18 and 20 feet in width on top and 15, 14 12 and 16 feet in height.

Each section is round timber, open-faced, and is fully ballasted, and close-fendered at the sides and outer ends. The top of the covering is from 4 feet 4 inches to 5 feet above extreme high water. The depth, at extreme low water, along the channel face varies from 7 to 2½ feet.

The improvements undertaken last year, but not completed, were: deepening along the channel face of the extension to 8 feet at low water over a distance of 200 feet, and the construction of a shear dam (within the entrance) 180 feet in length including 25 feet of brush and stone work, 11 feet wide on top: 100 feet of pile and brush work 10 feet wide; and 55 feet of crib-work 22 feet wide founded on brush work in from 1 foot 3 inches to 9 feet 9 inches at extreme low water.

During the year the sum of $3,695.30 was expended, $400 in repairing the channel face of the outer provincial government work: $1,796 in procuring materials and con-

structing the brush and stone work, the pile and brush work, and the superstructure of the crib-work of the shear dam ; and $1,499.30 in about one-half the rock excavation required to give 8 feet at low water along the channel face of the extension.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

The expenditure to June 30, 1901, including $3,378 expended in beach protection work (east side) and refund of $274.83 paid to provincial government, is $24,479.88.

MARGAREE ISLAND.

Margaree Island, Inverness county, is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 2½ miles off the western coast of Cape Breton island, and 27 miles north-east from Port Hood.

During 1899-1900 a wharf near the southern extremity of the island was built, 98 feet in length and 20 feet in width on top, consisting of a stone abutment 26 feet in length, and a crib-work block extending 72 feet to 7½ feet at low water.

During a gale on September 12, 1900, the 72-foot block, after loosing its ballast, was moved 17 feet out of position, and the stone abutment was destroyed.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $1,205.53.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,205.53.

MARGARETVILLE.

Margaretville, Annapolis county, is the largest and most important village on the south coast of the Bay of Fundy, between Digby gut and Scott's bay; it is 42 miles north-east from the former, 36 miles south-west from the latter, and 8 miles north from Middleton, an important station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway. It has a population of about 500 engaged in fishing and farming.

A pier was begun here in 1837 by the provincial government, and subsequently extended to a length of 471 feet. The work was taken over by the Public Works Department in 1871, since which time it has had frequent renewals and repairs. In December, 1885, the pier was seriously damaged by a severe storm, a breach nearly 150 feet long being made clean through it, besides receiving other injuries. The Margaretville Pier Company transferred their title in the pier to the government on August 3, 1886. In 1886-7 the above damage was made good at a cost of $4,419.92. In October, 1890, a severe gale made a breach of 117 feet in the outer portion of the work, besides doing other damage. In March, 1894, the remaining block, 86 feet in length, seawards from the 117 foot gap, was totally destroyed. In 1897-9 the outer block was rebuilt by contract at a cost of $10,884. This new block, which is substantially built of round-log crib-work, close-sheathed on the seaward face and outer end, is 185 feet long, 42 feet wide, and from 22 to 23 feet high.

In 1900-1 the sum of $500 was expended in renewing the floor on the shoreward end of the work, including planking, stringers, one course of longitudinal cross-logs, the greater portion of the area refloored, and putting in new guard timbers. In addition to this a considerable quantity of gravel was removed from the schooner berth alongside to give more room for vessel loading and unloading at the breakwater.

Spring tides rise about 30 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $35,784.64, including a refund of $694.67 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

Margaretville is one of the two places selected as eligible for the formation of a harbour of refuge ; Harbourville, 13 miles to the eastward being the other

MEDWAY RIVER.

Medway River, Queens county, is one of the most important rivers in Nova Scotia, and has its source in Lake Rossignol and its outlet on the Atlantic coast, about 10 miles east of Liverpool. In 1893-4 this department expended the sum of $200 in removing rock from the channel at a place called Dock cove.

The sum expended this year was devoted to that part of the channel running from the Dock cove three miles up the river to a small settlement known as Mill Village. Quite a large amount of trade is being done along this river, and previous to the work just completed, these people had to team all their goods three and a half miles to the above mentioned Dock cove. There are also several lumber mills as well as the property of the Nova Scotia Wood Pulp and Paper Company situate at Mill village. Previously these people were unable to raft their lumber or boat their pulp to the wharf at Dock cove, but were compelled to employ much more expensive means, such as carting, to reach this point. The work had to be performed at extreme low spring tide. The work done during the year consisted of removing rocks, slabs and other obstructions from the channel, which is now free 40 feet in width, which accommodates all demands that may be made upon it. From 45 to 60 large rocks were removed and 150 cubic yards of old slabs and saw-dust excavated at a cost of $497.11.

METEGHAN.

Meteghan river, Digby county, empties into the Bay of Fundy at the mouth of St. Marys bay, almost directly opposite Grand Passage, between Long island and Brier island. It is 20 miles south of Weymouth, 28 miles north of Yarmouth and 2¼ miles north of Meteghan, or Meteghan Cove. The population of the village is about 400 people, engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering and general trade. The nearest railway station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, which runs parallel with the bay shore, is about 4 miles from the village. On the river, which is about 18 miles long, are some 20 saw-mills, most of which send lumber down to the mouth of the river for export to the West Indies and the United States, the total annual output aggregating over a million feet B.M.

The works here, which were built some years before confederation, presumably at the joint expense of the provincial government and the inhabitants, consist of two breakwaters, one on either side of the mouth of the river and inclosing an area of about 3 acres, in which, at H.W.O.S.T., is a depth of from 10 to 15 feet, giving ample berth accommodation and complete shelter to a large number of coasting and fishing vessels.

The north breakwater is about 400 feet long, 24 feet wide and 13 feet high at the outer end ; they are both built of stone-filled crib-work of the usual type. When the works came under charge of the department, the older portions were much decayed and extensive repairs were needed, which were made in 1873 at a cost of $4,500. In 1881-2 the sum of $2,000 was expended in rebuilding and repairing parts of both breakwaters. In 1882-3 the sum of $3,000 was expended in close-piling and extending the south breakwater for a length of 80 feet, in general repairs to the north breakwater, and in removing from the dock a quantity of rocks and boulders, which was used as ballast in the new work. In 1890-91 $265.19 was expended in removing from the channel, near the shore end of the south work, more rocks and boulders that interfered with the keels of vessels lying alongside ; slight repairs were also made under the same appropriation to both breakwaters. In 1898-99 the sum of $4,110.76 was expended in extensive renewals to the shore end of the south breakwater ; the work taken down and rebuilt was 400 feet long, with an average width of 29 feet and an average height of 13 feet. This length was also newly close-sheathed, and on the shoreward side of the same portion a new break was built, 276 feet long and 6 feet high. In the fiscal year 1899-1900 the sum of $4,199.98 was expended in continuing the work of

restoration of the main breakwater, a length of 216 feet of the shore end of the work adjoining outwardly a portion of the work renewed the previous year, was taken down and thoroughly rebuilt.

In 1900-1 the sum of $8,848.55 was expended in continuing the restoration of this work begun in 1898-9, and in removing gravel from the bottom of the stream between the two breakwaters ; 184 feet in length was taken down and rebuilt from the bottom an average width of 27 feet and from 18 to 19½ feet in height; the next 213 feet shorewards, which was rebuilt last year, was floored, including stringers, caps and planks.

Spring tides rise 21 feet, neaps 17 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $30,789.49.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

METEGHAN.

Meteghan, Digby county, is situated on the south side of St. Mary's bay, 25 miles north of Yarmouth, 20 miles south of Weymouth, 2½ miles from Meteghan river and 40 miles from Digby, the county town. The nearest railway station, on the Dominion Atlantic railway, which runs approximately parallel to the coast, and has its terminus at Yarmouth, is about 7 miles distant. The whole coast of St. Mary's bay from Digby to Yarmouth is thickly settled, and is, in fact, almost one continuous straggling village for the whole distance of 67 miles.

Meteghan, next to Digby and Yarmouth, is the largest and most important settlement on the bay shore, having a population of 1,000 people, engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering and general trade.

The works consist of a breakwater and landing pier, both of crib-work, built between 1837 and 1860 by the provincial government and the inhabitants. The pier is about 300 feet long by 20 feet wide ; the breakwater, 20 to 26 feet wide, runs out for a distance of 925 feet from the shore, and has a return or 'L' of 85 feet at the outer end, which is 24 feet wide and 30 feet high, standing in from 25 to 27 feet depth of high water ordinary spring tides.

In 1875, at which date the work appears to have been taken over by the department, the breakwater was extended and repaired.

In 1878 an additional length of 100 feet was built with a portion of the 'L' at the outer end, at a cost of $3,000 ; and in 1881 the sum of $2,250 was expended in still further improving the structure by building an additional length of 50 feet on the 'L.' In 1882-3 the sum of $500 was expended in reballasting and close-piling portions of the work and in other miscellaneous necessary repairs. In 1883-4 $32 was expended in securing some of the fenders and a portion of the flooring at the outer end. In 1884-5 some damage caused by a severe gale of the previous November was made good at a cost of $96.64 ; a breach 25 feet long and from 4 to 6 feet deep was refilled with solid work ; 40 feet of new break was added, and some new ballast put in to replace that washed out. In 1887-8 the seaward face of the breakwater was close-sheathed for 700 feet in length ; 575 feet on the inner face was repaired and sheathed, the whole work levelled up and some minor repairs executed ; the expenditure this year was $1,447.33, which in the departmental report for the year is given as a refund to the provincial government on account of moneys expended by them between 1867 and 1879. In 1892-3 the department expended the sum of $299.72 in making slight repairs to the breakwater and in temporary repairs to the landing wharf. In 1893-4 the sum of $2,627.54 was expended in making thorough repairs to the landing pier and wharf ; the work done consisting of the rebuilding and face-fendering of the outer block 50 feet in length, building a new top and back 8 feet thick to the next length of 16 feet, and thoroughly refendering and capping the remainder of the work a length of 260 feet.

In 1897-8 the sum of $3,141.99 was expended in constructing a re-enforcing block along the whole length of the outer face of the L of the main breakwater. This work, which was rendered necessary by the eating away of the bottom timbers by the limnoria, and the consequent settlement of the breakwater, is 100 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 22 feet high. The upper portion of the L was also built 35 feet wide and 4 feet high, which restored it to the height of the rest of the work. The new work is well and substantially built of round-log crib-work, well fendered, ballasted and close-sheathed on all exterior faces. In 1898-9 the sum of $1,093.20 was expended in renewing a length of 120 feet by 8 to 10 feet in height, and by 8 to 10 feet in width of the lower portion of the outer end of the seaward face of the breakwater, which had been eaten away by the limnoria; the work was close-sheathed for the same distance and for 40 feet on the inner side; about 10 feet in length of flooring was also renewed. A breach 30 feet long on the seaward side, adjacent shorewards to the 120 feet before mentioned, was also rebuilt. In the fiscal year 1899-1900 the sum of $2,000 was expended in extensive renewals and repairs to the breakwater, the work done consisting of the rebuilding of 100 feet in length of the seaward face and 90 feet of the inner or shoreward face, about 8 feet wide, from top to bottom of the work, placing top cross-logs all across the breakwater to tie the new portions together, and a new floor on the portions renewed.

In 1900-1 the sum of $3,499.95 was expended in rebuilding a serious breach made in the work by a severe gale on March 1, 1900. The new block, which had to be built from the bottom, is 180 feet long, 22 feet wide, and from 18 to 22 feet high. In addition to this a length of 221 feet of the top of the breakwater was refloored and partly close-sheathed, the floor having been destroyed by the storm referred to.

Spring tides rise about 21 feet, neaps 18 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $30,250.45, including a refund of $1,447.33 paid to the provincial government in 1878-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

MONK'S HEAD.

Monk's Head, Antigonish county, is situated on the southern shore of St. George's bay, between the harbours of Antigonish and Pomquet. A large sheet of water to the westward of Monk's Head, known locally as Dunn's lake, is separated from the bay by a beach of sand, and from Antigonish harbour by a neck of marshy land.

During the years 1894-5-6 a channel for boats was opened between Dunn's lake and Antigonish harbour, and a highway bridge was constructed over it at its western end. The channel was about 700 feet in length, and was cut down to the level of low water springs, and had a width of about 4 feet at the bottom, with sides sloping about ½ to 1.

Owing to the soft nature of the bottom, soon after the completion of the work, the strong tidal currents deepened the channel, cut into the slopes and undermined the bridge abutments, causing the latter to settle some feet.

During the years 1896-7-8, the bridge opening was widened from 14 to 18 feet, the faces and sides of the abutments protected by piling, the superstructure renewed, and brush and stone protection work was placed on each side of the cut for a distance of 215 on the northern and 240 feet on the southern side.

Since the spring of 1898 the channel kept within its limits, but as the brush and stone work was being undermined in places, causing the materials to tumble into the cut, the sum of $400 was set apart for repairing and strengthening the works during 1900-1.

Of the amount granted, the sum of $399.96 was expended in reconstructing the brush and stone work, where necessary, and in securing this work in place by driving 8-inch posts, 5 feet apart, both on the face and rear of the works, secured by cross-ties and by longitudinal walings.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,693.98.

MORDEN.

Morden, formerly called French Cross, King's county, is a small fishing and farming village of about 150 people, situated on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, 50 miles north-east of Digby Gut, and 9 miles north from Aylesford station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

The pier or breakwater at this place, which is the most westerly in King's county, was begun in 1846, at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the provincial government. It is built of round-log crib-work, filled with ballast, close-sheathed on the seaward side and outer end. It is 365 feet in length, and varies in width from 28 feet at the shore end to 45 feet at the outer end, where it is 26 feet in height. It has had many repairs, renewals and extensions, of which the following are the most important :—

In 1896-7-8, 120 feet in length of the middle of the work, which was totally destroyed by violent gales in February and October, 1895, was thoroughly rebuilt. In 1898-9, this gap was completed and other important repairs effected and an accumulation of gravel removed from the inner side of the breakwater. In 1899-1900, 68 feet in length of the buttress on the seaward face of the work was rebuilt from the bottom to the full height of the breakwater. In November, 1899, a severe gale accompanied by exceptionally high seas broke over the work and destroyed 75 feet in length of the inner or shoreward side of the breakwater immediately abreast of the new seaward face. In November, 1900, another severe gale destroyed 22 feet in length of the outer end of the work, which was old and much decayed.

In 1900-1, the sum of $3,829.89 was expended in rebuilding 75 feet of the eastern or shoreward side of the breakwater, which was destroyed in November, 1899, and in beginning the construction of an extension 50 feet in length to replace and supplement the 22 feet in length of the outer end of the work which was destroyed in November, 1900. The new block was brought to the full height by the end of the fiscal year, and at that date it lacked flooring, fenders, sheathing, mooring posts and break.

Spring tides rise about 34 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $16,458.01, including a refund of $60 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

MCNAIR'S COVE.

McNair's Cove, Antigonish county, is on the west side of St. George's bay, 2 miles south from Cape George.

A breakwater 400 feet in length and 20 feet in width was built on the north side of the cove during 1872-3-4, and in 1878 a further length of 20 feet was added. In 1879 the work was carried away by drift ice, to within 100 feet of the shore end, down to from 6 to 3 feet below low water. During the summer of 1883, 70 feet of the shore end were rebuilt, and during the winter of 1884, the work was extended a length of 94 feet. In April, 1884, the 94 foot extension was badly damaged by drift ice and subsequently carried away.

During 1886-7-8, the bottom of the damaged work was dredged out and a work 160 feet in length, 34 feet in width on top, with a sloping face on the seaward side, was constructed, and on its completion the total length of the breakwater was 330 feet.

Owing to the damage by the teredo, during 1890-4 the outer end was protected with creosoted timber close piling, the bottom of the sloping face was close-fendered, and protected by a talus of quarried stone.

During 1897-8-9, a portion of the timber wall under the sloping face, which was partly destroyed by the teredo, was cut away for a distance of 80 feet, back to the first tier of longitudinals, and the newly made face was sheathed with hard-wood sheathing, 10 inches square ; a new ballast floor was placed longitudinally in the new face-cham-

bers, and fully ballasted ; the covering was renewed and refastened where necessary, and additional stone was placed in the talus to secure the lower ends of the sheathing.

In 1899-1900, the sum of $574.21 was expended in sheathing a further length of 53 feet of the outer face, in placing about 80 cubic yards of ballast in outer face-chambers and about 300 cubic yards of quarried stone in the talus, and in renewing cap-timbers, and three tiers of face timbers over a distance of 40 feet on the inner face, near the outer end.

During the last fiscal year, the sum of $1,198.71 was expended in raising the stone talus all along the seaward face of the work up to half tide ; and the mouth of a small brook at the head of the cove which was continually shifting to the detriment of the boat landing was made permanent by the construction of a shear dam of brush and stone.

The depth of water at the outer end of the breakwater at low water is 13 feet. Spring tides rise 4 feet.

The total expenditure on this work up to June 30, 1901, is $59,314.39, and $6,751.18 for dredging.

NEIL'S HARBOUR.

Neil's Harbour, Victoria county, is situated on the eastern coast of Cape Breton island, about midway between Ingonish and Aspy bays.

The harbour is at the eastern entrance to a small bay opening to the south and south-east, and extending inland about half a mile. It is sheltered from the north and east by Neil's head, a rocky promontory from 10 to 20 feet above high-water springs, but is unsafe during gales from the south and south-east.

It is a large and important fishing station, and in order to protect the anchorage during south-easterly gales, on May 29, 1901, a contract was entered into for the construction of a breakwater, extending to 17 feet at low water, on the southern end of Neil's head.

The works under contract include a breakwater 226 feet in length and a road cutting 79 feet long and 20 feet wide at the bottom. The breakwater, excepting the inner end for a distance of 44 feet, which is to be built of round-timber crib-work, is to consist of close-faced, squared timber work, 20 feet wide on top for a distance of 114 feet ; 24 feet wide for a distance of 80 feet, and 56 feet wide for the remaining 32 feet. The work is to be fully ballasted, and sheathed on the seaward faces, the outer end, and on the inside face for a distance of 112 feet from the outer end. The substructure is to be of creosoted timber, and a heavy quarried stone talus is to be laid along the seaward face of the work.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

Up to the end of the fiscal year, the work had not been commenced.

Expenditure during fiscal year was $162.73.

NEW HARBOUR.

New Harbour Cove, Guysboro' county, is on the southern or Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, 30 miles to the westward of Canso harbour. It is merely a shallow bay, open to the south-east. At the head of the cove is the entrance to St. Catherine river, which is navigable, for boats, 5 miles inland.

On May 19, 1900, a contract was entered into for the construction of a breakwater at Black point, on the western side of the cove. The work under contract included the construction of 240 feet of stone embankment, and 150 feet of crib-work, 25 feet in width, with creosoted timber substructure.

The work was commenced in May and was completed on September 27, 1900. The depth of water at the outer end, at low water, is 16½ feet.

Spring tides rise 6 feet.

During a severe gale, in December, the stone embankment, near the junction with the crib-work, was partially destroyed, the crib-work was slightly damaged and the stone talus along the seaward face of the work almost completely swept away.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $16,162.

Total expenditure on this work up to June 30, 1901, is $17,470.59.

NOEL.

The village of Noel, Hants county, population about 500, is situated on the south shore of Cobequid bay, the extreme eastern arm of the Bay of Fundy. It is 13 miles west of Maitland, and 32 miles north-west of Shubenacadie, the nearest railway station on the Intercolonial Railway. It is, at this date, almost exclusively a farming district ; the export of lumber and timber, and the building of wooden ships, which some years ago were important industries, having practically ceased.

In 1889 a public wharf was built by the department by day labour. It consists of first, 35 feet in length of brush and stone causeway approach ; next, a 30-foot block of crib-work, close-faced and filled to the top with stone and gravel ; then, 203 feet in length of pile-work, 25 feet wide on top, with a double row of close-piling on the exposed or northern side, and an 'L' at the outer end, with a face length of 62 feet. Along the outer face of the 'L' the work is 24 fet high, having a depth of water at high-water springs of 21 feet.

Spring tides rise 50½ feet, neaps 43½ feet

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the sum of $60.15 was expended in renewing the planking of the outer end of the wharf.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,345.38.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on October 5, 1898.

NORTH WALLACE.

Wallace Harbour, Cumberland county, is situate on the south side of the Straits of Northumberland, about midway between Pictou harbour and Bay Verte. It is at the mouth of Wallace river and is well sheltered from all winds. On the south side of the harbour, which is about three-quarters of a mile wide, is situated the village of Wallace with a population of about 800 people. The industries of the place are chiefly farming and the quarrying and exporting of free-stone of which there are large and valuable beds in the immediate vicinity. Opposite the village a landing was constructed many years ago to accommodate the ferry service across the harbour, but as this was only available at and near high water the department in 1879 dredged a channel through the mud flats from the main channel of the river to the landing, a distance of about 1,600 feet with a width of 45 feet and a depth of 7 feet at L.W.O.S.T., which rise here 7 feet.

To prevent the inner end of the channel from filling up and to afford special facilities to the inhabitants of North Wallace and Fox harbour, the department in 1888-9 began the construction of a wharf, starting from the end of the public road, running past the remains of the old ferry landing on to the seaward side of the cut for 165 feet. In 1889-90 this wharf was extended a further distance of 180 feet and 20 feet in width with an 'L' on the eastern side of the outer end 20 feet long by 20 feet wide. The work throughout, except the fenders and floor stringers, was constructed of round timber crib-work. All faces are protected by fenders. A ballast floor was placed over its whole length, and thereon five feet in depth of stone ballast was placed. The top of the work was covered with 3-inch plank, and six mooring posts were put in place.

During the fiscal year, 1900-1, the sum of $207.47 was expended in partially repairing this work. The repairs consisted of new flooring, stringers and a few fenders; further repairs are required to put the work in good condition.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $5,662.62, and $17,942.22 for dredging.

OGDEN'S POND.

Ogden's Pond, Antigonish county, lies on the south-western shore of St. George's bay, about 13 miles south from Cape George, and 9 miles from the town of Antigonish. It is a small sheet of water some 100 acres in extent, separated from the bay by a sand beach of from 130 to 250 feet in width.

The sum of $2,500 was appropriated for expenditure during 1900-1, for cutting a channel through the beach to render the pond, which has a depth of over 10 feet at low water, accessible to boats and small craft, and for constructing a channel protection work on the northern side of the entrance.

The proposed cut is 925 feet in length and 30 feet in width at the bottom, and extends from 2 feet at low water in the pond to 3 feet of water in the bay. The protection work is to be 350 feet in length, and is to consist of brush and stone for a distance of 70 feet; of pile, brush and stone 10 feet wide for a distance of 260 feet, and of a round-timber crib-work block, 20 x 20 feet, with creosoted timber substructure.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

Of the amount appropriated the sum of $2,384.53 was expended during the fiscal year in procuring all the materials required, and in the construction of the brush and stone embankment, and of the pile, brush and stone work.

OGILVIE'S.

Ogilvie' breakwater pier, King's county, is situated on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, 55 miles east of Digby Gut, and 11 miles north of Aylesford on the Dominion Atlantic Railway. Like other ports on the Bay of Fundy shore in King's county, its trade has greatly declined since the construction of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, being now restricted to occasional shipments of cord-wood, fish and potatoes.

The work here, which serves both as a wharf and breakwater, was built about the year 1854, at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the provincial government. It is 270 feet long, 38 feet wide on top, and about 27 feet high at the outer end, built throughout of the ordinary type of round-log crib-work, and close-sheathed on the outer end. In 1884-5-6, the department expended the sum of $3,156.63 in strengthening the outer end by building an entirely new block 20 feet long, and by taking down and rebuilding the old break for a length of 100 feet; in 1890-1, general repairs were made. In 1891-2, the sum of $500 was spent in repairing and strengthening the shoreward end 90 feet in length. The face was taken down and rebuilt, being tied into the old work with new cross-ties, and the new work well filled with ballast. In 1897-8, a re-enforcing block on the shore end of the east side was built 153 feet long, 10 feet wide and to the full height of the work to support the breakwater which was leaning over and threatening to fall. In 1898-9, the sum of $50 was expended in placing about a dozen new fenders to replace those broken and decayed, and in making a few other trifling repairs. In 1900-1 the sum of $500 was expended in repairs to the shore end of the structure, the work done consisting of the rebuilding of the crib breastwork, supporting the road approach on the inner end and shoreward side, the renewal of about 40 feet of the flooring and the placing in position of 40 new hard-wood fenders on the seaward face to replace those worn out by the wash of the gravel.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,339.02, including a refund to the provincial government of $470 in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

PARKER'S COVE.

Parker's Cove, Annapolis county, is a small indentation on the south-east shore of the Bay of Fundy, 15 miles north-west of Digby Gut, and 7 miles north of Annapolis, the county town. The population of the settlement is about 250 people, engaged in farming and fishing.

In 1883-4, the department constructed a small breakwater, which was substantially built of round-log crib-work, stone-filled, 200 feet long, 23½ feet to 26 feet wide on top, and at the outer end 16 feet high, where at high tide there is a depth of about 11 feet of water.

In 1900-1, the department extended the breakwater a distance of 101 feet, by contract, at a cost of $3,749. The new block is 26 feet wide on top, and from 16 to 19 feet high, substantially built of round-log crib-work, filled with ballast, well fendered and close sheathed on the seaward side and outer end. The work is in excellent condition.

Spring tides rise about 30 feet.

The expenditure during the fiscal year is $2,891.23.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,268.64.

PARRSBORO' BEACH PROTECTION.

Parrsboro' Harbour, Cumberland county, is separated and protected from the open waters of the Minas basin by a gravel bar 1,800 feet in length, and from 50 to 250 feet wide at H.W.O.S.T. This bar projects in a north-easterly direction from the mainland on the south-west side of the mouth of the harbour. On the outer end of the bar is a lighthouse forming the harbour light. The bar being but 50 feet wide and only 4 or 5 feet above H.W.O.S.T. is also much exposed to south-west storms. It was considered necessary for the safety and stability of the lighthouse to protect it, and about the year 1881 or 1882 the Department of Marine and Fisheries built a work about 400 feet in length on the outer end and exposed sides of the bar. Some few years later this work was extended shoreward a distance of about 720 feet, presumably also by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The central 450 feet was rebuilt by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in 1885, whilst in 1888 the western 225 feet was repaired by the Department of Public Works. This work was constructed of close-faced square timber crib-work, filled with gravel and planked over. It was 10 feet wide on top, and had a height of from 4 to 8 feet. During the storm of March 2, 1900, this work was totally destroyed, and owing to its importance as a protection it was deemed advisable to not only rebuild this work but to extend it some 150 feet in order to more fully protect the beach. Before the storm referred to, this department had assumed responsibility for 680 feet in length of the work, so that this 680 feet had to be constructed as well as an extension of 150 feet.

The old style of construction was faulty, being built of square timber, of little or no batter, close-faced and with very inadequate facings, the timber being partly joined with scarf joints with an occasional drift bolt, and the ballast used was not satisfactory, being taken from the beach and consisted of shingle or shale, but little larger than coarse gravel. As this kind of work was not considered suitable it was decided to reconstruct it upon a different plan. The new work is built of round-log crib-work with a batter of one in three on the seaward side, and one in six on the inner side, while it is sheathed on the seaward side and covered on top with 4-inch deals. The ballast used consisted of large stones which were quarried from adjoining quarries. The top of the work is inclined towards the shore one in eight. Before laying the bottom logs a depth of from two to three feet along the entire length of the work was excavated, thus giving an adequate foundation upon which to place the work itself. The sheathing runs from the bottom to the top, whilst for its entire length the work is ballasted to the top of the floor stringers.

During the fiscal year, 1900-1, the work was rebuilt for 580 feet in length, and one-half of the next 30 feet was constructed, thus leaving for completion the top half of 30 feet, 70 feet more of the old, besides 150 feet of extension. The width of the work is 8 feet on top and 14 on the bottom, and it is from 8 to 10 feet above the level of the top of the beach in height.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $5,000.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $5,369.80.

PARRSBORO' WHARF.

Parrsboro', Cumberland county, is situated near the mouth of the Partridge Island river, on the north shore of the Basin of Minas, the south-eastern arm of the Bay of Fundy. It is an incorporated town of some 3,000 inhabitants, the terminus of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company's Railway, and a very important shipping point for coal and lumber.

For the purpose of enabling steamers to keep up a regular (tidal) ferry service, between Parrsboro' and ports on the south shore of the Basin of Minas, many years ago a landing pier was constructed on Partridge island, on the sea shore, about 2½ miles south from the town. The pier is rapidly decaying, and will in a few years become a wreck, and owing to this fact, to its distance from the town, and the bad condition of the road leading to it, during spring and fall, it was thought advisable to construct a new landing wharf in a more convenient place.

The site selected for the new wharf is on the northern side of the mouth of the river, or the harbour so-called; it can be reached by a dry, level road, and is less than a mile from the centre of the town.

A contract for the construction of the wharf was entered into on November 2, 1900.

The works under contract have a total length of 375 feet, and are to be 35 feet wide on top, and include a road approach 25 feet in length, of gravel and clay : a block and span work, 140 feet in length and consisting of 3 crib-work blocks, of which the inner is 50 feet, the others 30 feet in length, with 15-feet openings between them, and constructed with squared timber, laid with 6-inch openings; pile work, 170 feet in length, including an inclined landing, 145 feet long and 9 feet wide at the side to enable the steamers to land and receive freight and passengers at different stages of the tide; and of crib-work head, 40 feet long and constructed in the same manner as described for blocks, in block and span work, but the three outer faces are to be sheathed from bottom to top with hardwood sheathing. The top of the work will be 5 feet above high water springs ; the outer end will be 31 feet high, and have a depth of water at high water of 26 feet, but as spring tides rise here 42 feet the whole work will be high and dry at low water.

Work was commenced on June 1, 1901, and carried on in a vigorous manner, and at the end of the fiscal year the block and span work was nearly completed, and the outer block constructed up to a height of 18 feet.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $5,000.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND.

Parrsboro' pier or wharf, now known as Partridge island pier, Cumberland county, is situate on the north shore of the Basin of Minas, about 1 mile to the south-west of the lighthouse at the entrance to Parrsboro' harbour. It is 2 miles south of the village of Parrsboro', and has been the landing place for the steamers of the St. John New Brunswick and Basin of Minas route, which call regularly during the season.

It was built by the provincial government in 1864-5, and has subsequently received frequent and extensive repairs by this department. Being directly on the sea shore and though slightly protected by the headlands of Partridge island on the west, it is much exposed to south-east gales, though its chief source of danger lies in the heavy floating ice, which in the spring is carried backward and forward by the ebb and flood.

The work is 431 feet in length, and from 27 to 29 feet in width on top ; the height at the outer end is 33 feet. It was originally strongly and substantially built of square timber, close-faced crib-work. The floor of the shoreward end for a distance of 310 feet is 2 feet above H.W.O.S.T. Then, for a distance of 60 feet, it slopes downward about 4 feet. On the inner or western side of the outer end is a narrow inclined landing, 7½ feet wide, for the convenience of landing passengers and freight at all times of tide. Spring tides rise 41 feet, neaps 34. Low-water mark is about 100 feet beyond the end of the wharf.

During the fiscal year 1900-1 the sum of $878.77 was expended in repairing this pier. The covering for a length of 175 feet was renewed, 4 feet of the top work for 100 feet was also renewed, requiring about 100 tons of extra ballast, and 24 fenders placed on the seaward side in order to keep the outer face of the work in proper condition. The entire structure was bulged out from 6 inches to a foot, and urgent measures were required to repair it properly. During the early part of the fall of 1900 this pier was again badly damaged, but at places farther out than where formerly repaired. This work will in the future be but little used, as the department is at the present time constructing a landing pier at the mouth of Parrsboro' harbour. To repair the present work properly would cost some two or three thousand dollars, so that any further repairs to be done to this work should be of a temporary nature only. The pier might be either disposed of by auction or else allowed to go down, as, after the new pier is constructed, it will be of no practical use.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $7,664.59, including $1,674.80, refund to provincial government.

This pier was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries, June 12, 1888.

PETIT DE GRAT.

Petit de Grat inlet, Richmond county, lies betwene Petit de Grat island and the eastern extremity of Isle Madame. The main entrance is at the southern end from the Atlantic. The northern entrance from Rocky bay is obstructed by outer and inner bars, through which passages for boats, at ordinary low water, were opened by the department in 1879-82.

In 1898-9 both channels were widened and improved by hand-dredging, and a protection work of round timber and stone, 10 feet in width and 3½ in height from 1½ feet below low water (with the exception of the outer 21 feet, which is 17 feet wide and 2½ feet above extreme high water) was constructed on the western side of the outer channel, over a distance of 210 feet, or to within 85 feet of the outer end.

In 1899-1900 the protection work was extended inwards 88 feet and raised 10 inches, and the outer channel was further improved.

During 1900-1 the sum of $500 was expended in raising the protection work (except the outer 21 feet) a height of 2½ feet, in placing a talus of heavy stone at the back of the protection work, and in deepening the inner portion of the outer channel.

The outer channel is about 350 feet in length, 25 feet in width and has a depth of about 2 feet at low-water springs ; while the inner is about 285 feet long, 20 feet wide, with the same depth as the outer channel.

The protection work is 298 feet in length and consists of ordinary rough round-timber crib-work, fully ballasted, but not covered. For a distance of 277 feet it is 10 feet wide, 6 feet 10 inches high, and the top is 8 inches below high-water springs ; and the outer 21 feet is 17 feet wide, 9 feet high, and its top is 1½ feet above high-water springs.

Spring tides rise 6 feet.

The beach of the eastern side of the outer channel is moving to the westward, and there is a possibility of its eventually closing that channel.

The total expenditure up to June 30, 1901, is $5,250.

PICTOU LIGHT BEACH.

The beach forming the southern side of the entrance to Pictou harbour, known as 'Pictou Light Beach,' extends about one mile in a northerly direction, inclosing Moodie cove, an inlet nearly dry at low water except in a central channel. The outer end, on which stands a lighthouse and keepers' dwelling, is protected by a breastwork of squared timber 450 feet in length, and by a work of brush and stone extending from side to side

opposite the southern extremity of the breast-work, and inclosing property under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

In 1894-5, the sum of $300 was expended in acquiring a title to a portion of the beach, 1,520 feet in length, adjoining the property of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

During the years 1898-9 and 1899-1900, the sum of $2,372.28 was expended in the construction of works to protect the beach which was swept by the great gale in August, 1873, and had been more or less damaged by succeeding storms. The works included a work of brush and stone 10 feet wide on top and 4 feet in height founded at one foot above extreme high water and extending 1,030 feet from the southern end of the breast-work protecting the property of the Department of Marine and Fisheries ; and two groins respectively 65 and 55 feet in length, 5 feet in width and 5 feet in height with inner ends 5 and outer ends 2 feet above high water made by driving piles in pairs 5 feet apart, filling in with brush secured by cross cap-timbers, and close-piling at the outer ends ; one of these is opposite the southern end of the breast-work and the other opposite the brush work 200 feet to the southward.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $522.77 was expended, $442.67 in October and November in constructing a groin 75 feet in length opposite the breast work 200 feet to the northward of the first groin ; $7.50 in March and April in removing the pile driving machine to Pictou ; and $72.60 in June, in repairing the brush and stone work.

The groin completed in November was undermined and destroyed during a heavy easterly gale early in December.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, including $300, paid for acquiring a title to part of the beach in 1894, is $3,195.05.

PLYMPTON.

Plympton, Digby county, is a fishing and farming village of 200 or 300 people, situated on the east shore, and near the head of St. Mary's bay, 12 miles south-west from Digby and 8 miles north-east of Weymouth.

Some years before confederation the provincial government built a wharf of crib-work, 230 feet long, 35 feet wide and at the outer end 22 feet high, giving at H.W.O. S.T. a depth of 19 feet of water.

In 1874-5, the department extended the work by a block 34 feet square on the outer end.

In 1900-1, extensive repairs were made at an expenditure of $1,200. The north side and shoreward end was rebuilt from the bottom, a length of 156 feet, a width of 10 feet at the top and about 15 feet at the bottom, by a height of from 4 feet to 17 feet ; the outer 66 feet in length was also repaired by placing two new longitudinals on each side, besides a new top piece to the break and seven new mooring posts.

Spring tides rise 22 feet, neaps 18 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $4,843.97, including a refund of $100 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

PORTER'S LAKE.

Porter's lake is a long and narrow sheet of water lying nearly north and south and situated about the middle of Halifax county or about 15 miles east of the city itself. It is about 17 miles in length from a quarter to a half mile in width and the water being of good depth for almost its entire length renders it navigable for vessels of sixty tons or less to the extreme head. The lake, which for a long time stood at a nearly constant level of a few inches above high water of ordinary neap tides, discharged its waters directly into the Atlantic through a beach of gravel and sand from one to two

hundred feet wide. Up to about 1873 this outlet was navigable for schooners drawing 6 feet of water and considerable traffic was then done on this lake in the export of timber, lumber, cord-wood, general farm produce and fish. Since that time, owing to the gradual filling up of the outlet by the sand and gravel of the beach, under the action of heavy seas, the traffic in the lake has ceased and large areas of fine timber lands surrounding its head are lying practically unused from the difficulty of access to market. While the outlet was open a considerable quantity of fish, salmon, alewives and smelt used to be taken in the lake but this industry has likewise ceased for similar reasons.

A number of attempts have been made to obtain a temporary opening but they only met with failure because of the exposed position of these beaches. Numerous schemes have been developed but so great was their probable cost that the department has been unable to undertake them.

In the month of October, 1899, an attempt to make this temporary opening, at the site which had been before worked on, by constructing a channel 90 feet in length, 60 feet in width, with an average depth of 10 feet. In addition to excavating this channel a timber breakwater, about 90 feet in length and 10 feet wide, was constructed ; as its temporary character was a matter of experiment it did not justify any extensive outlay. Since that date, however, the impracticability of the temporary opening has been fully demonstrated. The sum of $8,262.44 was expended and it will probably take $6,000 more to complete the work. During the past three years the roads during the winter, late fall and early spring, have been impassable and communication between the city of Halifax and this populous section of the country has been practically cut off, thus causing much inconvenience and loss to the interests of these people.

PORT GEORGE.

Port George, Annapolis county, is a village of some 400 people, situated on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, 37 miles north-east of Digby gut, 42 miles south-west from Scott's bay, 6 miles south-west from Margaretsville, and 7 miles north-west from Middleton on the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Some years before confederation the provincial government built a western breakwater and an eastern pier or wharf. The breakwater is 440 feet long, and from 25 to 35 feet wide on top, and at the outer end, where there is about 21 feet of water at H.W. O.S.T., it is 25 feet high. It is built of round-log, stone-filled crib-work, the western or seaward face and outer end being close-sheathed.

The wharf on the eastern side of the little harbour is 205 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 18 feet high at the outer end. It is built of round-log crib-work, and the outer end, on which stands a small lighthouse is close-sheathed. In 1874 the harbour was taken in charge by the Public Works Department, and in that and the following year the sum of $7,000 was expended in repairing and refacing the breakwater which was much decayed. In the autumn of 1888 the outer end of the breakwater was destroyed by a severe storm, 165 feet in length being wrecked, and an additional length of 30 feet being much injured. Before repairs could be made a second storm destroyed the damaged portion, leaving 195 feet of the work a complete wreck, and rendering the harbour practically useless. In 1890-1 the destroyed portion of the work was rebuilt by contract. In April, 1894, an exceptionally severe north-east gale caused a serious breach in the breakwater at about midway of its length, or immediately shorewards from the new outer block; the breach was 40 feet long for the full width of the work, and about 17 feet high. It was rebuilt in the autumn of the same year.

Spring tides rise 30 feet.

In 1900-1 the sum of $400 was expended in repairing the eastern breakwater wharf; the outer 30 feet in length was refloored, and the close-sheathing for the same length was renewed. New fenders, guard timbers and mooring posts were also placed. The sum of $1,653.60 was also expended in beginning the construction of a detached break-

water lying about 200 feet outwards from the end of the main work. The object of this is to break the seas and afford much needed shelter to schooners lying alongside the breakwater.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $25,756.08, including a refund of $1,076.75 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

PORT HILLFORD.

Port Hillford, Guysboro' county, is at the head of Indian bay, on the southern or Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, 5 miles to the eastward of the mouth of St. Mary's river.

A contract was entered into in September, 1899, for the construction of a breakwater on the east side and near the head of the bay. The contract was for a work 300 feet in length and 22 feet in width on top, with an L 22 x 22 feet, of open-faced cribwork, protected on the seaward side and at the outer end by hardwood sheathing. The depth at the outer end, at extreme low water, as shown on contract plan, was 9 feet.

The work of construction was commenced on May 18, 1900, and prosecuted vigorously up to the end of the fiscal year, when about one-sixth of the work under contract had been performed, and in September it was completed.

Some settlement occurred during a gale on the 14th August, and an agreement was entered into with the contractors for placing 200 cubic yards of compressed brush and 440 cubic yards of stone on the seaward side and at the outer end to prevent scour. This extra work, involving an expenditure of $920, was commenced on 3rd October, and completed on the 14th November. While it was in progress a further and very serious settlement occurred during a gale on the 11th October. Measurements taken on 1st December show a settlement of from 3 feet, 100 feet from the inner end to 6 feet at the outer end, and of 8 feet 9 inches at the north-east corner of the 'L.'

Spring tides rise 6 feet.

Expenditure during fiscal year was $5,884.

The total expenditure up to June 30, 1901, is $8,125.19.

PORT HOOD.

Port Hood, the shiretown of the county of Inverness, is on the west coast of Cape Breton island, 20 miles north of the northern entrance to the Strait of Canso.

The harbour was formerly a secure one ; Smith's island, which is 2 miles in length and forms its west side, having been connected at its northern end with the mainland by a range of sand hills. In 1839 the sea made a breach through this protection ; the opening, at first narrow, was enlarged by the tidal currents with increasing rapidity, until it was entirely swept away and its site occupied by 15 feet of water. The harbour is now unsafe during northerly gales, except in a small cove on the east side of Smith's island.

A pier on the east side of the harbour, commenced by the provincial government in 1865, was originally 550 feet in length and 24 feet in width, with an 'L' on the south side of the outer end 100 feet in length and 25 feet in width. It came under the charge of the federal government in 1871 since which time extensive repairs and renewals have been made, including the construction of a new block 125 x 25 feet at the outer end, in 1873 ; the construction of a block 50 x 32 feet at the south end of the 'L,' in 1888-9, and the construction of a block 71 x 24 feet at the outer end, in 1889-90. The old provincial government work was of square timber, close-faced ; the additions and parts reconstructed by the department are of round timber, laid open-faced. The pier has been protected on the seaward side, at the outer end, and on the south end and inner side of the 'L,' by close-piling, and on both sides to within 74 feet of the outer end by a stone talus.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $820.38 was expended in continuing the repairs to the outer end, in renewing close-piling, and in reballasting 70 feet of the seaward face, near the outer end.

The depth of water at the outer end, at low water, is from 12 to 15 feet.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

The total expenditure up to June 30, 1901, including the sum of $916.11 refunded to the local government, is $58,654.84 ; and $1,943.60 for dredging.

PORT HOOD ISLAND.

Port Hood, or Smith's Island, Inverness county, is situated from 1 to 1½ miles off the west coast of Cape Breton island, 22 miles northward of the northern entrance to the Strait of Canso. It is 2 miles in length, and forms the western side of Port Hood harbour.

The only safe anchorage in Port Hood harbour is formed by the east side of Smith's island and a shoal extending southward from Smith's point, near its northern extremity.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $999.68 was expended in reconstructing 33 feet of the outer end of an old provincial government beach protection work at Smith's point, and in extending it 67 feet. The new work is 20 feet in width, of round timber, open-faced, sheathed at outer end and on the south side, and fully ballasted. The depth at extreme low water at the outer end is 1½ feet.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, including refund of $654.47 to provincial government, is $1,654.15.

PORT LORNE.

Port Lorne, formerly called Port Williams, or Marshall's Cove, Annapolis county, is situated on the Bay of Fundy, 32 miles north-east from Digby Gut, and 6 miles north-west from Paradise station, on the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The settlement comprises about 300 people engaged in fishing and farming.

The breakwater was begun in 1835 at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the provincial government, the outlay on the work up to 1887 being about $16,000. The first work done by the Department of Public Works was in 1873-4, when the breakwater was extended a length of 67 feet. In 1882-84 the work was extended a length of 100 feet, width 35 feet, and height 25 feet. The new block was built close-faced with square timber, both inside and outside, and provided with a break 4 feet high. During the next few years several repairs were made. In 1897-8 a re-enforcing block was built on the seaward face of the outer end of the breakwater 78 feet long, 27 feet high and 13 feet wide, in addition to other important repairs made.

In 1900-1 the sum of $2,186 was expended in important repairs. The work done consists of the building, to the full height of the breakwater, a portion of buttress on the seaward side, 91 feet long ; the rebuilding of 12 feet in length of the top of the main work immediately shorewards from the new portion of buttress, and the refloor-ing of the greater part of the length of 91 feet, abreast of the buttress.

Spring tides rise about 30 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $18,140.63, including a refund to the provincial government of $1,589.33 in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

PORT MAITLAND.

Port Maitland, Yarmouth county, is a prosperous and important fishing and farming vilage, with a population of about 400, situated on the south-east side of the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, 12 miles north of the county town of Yarmouth.

The harbour works were begun about the year 1859, by the provincial government ;

they consist of an eastern and western, or main, breakwater of crib-work. The former is 400 feet long and some 20 feet wide, and the latter 500 feet long, 22 to 25 feet wide, with a return 54 feet long, 24 feet wide and 27 feet high, along which there is a depth of 19 feet at H.W.O.S.T. These breakwaters or piers inclose between them a snug high-water harbour of 2¼ acres in extent.

In 1873-4, the eastern breakwater was raised and widened for a length of 158 feet on the shore end and an extension 50 feet in length was built on the outer end of the western breakwater. In 1885-6, the sum of $349.92 was expended in raising the outer end of the eastern breakwater, and in repairing and partly renewing the sheathing of the outer face of the western breakwater. During the early part of the winter of 1887-8 the western breakwater was seriously damaged by a series of storms, and a breach 86 feet in length was made directly through the middle of the work ; the sum of $53.65 was spent in urgent repairs, and in the following year, 1888-9, the wreckage was cleared away, both sides of the breach closed up, and a number of fender piles were driven along the outer face and exposed corners of the broken work at a cost of $497.33.

On June 24, 1890, a contract was made for rebuilding the destroyed section and repairing the other parts of the work. The wreckage of the old work was removed down to its foundations, and the breach filled in and rebuilt entirely with new and substantial work. The rest of the seaward face, *i.e.*, 83 feet in length outside the new work, and 100 feet between it and the shore, was close-piled ; the entire top, including the cap, covering, floor stringers, the first set of cross-ties, and the break of those two sections was rebuilt, and new fenders were fitted to the inside face. In 1891-2, the sum of $298.45 was expended in repairing the eastern breakwater, the work consisting of the removal and rebuilding of almost the entire top to a depth of 3 feet.

In 1895-6, $271.71 was spent in purchasing materials for repairs to consist of rebuilding the shore end of the north side of the western breakwater, 90 feet long, 10 to 12 feet wide and 15 feet high ; the labour was furnished gratis by the inhabitants. In 1896-7, the sum of $3,304.79 was expended on extensive repairs and renewals to both works. On the eastern breakwater, which also serves as a wharf for the landing and loading of general merchandise, coal, lumber, &c., the shoreward 30 feet was rebuilt on the south side 6 logs high, and on the north side 3 logs high, including floor stringers and covering ; 22 feet in length of the new covering was laid on the outer end, and a number of new fenders were bolted into position. On the western breakwater a re-enforcing block was built on the south side of the outer end, 97 feet long, 11 feet wide, and 12 to 14 feet high, or to a height of about 10 feet below the floor of the work ; a re-enforcing block was also begun along the whole length of the 'L' 70 feet in length and from 10 to 12 feet wide. To obviate settlement, due to soft bottom and the eating away of the bottom logs by the limnoria, which was the cause leading to the necessity of constructing this block, it was built on 147 piles driven to hard bottom and cut off level with the beach. The inner or north side of the shoreward end was also strengthened and rebuilt. In 1897-8 the sum of $3,600 was expended in further repairs and renewals to the breakwaters, the re-enforcing block along the 'L' of the western breakwater was completed to the full height of the work, and the inner face of the other end was renewed. The buttress on the outer side was extended shorewards a length of 122 feet. On the end of the eastern breakwater the 'T' was rebuilt 50 feet long, 20 feet wide, and built on 21 piles driven to hard bottom and cut off level with the beach. Various miscellaneous and necesary repairs were also effected.

In 1898-9 the sum of $700 was expended in completing the thorough and extensive repairs to the western breakwater ; 60 feet long on the inner face was close-sheathed, the buttress on the seaward side, 140 feet long, was finished and several vacant spaces in the shoreward end were filled with ballast.

In 1899-1900, the sum of $2,118.87 was expended in rebuilding the re-enforcing buttress on the outer end seaward face of the breakwater, 96 feet long, 10 to 12 feet wide, to the full height of the work. The lower 12 feet of this work, and the outer end of the work were also sheathed with 4-inch creosoted plank as a protection against the limnoria.

In 1900-1, the sum of $1,017.66 was expended in building a piece of buttress on the seaward side of the breakwater 90 feet in length, 19 to 20 feet high and from 10 to 11 feet wide, adjoining shorewards the piece 96 feet long that was built last year. The outer face of the new piece of buttress was also sheathed 12 feet high with creosoted 4-inch plank, as a protection against the limnoria.

Spring tides rise 18 feet, neaps 15 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $25,205.57, including a refund of $1,971.66 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on January 22, 1885.

RAGGED HEAD.

Ragged Pond, Guysboro' county, on the north side of Chedabucto bay, about 6 miles east of Guysboro' harbour, is a triangular sheet of water with an area of about 180 acres and a depth of from two to five fathoms. It is inclosed by shingle beaches, through which there is a narrow channel on the western side of Ragged Head.

During the years 1878-83 the channel was improved, and protection works, consisting of 110 feet crib-work and 428 feet of brush and stone work were constructed on the southern side.

In 1899-1900 the sum of $200 was expended in repairing the inner 50 feet of the crib-work, and in improving the depth over a deposit of gravel obstructing the channel.

During the fiscal year 1900-1 the sum of $400.36 was expended in making a cutting through a bank of sand and gravel by which the entrance had been closed, and in deepening over the shoal ground within the entrance.

The surface of the pond is 3 feet higher (at low water inside) than low water outside; consequently there is a fall at low water of 3 feet in the length of the channel (600 feet). The depth in the channel, at low water, is about 3 feet, except near the entrance where it is about 1 foot.

Spring tides rise 6 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $5,144.97.

RIVER JOHN.

River John, Pictou county, empties into the head of John bay, on the Northumberland strait, about 24 miles to the westward of the entrance to Pictou harbour. It has about 3 feet at low water, or 11 feet at high water, over the bar at the entrance, and from 3 to 11 feet at low water in a very narrow channel up to the bridge, a distance of nearly a mile. The village is situated on each side of the river near the bridge, and about three-quarters of a mile from the station of the Oxford and Pictou branch of the Intercolonial Railway.

The sum of $2,000 was appropriated for expenditure in 1899-1900 in connection with the construction of a wharf at River John, but of the amount appropriated the sum of $449.94 only was expended in the purchase of the land required; the creosoted timber to be used in the construction of the wharf was ordered, but not delivered.

The proposed wharf is to consist of a pile-head 60 x 20 feet, with a crib-work retaining wall 60 x 10 feet at the back of it, and wing walls of crib-work on either side, 10 feet wide, and respectively 78 and 61 feet in length; the space inclosed by the retaining walls and the shore to be filled in with clay, covered with gravel, and a road is to be constructed between the wharf and the highway. The depth of water along the channel face at low water will be 9 feet.

Spring tides rise 8 feet.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the sum of $1,697.41 was expended in procuring nearly all the timber required for the construction of the wharf; in the construction of the timber retaining walls, and of the pile-head, but the former were

not ballasted, and the pile-head still required the walings, the cap-timbers, the fender piles and the mooring piles, to complete it. The clay filling between the retaining walls and the shore was about half completed.

The total expenditure on this work up to June 30, 1901, is $2,147.35.

SALMON RIVER.

A small stream, called Salmon river, Digby county, empties into the Bay of Fundy 15 miles north of Yarmouth, 30 miles south of Weymouth, 3½ miles north of the boundary line between the counties of Digby and Yarmouth, and 4½ miles north of Port Maitland, in the latter county.

The population of the settlement, within a mile either way of the river's mouth, comprises about 500 people, engaged in farming, lumbering, fishing and general trade. The imports by water are general merchandise for local consumption ; and the exports, lumber and cord-wood, with smaller quantities of farm produce and fish. The river, though not large, drains a number of large lakes, and is the most important stream in the southern part of Digby county. It empties into the Bay of Fundy through a sand and gravel bar, inside of which there is a sheltered pond, which, with the exception of the bed of the stream, is dry at low water. The pond has been formed into a small tidal harbour by the construction of two separate works, one on either side of the river's mouth.

The southern work, which is the more important, stops the gravel from interfering with the free discharge of the river, and acts as a breakwater and loading wharf for vessels.

The northern work is simply a groyne or gravel pier, built to prevent the undertow from bringing the gravel into the river mouth from the north beach, and, by confining the outflow, gives a better chance to scour.

Both these works, with the exception of certain repairs hereafter described, were built by the provincial government and private enterprise.

The first expenditure by the department was in 1874, when the sum of $2,656.03 was spent in repairing and strengthening the works. In 1887-8 the sum of $1,000 was spent in rebuilding portion of the river face of the southern work, which was much decayed, and undermined by the river. These repairs were begun at the western end of the private wharf property, then owned by Foley Bros. (more recently by Chas. Burril & Co., of Weymouth, and purchased from them by the department in 1899-1900), and continued westerly towards the outer end of the breakwater for a distance of 290½ feet ; but the outer end of this face, for a distance of 120 feet, was left in its original condition. In 1893-4 the sum of $800 was expended in general repairs to both works, the work being done as follows :—

Wharf or breakwater.—A block on the south face, 32 feet long and 20 feet wide, was cut down and rebuilt ; the outer end for 30 feet was raised about 18 inches, and 26 new fender piles were placed, 6 on the end and 20 along the outer face.

Gravel pier or groyne.—The inner 90 feet was practically rebuilt ; the adjoining 30 feet was covered with new cross-ties and floor-stringers, and a new 20-foot block was built on the outer end to replace the 30-foot block that had been carried away.

In the fiscal year 1899-1900 the sum of $500 was expended in purchasing logs and timber for the purpose of building a further extension to the breakwater and in repairing the existing work on the north side of the river's mouth.

In 1900-1 the sum of $4,723.72 was expended in important extensions, renewals and repairs. The work done consists of the construction of a widening block, 120 feet long, 11 feet wide and 14 feet high, on the northern side of the outer end of the breakwater ; next, a new block in extension of the breakwater, 60 feet long, from 27 to 37 feet wide and 15 to 18 feet high, substantially built of round-log crib-work, filled with ballast and sheathed on the seaward face with flatted spars. The new block was pro-

vided with a break 4 feet high, on the seaward side ; this was continued shorewards on the old work, and beyond high-water mark, a distance of 200 feet. The older portion of the breakwater or river wall, for a length of 170 feet, was also thoroughly repaired. On the north side of the mouth of the river, the groyne for preventing the gravel from washing into the river's mouth was extended outwards by constructing a block 33 feet long, 21 feet wide and 15 feet high. The shoreward end of the groyne was thoroughly rebuilt for a length of 100 feet, the next 60 feet in length seawards being retopped, refendered and planked.

Spring tides rise about 18 feet, neaps 15 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $12,408.62, including a refund to the provincial government of $329.92, in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

SANDFORD.

Sandford, Cranberry Head, is situated on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, at the extreme western point of Yarmouth county, 7 miles north-west from the town of Yarmouth. The settlement in the neighbourhood, which has for some years been known as Sandford, has a population of from 300 to 400 people, engaged in fishing and farming.

In 1858 a breakwater was begun by the inhabitants aided by the provincial government. In 1876 the sum of $2,000 was expended by the department in extending the work 150 feet. In 1878-9 the sum of $1,000.08 was spent in constructing an additional length of 50 feet, and in repairing the older portions. In 1880 the sum of $499.95 was expended in repairing the damage done by a storm in August, 1879. In 1883-4 $100 was expended on resheathing the outer end, and in effecting other needed repairs. In 1885-6 some slight repairs were made to the seaward face of the breakwater at a cost of $109. In 1887-8 miscellaneous repairs were made at a cost of $768.74. In February, 1892, two serious breaches were made in the work by heavy gales, and a quantity of gravel was driven through into the little boat harbour inside. If repairs had been made without delay, the work could probably have been saved, but nothing was done, and in the next two or three years about 300 feet, *i.e.*, the whole work except the outer block, was destroyed, the remaining piece being 60 feet long, 22 feet wide, and from 18 to 20 feet high. Before this date six or seven fishing schooners of 10 to 20 tons each, besides a number of smaller boats were owned in the place, and considerable fishing business was done. Since the destruction of the breakwater, and owing to the consequent lack of shelter, the schooners and most of the boats were disposed of, and the fishing industry in the locality practically ceased.

In 1898-9 the sum of $3,497.25 was expended in partially rebuilding the shoreward portion of the work on a new site rendered necessary by the altered configuration of the beach; the remaining outer block was also thoroughly repaired. The new work, of which a length of 200 feet was built during the year, starts at the shore at a point about 350 feet eastward of the point where the former work began, and it was built in a northwesterly direction towards the outer block of the old work, with which it was connected. Besides the portion of new breakwater built during the year, a small boat channel, about 40 feet long and 8 feet deep, was excavated through the beach under lee of the breakwater to give access to the salt water pond which forms a valuable shelter for fishing boats during heavy gales in the winter season.

In 1899-1900 the sum of $2,599.96 was expended in completing the rebuilding of the breakwater begun last year. The portion of the work built being 81 feet long and 26 feet wide, with an average height of about 12 feet. A piece of beach protection work, 240 feet long, 10 feet wide, and from 6 to 8 feet high was also built in a westerly direction from the shore end of the breakwater to prevent the seas from driving the gravel beach into the little pond which shelters the boats of the fishing fleet.

In 1900-1 the sum of $149.92 was expended in replacing the ballast that was washed by the heavy storm in October, 1900, out of the beach protection work adjoining the breakwater on its west side, and to prevent a recurrence of the damage it was covered with poles.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $29,255.88, including a refund of $11,632 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

SAULNIERVILLE.

Saulnierville, Digby county, with a population of about 250, is situated on the south-east coast of St. Mary's bay, Bay of Fundy, 36 miles south-west of Digby, 32 miles north of Yarmouth, and 3 miles north of Meteghan river.

Some years before confederation, a breakwater, serving also as a landing wharf, was built by the inhabitants aided by the provincial government, at a cost of $2,000. In 1876 the sum of $4,000, of which half was contributed by the department and half by the inhabitants, was expended in making thorough repairs to the work and in extending it a length of 100 feet. In 1888-9 further extensive repairs were made at a cost of nearly $2,000. In 1899-1900 damage done by a severe storm in 1900 was made good at a cost of about $400.

In 1900-1 the sum of $1,999.49 was expended in repairs and extensions. The repairs, which were to make good damage done by the great storm and tide of March 1, 1900, consist of the renewal of the outer 60 feet in length of the floor of the breakwater, with new planking, guards and stringers, which had been broken and displaced by the waves. The work was extended a length of 37 feet, is substantially built of round-log crib-work of the usual type, close-sheathed on the seaward side and outer end; it is 33 feet wide and from 20 to 24 feet high. The shoreward end of the old work was also repaired for a length of about 70 feet, the repairs being necessitated by damage done by the severe gale of November 9 and 10, 1900. The breakwater has now a total length of 505 feet. At the outer end at H.W.O.S.T. there is a depth of about 14 feet of water.

Spring tides rise 21 feet, neaps 18 feet. At low water the sand flats are bare for several hundred feet beyond the end of the work.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $8,203.14, including a refund of $1,926.53 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

SCOTT'S BAY.

Scott's Bay, King's county, is on the south side of Minas channel, Bay of Fundy, between Cape Split and Baxter's harbour. The population of the settlement within a radius of a couple of miles is about 500.

In 1878-9, the department built a block of crib-work 50 feet long, 30 feet wide and about 20 feet high, connected with the shore by a double row of close-piling 210 feet long from the south-east corner of the block : the crib-work was built of close-faced work, well fendered and ballasted. The work was located on the west side of Jess creek, and formed a harbour or shelter for vessels during south-west storms.

As it had no floor much of the ballast has been removed, presumably for ballasting schooners. Both the block and the close-piling are more or less dilapidated, 40 feet in length of the close-piling being totally destroyed. The expenditure on this block and the close-pile work by the department between 1867 and 1882 was $3,000.

In 1900-1, the department expended $500 in building two blocks of crib-work, one on either side of the mouth of the creek. The northern block is 115 feet long, 10 feet wide and from 6 to 8 feet high. Both blocks are of round-log stone-filled crib-work.

Their object is to prevent the gravel and sand from washing into the mouth of the creek, which the old work had become inadequate to protect.

Spring tides rise 36 feet, neaps 32 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $4,000.

SHAG HARBOUR.

Shag harbour, Shelburne county, is a scattered village of about 600 inhabitants situated about 6 miles north-west of Barrington, and about 45 miles south-east of Yarmouth town.

During the fiscal year 1899-1900, the department began the construction of a pile trestle bent wharf. This work as constructed consists of a rock bank 53 feet long, 25 feet wide on top and a height at the outer end of 10 feet. Adjoining this is the wharf proper 221 feet long, 20 feet wide with an 'L' or return 20 by 20 ; it is constructed of pile trestle bents placed 10 feet apart measured from the centre. This work was not finished and is still incomplete as the sum of $250 appropriated has lapsed owing to the scarcity of labour.

Spring tides rise 10 feet, neaps 7.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,950.93.

SIGHT POINT.

Sight Point, Inverness county, is on the west coast of Cape Breton island, 7 miles to the southward of the entrance to Mabou harbour.

The amount appropriated for expenditure in 1900-1, $500, was expended in May and June in constructing a crib-work block 24 feet in length and 17 feet in width, on top, in from 2½ to 4 feet at low water—to form part of a small breakwater to shelter a landing place for boats—and in procuring some of the material required for an extension outwards 22 feet in length.

Spring tides rise 4 feet.

SOMERVILLE.

Somerville, Queen's county, is a small fishing and farming settlement of about 250 people, situate on the Atlantic coast, 8 miles south-west of Liverpool, the county town.

In 1879 the department built a breakwater for the accommodation and shelter of fishing vessels. The work was about 200 feet long, 20 feet wide on top and 16 feet high at the outer end. In 1882 a slight expenditure was made in repairing damage caused by southerly storms. Early in 1892 about 100 feet, nearly half the length of the outer work, was destroyed by a violent gale, and in the autumn of the same year the sum of $640 was expended in necessary repairs. The work done consisted of rebuilding 30 feet in length of new work and in renewing portions of the floor and sheathing of the old work. The breakwater was then 130 feet long, 20 feet wide on top and 12 feet high at the outer end. The seaward face sloped one to one from the floor to about low-water mark, and was close-sheathed with 6-inch plank. The whole work was built of square timber, close-faced crib-work. As this work is situate on one of the most exposed portions of the Atlantic coast, and as the limnoria also frequent the waters in this vicinity, it could not possibly stand for many years. In consequence, in the winter of 1899, a heavy storm completely destroyed the breakwater.

During the present year, 1900-1, it was decided to construct a more permanent work on a site immediately contiguous to the old site, and the work consists of an approach and a main stucture. The approach is 58 feet long, 12 feet wide on top and 6 feet high at the outer end. The main structure is 90 feet long, 24 feet wide on top

and 33 feet on the bottom, with a height at the outer end of 16 feet. The style of structure erected consists of large stones, cemented together and securely fastened to each other by large iron dogs. Holes were first drilled in the rock to a depth of 6 inches, and after the iron had been placed in them, these holes were filled with Portland cement concrete.

The workmanship is good and substantial, and the only question which may arise in future in connection with this work is its possible extension.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $2,435.14.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $6,743.78.

THREE FATHOM HARBOUR.

Three Fathom harbour, Halifax county, is situate on the Atlantic coast, about 15 miles east of Halifax harbour. It is formed by connecting gravel beaches, and though small, is sheltered from all quarters. It is the rendevous of a large number of fishermen, principally inhabitants of the surrounding country, and during the fishing season is a busy place.

For the purpose of preventing the sea from breaking through the narrow shingle beach which separates the harbour from the Atlantic, the department in 1878 constructed a crib-work along the crown of the beach. In 1889 the work was extended and repaired ; the total length then was 1,050 feet, from 4 to 8 feet in height, with a width on top of 13 feet. It is built throughout of round-log crib-work, thoroughly fendered and filled with ballast. During the fiscal year 1900-1 the sum of $595.37 was expended in repairing this work ; it not only needed repairs, but it required to be extended in order to protect the beach and the property in the vicinity. The sheathing was broken apart, the top work was decayed and destroyed, and the ballast had spilled out in many places ; additional damage occurred during the past winter. The work done consisted of repairing 100 feet in length, 6 feet wide and 4 feet high, besides extending the work 35 feet in length, with a width of 8 feet on top and a height of from 8 to 10 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,117.62.

TROUT COVE.

Trout Cove, Digby county, is a small indentation about 1,000 feet long and 600 feet deep, on the Bay of Fundy, coast of Digby neck. It is about midway, and has the only breakwater affording shelter to fishing boats between Digby gut and Petit passage, being 18 miles south-east from the former. The settlement at and near the cove, which is called Centreville, has a population of about 300 people engaged in fishing and farming. The fishing fleet comprises 25 to 30 boats of 16 to 18 feet keel, and there are also owned here two schooners of about 30 tons each, which during the season run to and from St. John, Halifax, Yarmouth and Lunenburg, with produce, fish, lumber, flour, &c. There is a factory for the canning of finnan haddies and kippered herring, which is doing a large business. Within a short distance of the cove is excellent fishing ground for cod, haddock, hake, lobsters, &c.

A breakwater was begun in 1856 by the inhabitants aided by the provincial government; the work as then built being 200 feet long and 30 feet wide. In 1876 it was extended by the department a distance of 178 feet. In 1880 extensive repairs were made to the old portion of the breakwater, of which 100 feet had been destroyed in 1879 ; in 1882-3 general repairs were made ; in 1885-6 $1,000 was spent in repairing the inner portion, which was much weakened by heavy seas; 100 feet of new facing was built, the break renewed and strengthened, and some ballast placed in the outer end of the work. In 1887-8 140 feet of the inner portion of the seaward face was rebuilt from the beach to the top of the break; part of the flooring was renewed, and other necessary

repairs carried out. In 1888-9 the sum of $399.79 was expended in repairing the inner end of the work, the beach having washed away and exposed the foundations.

In 1886 the inhabitants built a small block of crib-work 24 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 9 feet high at the shoreward end of the north side of the breakwater for the purpose of protecting it and the adjoining bank, on which is situated a large fish-house and store. In 1891-2 the outer end of the breakwater was repaired. In 1894-5 the sum of $81.50 was expended in repairing a small block of crib-work on the north end of the north side of the work, and in placing about 100 tons of ballast in the shore end of the breakwater to replace that washed out by the heavy winter storms. In 1896-7 the sum of $3,990.02 was expended in thorough repairs and renewals; 130 feet in length of the inner side of the shore end was taken down and rebuilt with new timber; 80 feet in length of the seaward side of the outer end was close-fendered, and the whole work was refiloored. The middle 100 feet in length was also raised 2 feet in height so as to make up for settlement. The shoreward half of the inner face was close-sheathed to prevent the brook from undermining the work, and the outer face was re-enforced and new fendered.

On April 12, 1898, a contract was awarded for the extension of the breakwater 100 feet. The work, which is thoroughly well and substantially built, was not finished until September, 1899. The work is now 474 feet long on the north side. It is 30 feet wide on top and at the outer end 25 feet high, where there is 23 feet of water at H.W.O.S.T. In 1898-9 the sum of $41.12 was expended in protecting with crib-work and stone the shoreward end of the breakwater, which had been slightly damaged by a storm in the middle of January. In the fiscal year 1899-1900 the sum of $700 was expended in building a block of crib-work 56 feet long, 16 feet and 13 feet high for the protection of the shoreward end of the breakwater.

In 1900-1 the sum of $1,200 was expended in rebuilding a portion of the shoreward end and east side of the breakwater, 66 feet long, 15 feet wide, and from 12 to 15 feet high, which was old, much decayed and threatening to fall.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $20,091.24, including refund of $685 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to the control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

VICTORIA.

Victoria harbour, King's county, is situated at the mouth of Church Vault brook, on the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, 52 miles north-west of Digby Gut, and half way between Morden and Ogilvie's wharf, from each of which it is distant about 4 miles.

The breakwater, which also serves as a landing and loading pier, was begun in 1864, and finished in 1867 at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the provincial government. It is 242 feet long, 27½ feet wide at its outer end, 23 feet wide at its inner end and 24 feet in height at its outer end.

In 1878 the work was repaired and raised 4 feet. Slight repairs were made in 1891 and in 1893.

In 1900-1, the sum of $398.81 was expended in renewing 88 feet in length of the crib-breastwork, forming the eastern side of the road approach. The new work is from 6 to 10 feet high, from 10 to 15 feet wide, strongly built of round-log crib-work, well fendered and full ballasted. A portion of the flooring of the shore end of the breakwater was also renewed.

Spring tides rise 36 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $2,023.79, including a refund to the provincial government of $450 in 1887-8.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 12, 1888.

WALTON.

Walton harbour, Hants county, is the mouth of La Tete river and is situated on the south shore of the basin of Minas, Bay of Fundy, about 14 miles north-east of Cheverie at the mouth of the Avon river. The village of Walton, which is situated at the head of the harbour on its north-east side, has a population of 500. The most important industry of the place is the shipment of gypsum, of which from 5,000 to 10,000 tons are annually shipped to the United States.

For the protection of the harbour a breakwater was built by the department in 1891, at a cost by contract of $6,170. The work is 250 feet long, 28 feet high at the outer end, and 22 feet wide on top. It is substantially built of round-log crib-work of the usual type, well fendered and filled with ballast. The inner face has a batter of one in eight, and the outer side one in two. The outer face, the end, and the inner face for a distance of 100 feet, are close-sheathed. On the seaward side is a break 4 feet high, built of 12-inch timbers, strongly braced by knees, spaced 10 feet apart.

At the outer end of the work is a depth of 24 feet of water at high tide.

In 1900-1, necessary repairs were made consisting of new floor with stringers and guard timbers, a few new top cross-logs, new break timbers and seven new knees.

Spring tides rise 48 feet, neaps 40 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $7,375.71.

WEST CHEZZETCOOK.

West Chezzetcook, Halifax county, is situated on the western side of Chezzetcook inlet, which lies about 16 miles east of Halifax harbour. The inlet is from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide at the mouth, extends five miles inland and receives the waters of several small lakes at its head. The population of this village is from seven hundred to a thousand, located in a scattering manner along the west shores of the inlet. The chief pursuits of these people consist of fishing, farming and some lumbering. The inlet itself, which has an average width of about one mile, is shallow with a bottom of sand and mud so that at low water there are quite extensive flats laid bare. There is, however, a narrow tortuous channel running to the extreme head of the inlet with a depth of from 6 to 8 feet at L.W.O.S.T. which is used by numerous fishing schooners, coasting schooners and many small craft such as three and four hand fishing boats and skiffs.

Owing to the gradual filling up of the entrance to the channel with accumulations of sand, a breakwater or mole was constructed by this department in 1892 at a cost by contract of $11,160.97. This work was designed to create scour to deepen and improve the navigation of the entrance to the channel. It is built in a westerly direction from the foot of the southern end of Conrod's island which forms the western side of the west channel entering the inlet. At this point the channel from high water to high water was 1,500 feet wide, therefore from the end of the breakwater to high water it is now only 600 feet. This great contraction of the channel had the effect of creating a strong current at ebb and flood tide and the fine sand at the work was scouring to such an extent as to cause the whole length of the 'L' to settle from 4 to 6 feet and the stem of the work, or the seaward 900 feet, from two to four feet ; this scouring necessitated the placing of a substantial toe of brush and stone along both sides of the whole work.

The breakwater has a length of 1,100 feet, of which 900 feet is at right angles to the channel and the remaining 200 feet or 'L' parallel to it. At the southern end of the 'L' is a square block 30 feet by 30 which is close-faced with vertical sheathing five inches thick. The rest of the work was ordinary stone-filled open crib-work with sides battering one in five and a top width of 15 feet.

In the spring of 1895, severe storms damaged 363 feet of the top of the work. In September of the same year $500 was expended in rebuilding this work ; five logs in

height for a length of 363 feet were taken apart and rebuilt. In the fall of 1897 similar damage was done, showing that the work is located in the wrong place and that the seaward side should have been close-piled or sheathed in order to protect it. In the summer and fall of 1898 the sum of $999 was expended in reconstructing a length of 235 feet of the breakwater from two to four logs high, whilst a length of 288 feet was sheathed. This was not sufficient, for in January, 1900, the part not sheathed was lifted and partly destroyed over a length of 175 feet. The sum of $300 was expended during the fiscal year 1900 in partially repairing this damage.

During the last fiscal year these repairs were completed at a cost of $496.59. The work now is thoroughly sheathed and the covering entirely renewed. Besides this the outside of the breakwater has been rip-rapped with a toe of stone and brush in order to catch the drift sand. This stone and brush has effectually accomplished its purpose and the sand which had accumulated to a large extent will prove a grand protection to the main portion of the breakwater.

The breakwater has been well ballasted, whilst the timber used in sheathing and covering is all hand hewn and of the best quality of spruce and hemlock.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $14,286.09.

WESTERN HEAD.

Western Head is one of the most important shore-fishing stations in Queen's county. It is situate on the south side of Liverpool bay, about 4 miles to the south of the county town of Liverpool. Projecting from the head is a broken rocky ridge which forms a partial shelter and enables fishermen to land in their boats in moderate weather ; but the difficulty always was that the fishermen were not only unable to launch their boats in rough weather, but there was much danger in effecting a landing when they had been caught on the fishing grounds in sudden storms.

In 1887 the department began the construction of a stone breakwater to give this desired protection, and work was proceeded with during the fiscal year 1887-8 and continued in the following year. The breakwater was built immediately behind and partly in shelter of the rocky ledge, and was constructed entirely of large stone quarried for the purpose ; the portion of the work from low-water mark upwards being built of selected stone, hand-placed and firmly bolted together. The whole work was 190 feet long and 40 feet wide on top. Soon after the breakwater was completed, the coast was visited by an unusually heavy storm, which lasted three days and destroyed 100 feet of the outer end of the work.

In 1889-90 the sum of $5,000 was expended in repairing and rebuilding the work. Owing to the depth of water inside the reef and the difficulty in securing a foundation, it was decided to rebuild on the top of the reef, all of which could be reached at low water. The projecting points of the reef were cut away and a bed prepared for the foundation course, which was built down to bed rock, and the interstices between the stones filled in with Portland cement concrete. Each succeeding course was laid in a similar manner, the top of the breakwater being carried up 5 feet above high water, and the surface finished smooth. Where the new work and the old join, the breakwater is 40 feet wide, reduced in width to 29 feet where it joins the reef. The total amount of work built during that year was 106 feet. In 1898-9 the sum of $954.29 was expended in repairing this work, as the constant action of the waves had greatly weakened the structure. The work done consisted of practically rebuilding a portion of the breakwater 90 feet in length, 29 feet in width, for an average height of 8 feet, besides material repairs to other portions of the work.

In September, 1900, this work was slightly damaged, but was repaired during the fiscal year at a cost of $22.05.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, was $13,012.80.

WEST PUBNICO.

Pubnico harbour, Yarmouth county, is situated some 30 miles south-west of Yarmouth ; it is about 8 miles long from mouth to head, lying due north and south. and from three-quarters to a mile and a half wide.

On the west side of the harbour and about 3 miles above its mouth, a wharf was built by the department in 1885-6 to 1886-7. The work consists of a stone and gravel causeway, 285 feet long, followed by a wharf 230 feet long, of pile bents. The bank is 25 feet wide, an average height of 4 to 5 feet ; the wharf is of the same width and from 10 to 14 feet high. At L.W.O.S.T. the mud flats are bare for over 1,000 feet beyond the end of the wharf.

In 1900-1 the sum of $2,025 was expended in repairs and extensions, the work done being as follows :—

(a.) The raising and regravelling of the stone approach, 290 feet in length ; many of the top stones, which had been displaced, were renewed, and from 6 inches to 18 inches of fresh gravel was laid.

(b.) The thorough repair of the older portion of the work, comprising new fender piles, guard timbers and transverse bracing. The whole of the floor was taken up and relaid, about one-half of it in new plank.

(c.) The construction of an extension 167 feet long of equal width and similar construction with the old work, viz.: 25 feet wide and of pile bents. The outer end of the work, which is all of pile-work, is now 15 feet high, carrying a depth of water of about 12 feet at H.W.O.S.T.

(d.) The placing of three dolphins, consisting of 4 piles each, from 500 to 1,200 feet distant from the wharf to mark the positions of rocky ledges. The piles forming each dolphin are strongly chained and bolted together at the top, and painted.

The total length of the pile-work is now 397 feet.

Spring tides rise 12 feet, neaps 10 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $4,273.63.

WHITE HAVEN.

White Haven, Guysboro' county, one of the finest harbours in Nova Scotia, is on the south or Atlantic coast, 14 miles to the westward of Cape Canso.

In 1854 the residents, with some aid from the provincial government, undertook the construction of a canal for boats, through a low and narrow isthmus between Marshall cove, 3 miles within the entrance, and Witch cove at the eastern extremity of Torbay. On the completion of improvements made in 1876, it was 620 feet in length, and from 10 to 12 feet in width, the bottom was about 1 foot above extreme low water, or 4 feet 6 inches below the level of extreme high water. Prior to 1884 the walls had fallen into a dilapidated condition, and the southern entrance had become blocked with sand, and the channel inside filled in with sediment and washing from the slope.

In 1894-5 repairs and improvements were made by the department with the object of obtaining, ultimately, a uniform depth at extreme low water of 1 foot, and a width, between retaining walls, of 12 feet. The repairs and improvements effected included the removal of 160 feet of old retaining wall on each side at the south end, and the construction of walls 10 feet wide on top, of which 20 feet at the outer end on each side are of crib-work, and the remaining 140 feet of brush and stone; temporary repairs to the retaining wall on both sides from 160 to 270 feet from the south end and on the east side from 328 to 480 feet from the south end ; the construction of new walls on either side from 480 to 500 feet from the south end as foundations for bridge abutment built by the municipality; the reconstruction of 100 feet of wall on the west side (500 to 600 feet from the south end); the construction of 141 feet of temporary wall on either side (600 to 741 feet from the south end) ; and deepening from end to end to within from 3 to 6 inches of extreme low water.

During the fiscal year, 1900-1, the sum of $1,686.86 was expended in continuing the improvements undertaken in 1894-5. The work performed included the construction of 137 feet of brush and stone retaining wall on either side (160 to 297 feet from the south end); the removal of old wall on the west side, and the completion, with the exception of the upper course, or new stone retaining walls on either side from 297 to 480 feet from the south end; the removal of old and the construction of new stone retaining wall on the west side from 500 to 565 feet from the south end; the construction of 95 feet of stone retaining wall on the east side (500 to 595 feet from the south end); and some rock excavation over the bottom from 297 to 480 feet from the south end.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, including refund of $836.42 to the provincial government is $4,018.31.

WINDSOR.

Windsor, the county town of Hants, with a population of about 4,500, is an important town situated at head of the estuary of the River Avon, on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, 46 miles north-west from Halifax. The shipping registered at the port for the year ending 1896, amounted to about 131,000 tons. In the neighbourhood are extensive quarries of gypsum, of which about 120,000 tons are annually shipped to the United States. Some two or three million feet of lumber B.M. are also annually exported by water. Up to a dozen years ago the wharfs of the town were comparatively free from mud, and at high water large vessels could lie alongside and load or discharge. In the last few years, owing partly no doubt to the construction of the new highway bridge, the mud has accumulated in front of the wharfs to such an extent that it is only at extreme high tide that moderate sized vessels can approach or leave the wharfs.

With the object of scouring away the accumulated mud, the department in 1897-8 began the construction of a training weir, extending down stream from the corner of the Falmouth abutment of the road bridge at an angle of 45 degrees with the bridge. The weir is constructed of brush mattresses at the bottom, with sufficient stone to keep them in place, and with crib-work on top of them. The thickness of the brush mattresses, with their load of stone, is from 2 to 4 feet, the average depth of the main or under crib is from 5 to 8 feet, and the uniform height of the 'A' shaped top crib is 7 feet; the sloping sides of the top of the work are sheathed with 3-inch hardwood plank, and the crest is covered with 6 x 6 x ⅜-inch steel angle securely bolted. The work is built on shifting quicksands, and owing to the great rise and fall of the tide (about 40 feet) and the great velocity of the current at ebb and flood tide, it has been constructed under great and peculiar difficulties.

In the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1901, the work was completed to its originally designed length of 600 feet.

There is no doubt but that the training weir is having a beneficial effect in causing the ebb tide to concentrate on the Windsor side and scour away the mud from the wharfs, but its operation is much slower than was expected, and it appears evident that a still further extension of not less than 100 feet will be necessary before it will have the desired efficiency.

Spring tides rise about 40 feet, neaps 36 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $14,164.53, and $1,627.60 for dredging.

WOLFVILLE.

Wolfville, King's county, is a town of about 2,000 people, situated on the right bank, and near the mouth, of the Cornwallis river, which issues into the basin of Minas at its south-west corner. It is an important station on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, half way between Annapolis and Halifax, 64 miles from Halifax, 66 from Annapolis, and 7 miles east of Kentville, the county town of King's.

In 1900-1 (contract dated May 12, 1900, work finished in December, 1900), the department built a public wharf on the right bank of the river, near its mouth, at a distance of about half a mile from the town. The approach consists of earthwork—an embankment 144 feet in length, 26 feet wide and of an average height of 5 feet. The wharf itself, which is substantially built of pile work, is 152 feet long, 36 feet wide, including an inclined slope on the south side 10 feet wide. It has an 'L' on the outer end 82 feet long, giving a total face length on the river channel of 116 feet ; the 'L' is 40 feet wide, and is from 48 to 49½ feet in height along the face, giving a depth of water at H.W.O.S.T. of about 46 feet. At L.W.O.S.T. the river channel carries a depth of 4 to 6 feet of mostly fresh water.

Spring tides rise 48 feet, neaps 40 feet.

The wharf was built by contract at a total cost of $6,360.50, and is in excellent condition.

YARMOUTH BAR.

Yarmouth, the county town of Yarmouth county, is situated at the south-western extremity of Nova Scotia. It is a thriving and prosperous town of nearly 7,000 inhabitants, and, next to Halifax, the largest and most important in Nova Scotia. It is the terminus of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, whose fine Clyde-built steamers make regular trips throughout the year to Boston. There are several important manufactories in the place, but the leading business is shipping, of which a larger tonnage is owned here than in almost any other locality in Canada.

At low water, Yarmouth harbour, in which spring tides rise 16, neaps 13 feet, consists largely of mud flats covered with grass. The harbour is formed by a succession of shingle or gravel beaches (called Stanwood beach), aggregating about one mile in length, which connect the northern end of Cape Fourchu island, also about a mile long, with the southern end of Stony point, on the mainland, and separate the harbour from the Bay of Fundy.

In 1867 it was found that part of the beach betwen Cape Fourchu and Stony Point was gradually wearing down, and unless this action was arrested, the sea would eventually sweep away the beach and destroy the harbour. The government of Nova Scotia began the work of protecting the beach in 1867, by constructing 200 feet of crib-work at Stony Point. Between 1873 and 1875 the Public Works Department constructed the remaining 2,800 feet of protection work required to reach Cape Fourchu, and added buttresses or groynes to stop the movement of the gravel.

Between 1875 and 1888 the protection works, although substantially built of stone-filled crib-work and close-piles on their seaward faces, had to be repaired and strengthened, the expense amounting to over $25,000.

Between 1888 and 1896 no further works of repair were undertaken on the beach protection, which became dilapidated and decayed. Breaches were made through it by the sea at various places. During the fiscal year 1896-7 the sum of $2,983.62 was expended in carrying on the most urgent works of repair, and in 1897-8 a further sum of $3,234.51 was expended in continuing and completing these repairs. This last sum was applied in rebuilding a length of 50 feet at the eastern end of the protection work, and in constructing a groyne, projecting at right angles from the same end, for a distance of 175 feet. The groyne is 25 feet wide and 11 feet high, substantially built of round-log, stone-filled crib-work. Its object was to protect the beach at the north-eastern end of the main crib-work protection by accumulating the gravel and breaking up the waves before they expended their force on the beach. It has admirably fulfilled its purpose, as gravel has accumulated at the junction of the groyne with the main work to a depth of over 14 feet.

In 1898-9 the sum of $300 was expended in repairing a small but serious breach, 25 feet long in the botom of the outer face of the beach protection work, and in covering with 3-inch hemlock plank a length of 430 feet of the top of the work, in order to

prevent the ballast from being washed out by the waves. In 1899-1900 the sum of $970.27 was expended in repairing two or three small but dangerous breaches in the seaward face of the work, and in covering the top for a length of about 670 feet with 3-inch plank to prevent the sea from washing out ballast.

In 1900-1 the sum of $3,389.70 was expended in extensions and repairs, the individual expenditures and the work done being as follows:—

(a.) $142.43 was expended in repairing and filling with ballast a length of 60 feet of the older portion of the work.

(b.) $2,798.50 in extending the work 514 feet westerly; this new length is 8 feet wide, from 5 to 8 feet high, substantially built of round-log crib-work, sheathed on the seaward face, and covered on top with round spars well spiked on.

(c.) $448.77 in rebuilding a length of 50 feet of the older portion of the work near its eastern end, which was severely damaged by a heavy sea on November 9-10, 1900.

Spring tides rise about 15 feet, neaps 12 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $117,476.88, including a refund of $1,311.95 to the provincial government in 1887-8.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PIERS.

ANNANDALE.

Annandale Pier, King's county, is situated on the north side of Grand river, near its entrance into Boughton bay, and is one of the Prince Edward Island piers, control of which was assumed in 1884 by the Dominion government.

It consists of a shore approach, or abutment, 300 feet long, 22 feet wide, and a pier head 35 feet wide, having a frontage of 140 feet on the channel, where a depth of 7 feet at low water or of 12 feet at H.W. spring tides is carried. The approach, excepting a short span of 18 feet, is constructed of close-faced timber work, filled in with brush, stone and clay which forms the roadway, while the pier head is built partly of crib-work and partly of pile bents, capped, floor stringered and planked over.

This pier, when assumed by the department, being a very old structure and much out of repair, besides being exposed to the attack of the 'teredo,' expenditure has been required almost yearly to keep it passable for traffic. Latterly it had become so unsafe that most of the pier head, particularly the parts carried on the pile bents, could not be used without danger.

During the fiscal year the pier head was reconstructed over a length of 110 feet, bearing and fender piles being put in and 37 M.B.M. timber used for capping, floor stringers and covering at a cost of $1,250.61. The work is now in a passable condition for traffic.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $5,486.68.

This pier was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries, August 24, 1888.

BAY VIEW.

Bay View Pier, Queen's county, is situated on the eastern side of and near the mouth of the Hope river, that enters New London harbour, about 3½ miles south-east from the harbour's entrance.

The pier has in all a length of 509 feet, 409 feet from the shore outwards being 20 feet in width, this increasing gradually to a width of 35 feet at the outer end. The work is not exposed to any heavy sea, but on the occurrence of a storm with an extremely high tide, the work being too low, damage is usually done to the roadway, this happened

during the fall of 1889 when all of the top was severely injured and the pier rendered useless for traffic.

For its repair and to raise the work two feet, a contract was entered into November, 1900, for the sum of $694, and all of the work was on June 12, 1901, satisfactorily completed.

The expenditure during the year was $500.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $3,489.06.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 25, 1885.

CAMPBELL'S COVE.

Campbell's Cove, King's county, is situated on the south side of the island, about 9 miles from East Point, and 14 miles by road from Souris, the eastern terminus of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

The place was selected by the provincial government in 1872 for the construction of a small isolated breakwater 300 feet long, 70 feet from the shore, which was built on the reef extending from the west side of the cove, much benefit was received from the work, both by the fishing and farming industries of the district, and a shelter was afforded for fishing boats overtaken by storms when in the vicinity. In 1882-3, when repair of the work became necessary, it was thoroughly done by the department, and the work was connected with the shore ; an extension of 250 feet was added seaward, making the breakwater in all 620 feet long, giving a small area of shelter carrying 4 feet at low water or 8 feet at H.W. springs, that rise at this place 4 feet. The repairs and additions made by the department being of a most substantial nature, the work notwithstanding its exposed situation continued in good condition up to 1889 when some slight repairs to the planking and fenders were found necessary; after that date, however, principally due to the face timbers becoming weakened by the action of the 'teredo,' the work suffered injury on the occurrence of any heavy storm, and, although extensive repairs were effected in 1885, damage was done by each succeeding storm until by 1899 when the length of 80 feet of the original work, built by the pro- as to require reconstruction, while what outer work remained needed ballasting, &c. sa to require reconstruction, while what outer work remained needed ballasting, &c.

Repairs and reconstruction were effected by the close of the fiscal year, in addition to which two cribs respectively 50 and 41 feet in length, by 30 feet in width and about 4 feet high, to form a bottom for the reconstruction of the outer part of the breakwater, that had been destroyed in winter of 1893, were placed in position and securely ballasted, the expenditure on all being $4,878.22.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $20,668.11.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 24, 1888.

CANOE COVE.

Canoe Cove, Queen's county, is situated on the south side of the island and north coast of Northumberland strait, and is, by water about 18 miles distant from Charlottetown, and about 10 miles east from Crapaud, it is a small indentation in the general coast line giving fairly good shelter for boats from winds from the south-east to west, being protected from north winds by a reef extending from the point on its west side.

To provide better protection at the place, some years ago the construction of a breakwater was proposed, plan and specification for which were prepared, intending having the work done under contract, but although exhibited twice none of the tenders received were accepted, it being decided to do the work by day labour, but nothing was done until the middle of April, when a crib, 32 by 50 feet in length was commenced ; this and another of same size to form the bottom part of the inner end of the proposed

structure were placed in position by the middle of June, and had by the 29th of that month been built to an average height of 7 feet forming an isolated block, commencing at 500 feet from the eastern point which forms the cove and whereon the length of work now proposed (400 feet) an average depth of 4 feet at low water, or 12 feet at high water spring tides, that rise here 8 feet, will be carried. Up to the end of the fiscal year, 1900-1, the expenditure in connection with the work for labour and materials is $2,804.45.

CAPE TRAVERSE.

Cape Traverse, Prince county, is situated on the south side of the island, about 14 miles east of the entrance to Summerside harbour.

The wharf has a length of 1,770 feet, 24 feet in width and averaging 13 feet in height, was commenced by the local government in 1869, when the inner 1,470 feet was built; during 1884-5 while constructing the Cape Traverse branch, the Department of Railways and Canals assumed its control, putting it in good repair and extending it seaward for a further length of 300 feet, also placing on all of its exposed face a stone protection slope, while on the wharf a freight house was built, tracks laid, &c., during the last few years the tracks and freight house have been removed, and the wharf practically abandoned by the Railway Department, this is no doubt on account of the shoal water carried at the wharf, which is not more than one or two feet at low water, although in 1892-3 a channel carrying 12 feet at low water springs was dredged to it and along its inner or protected side, but which is said to have filled up in one season. The wharf is much used during the fishing season, and some freighting is done from it in small vessels.

During the past season an expenditure of $445.80 was made for repair of the roadway, the inner section of the wharf was made up with brush, stone and gravel, and the outer part replanked and otherwise repaired so as to render it passable for traffic.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $16,576.84.

CHAPEL PIER.

Chapel pier, King's county, is situated on the south side of the Grand river, about 3 miles from its entrance into Boughton bay, and about 9 miles by road from Cardigan station on the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

The pier was constructed by the Prince Edward Island government previous to confederation, its control being assumed by the Dominion government in 1881, it consists of shore abutment 205 feet long, and two blocks with intervening spans, in all of 88 feet, making the total length of the pier 293 feet long, 22 feet wide, and extending out to a depth of 9 feet at low water, or of 12 feet at H.W. springs that rise 3 feet. Being an old structure, when taken over by the government, it has at different times required repair so as to keep it passable for traffic.

During the past fall, after the severe storms of September and October, the sum of $49.91 was expended in making necessary repairs, the work done consisting of replacing covering, floor stringers, &c., on outer blocks, where they had been moved out of position by the tidal wave of 11th October, putting in piling for support, and filling in holes washed out in the roadway approach.

Total expenditure up to June 30, 1901, is $4,249.34.

This work was transferred to control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 25, 1885.

CHINA POINT.

China Point pier, Queen's county, is situated on the west side of the Orwell river, near its entrance into Orwell bay.

Originally built by the local government, its control was, in 1884, assumed by the Dominion government. The work has in all a length of 426 feet, consisting of shore abutment or approach 140 feet long, six blocks with intervening spans, and pier head fronting 72 feet on the channel and having a width of 37 feet, carrying 14 feet at low water or 22 feet at H. W. springs, that here rise 8 feet.

During the past season the sum of $36 was expended in the removal of some timber and ballast the remains of an old block, that was said, at extreme low water, to endanger approach to the pier-head from the southward.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $8,821.58.

This wharf was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries August 24, 1888.

CRAPAUD.

Crapaud or Victoria Pier, Queen's county, is situated at the head of navigation, inward of 'Crapaud basin' at Victoria village, which is the most important point next to Summerside on the south-western coast of the island, it is about midway between Charlottetown and Summerside harbours, and about 11 miles by road distant south from Emerald junction on the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

The pier has a length of 486 feet, consisting of a shore abutment or approach 276 feet long and 20 feet wide, a middle section of 210 feet and 37 feet wide, and a pier head which is 58 feet wide and 73 feet long, the height is about 20 feet at the outer end where the depth of water carried at low tide is 9 feet or 17½ feet at H.W. springs that rise here 8½ feet.

During the past season extensive repairs were made to all of the wharf, new floor stringers, flooring, fenders, mooring posts and guard timbers being put in on the pier head, covering on middle section repaired where required, side walls of approach reconstructed, and the roadway filled in with poles, brush, broken stone and gravel ; a small freight house (12 x 16 feet) that was much required being built near the outer end of the pier head, the cost was $1,197.63.

Total expenditure up to June 30, 1901, is $18,620.49.

This pier was transferred to control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, August 24, 1888.

HURD'S POINT.

Hurd's Point pier, Prince county, is situated on the southern side of Bedeque or Summerside harbour, and about 3 miles south of Summerside, the shire town of the county.

The pier is a most important shipping place, being about the only outlet for the surplus produce of a large and rich agricultural district. It is also the calling place for the ferry steamer plying in the harbour and which makes several trips daily between Summerside and the pier. It is 510 feet in length and 26 feet in width, excepting the outer 50 feet where the width is 65 feet. During the year 1896 general repairs were made.

Considerable dredging was done in 1899.

During the past season the sum of $499.46 was expended in the renewal of floor stringers, covering, guard timbers and mooring posts, making up the roadway approach with gravel and in building a crib-work support under the inner span that had been broken down.

Total expenditure up to June 30, 1901, is $7,317.11, and $8,917.20 for dredging.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 24, 1888.

MIMINIGASH.

Miminigash Harbour, Prince county, is situated on the north-west coast of the island about 15 miles from North Cape, and 18 miles from West Point. Previous to its improvement by the department it was one of the numerous ponds along the coast emptying into the Straits of Northumberland, the channels or outlets from which, passing as they do, through shifting sand beaches, are constantly changing, and at times blocked up when severe storms occur ; as the entrance to the Miminigash pond, however, is well sheltered by 'Miminigash reef,' a ledge of rock nearly a mile long, which extends about parallel to the shore at about a half mile distant, the site had much advantage over the other ponds on the coast proposed as suitable for the formation of a harbour, and was selected for this after careful examination by the department.

Work was commenced at the place in 1877-8, and at present consists of breakwaters or piers on either side of the entrance or outlet from the pond, these works are placed 56 feet apart, confining the channel and keeping it in one permanent position; the breakwater or pier on the north side is 550 feet long, and that on the south side 350 feet, inward from both are beach protection works to guard against a new channel forming back of the breakwaters, this beach protection is composed of crib-work, on the south side 270 feet long, and on the north side 350 feet. Extensive repairs were made in 1899 and 1900.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 last the sum of $1,196.93 was expended in repair and in levelling up the outer end of the northern breakwater that had settled as much as 9 feet at the northern corner and 14 feet at 60 feet inward; on the outer beach two protection works, to arrest and accumulate sand, consisting of brush hurdles, about 5 feet in height were built from the inner end of the northern work to the high ground, they are placed about 10 feet apart and have a length of 2,250 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $21,242.38.

NEW LONDON.

New London Harbour, Queen's county, is on the northern side of the island about 10 miles south-east of the entrance into Richmond bay, within its entrance, which has a width of about 1,200 feet, the harbour is about three miles long and nearly as wide, it receives the waters of the South-west, the Stanley, the French and the Hope rivers, these all navigable for at least short distances, and having at them wharfs or places for shipment from which is exported the surplus produce of the surrounding districts, all of which are both thickly settled and the land well cultivated and productive, quantities of general merchandise coal, lumber, limestone, &c., are imported by water. New London not having convenient railway facilities like most other parts of the island, the harbour is largely used as a fishing station and harbour of refuge for both of which it is most convenient for the fishermen, being near some of the best fishing grounds on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

For improvement of its entrance, which, like all of the island harbours on this coast, is obstructed by shifting sand bar, works were commenced by the department in 1878, these consisting of beach protection and breakwaters on either side of the entrance, their purpose being to preserve and extend the beaches and so by confining the current caused increased scour and improved the water over the bar, which result has been obtained to a satisfactory extent. When the works are in good condition, fully 11 to 12 feet of water is carried at low water, while before the building of the works from 6 to 7 feet was the best obtained at the same stage of tide. Since construction the western work, which is 400 feet long, has received no injury, the eastern one, however, which was built to a length of 1,120 feet, has, several times, suffered severely, being exposed to a strong current, action of running ice and at times a heavy sea.

During the past season the reconstruction of 300 feet in length of the beach protection was commenced, but while in progress the storm and tidal wave of October 11,

1900, destroyed what work had been done, and carried away materials provided, added to which, other parts of the works were found to be so injured that the reconstruction of a length of fully 600 feet was required, further work for the time was suspended, after picking up what materials was possible and placing them in safety, expenditure in all on the work done and materials secured being $248.70. Plan and specification for reconstruction, &c., of the works required, having been prepared, these were let under contract June 18, 1901, when the work was at once commenced.

The expenditure for the fiscal year was $312.58.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $22,442.43 ; and $11,601.50 for dredging.

NORTH CARDIGAN.

North Cardigan or Newport pier, King's county, is situated on the north side of the Cardigan river, about 5 miles from Cardigan station, on the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and is one of the Prince Edward Island piers control of which was assumed by the Dominion government in 1884.

The pier has a length of 381 feet, consisting of shore abutment 100 feet long, with seven blocks from 19 to 25 feet long, with intervening spans, which vary from 14 to 26 feet, is from 23 to 25 feet wide out to the outer block or pier head, which has a width of 32 feet ; the approach and all the blocks are constructed of close-faced timber work, filled in with brush, stone and gravel, the latter forming the roadway, and the two outer blocks and all of the spans are floor-stringered and planked over. Being an old structure and much out of repair, when its control was assumed by the Dominion government, it required repair almost yearly to keep it passable for traffic.

During the past season the storms of September and October, particularly the one of the 11th of the latter month, greatly damaged the work ; the outer blocks being carried away nearly to low water, and floor-stringers, covering, &c., of spans washed away ; as much as possible of the material was picked up, and such temporary repairs made as to render it, out to the second block, fit to ship from. The expenditure amounted to $132.44.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901 is $4,990.82 ; and $7,145.71 for dredging.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on May 24, 1888.

PINETTE PIER.

Pinette Pier, Queen's county, is situated on the south side of the Pinette river, immediately below and at right angles to the public road bridge crossing the river, being connected with the bridge by a span of 28 feet in length.

The pier is 120 feet long by 28 feet wide, and is constructed of close-faced timber, ballasted, floor-stringered and planked over; it faces on the channel, where a depth of 8 feet of water is carried at low water, this having been obtained by the dredging done in 1881, since when no shoaling of any extent has occurred. The pier being very old and much out of repair when it was assumed by the Dominion government in 1884, general repairs have several times since been required.

During the past season the sum of $496.24 was expended in levelling up the channel face, putting in new floor-stringers, covering, guard timbers and fender piles ; some 40 of the latter were well driven along the outer end and channel face.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $3,722.92, including $1,849.20 paid to provincial government in 1885.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries August 24, 1888.

POWNAL.

Pownal Pier, Queen's county, situated at the head of the north-eastern portion of Hillsborough bay, about nine miles from Charlottetown, was built by the local government many years before confederation, it is in all 753 feet long, consisting of shore abutment or approach 209 feet in length, and 16 feet in width, and 14 'blocks' with intervening spans, the inner of the 'blocks' are 14 to 16 feet wide, while the outer ones, forming the pier head, are 40 feet; originally there was little or no water at the pier head at low water, but in 1880-1, in order to afford access to large boats and small vessels at all times of tide, and permit of larger vessels getting to and from the wharf at and near high water, a channel was dredged from deep water outside, 1,275 feet in length and 50 feet in width to a minimum depth of 6 feet at low water to the pier thus forming a basin 250 feet long by 90 feet wide on the eastern side and outer end.

During the past season the sum of $106.10 was expended on urgent temporary repairs required after the tidal wave and storm of 11th October, which had rendered it unfit for shipment, and when at the time there was much produce, hay, &c., ready to be exported, the work done consisted in replacing planking and stringers washed away from the spans and outer blocks, and in filling in the washout that had taken place in the roadway of the approach.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $2,634.45, and $354.66 for dredging.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries, August 24, 1888.

RUSTICO.

Rustico Harbour, Queens county, on the north side of the island, is the most important fishing station on that coast. For improvement of its entrance, which is obstructed by a sand bar, the department during 1881-2-3-4 constructed works on either side for the purpose of confining the current at ebb tide, thus by scour, deepen the water; the desired improvement has to some extent been obtained.

The work on the northern side is, in a way, the most important as it protects an inner low beach on which most of the fishing stages are constructed, it was originally 1,240 feet long (that on the south side being only 450 feet) but through the effect of storms, action of ice, and injury done to it by the 'teredo' 120 feet of its outer end was, by 1894, completely carried away, and the adjoining 150 feet seriously injured. To prevent more of the work from being damaged, extensive repairs were effected under contract in 1895-6, a head block, 30 by 60 feet, being added to the outer end, and the 140 feet adjoining repaired, widened and strengthened when the length of the breakwater was reduced to 1,119 feet. Injury being again done to the works by the storms of 1899, during the past year the sum of $1,667.02 was expended in repairs, the work done being the construction of a new sloping face on the outer block, general reballasting of work, putting on seaward side for a length of 200 feet a protection of large sized stone founded on a brush mattress, for prevention of scour, and repairs made to the inner work consisting of piles, brush and stone.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $35,562.22 ; and $4,203.23 for dredging.

SKINNER'S POND.

Skinner's Pond, Prince county, is situated on the north-west coast of the island about midway between Miminigash and North Cape, being about 8 miles distant from either, and is 2½ miles from Harper's station on the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway. The pond, one of the many of similar nature on the coast, has a length of about a mile, and an average width of 500 feet carrying over it a depth of from 5 to 10 feet at ordinary pond level, or if reduced to height of low water spring tides of 1

to 6 feet, its usual height being about 4 feet higher than that of low water springs ; after the spring freshets it is said that the entrance into the pond could be made about time of high water by boats, but this could not be depended on for any length of time, as the channel, being through a shifting sand beach, was liable to be closed on the occurrence of storm from north-east to west.

During the past season, at the urgent request of the residents of the district, the cutting of a new entrance and closing by a dam of the site of the former one was done at a cost of $1,747.09. The new cut has a length of 350 feet, averaging in width about 30 feet, while the dam is 317 feet long and 22 feet wide.

SOURIS HARBOUR.

Souris Harbour, King's county, is situated on the southern side of the island about 16 miles westward from East point, and is most important as a harbour of refuge and a place of shipment, being, during season of navigation, largely used by coasters and fishermen, as the works constructed by the government afford good landing and shipping facilities in a perfectly sheltered area carrying from 12 to 20 feet of water at low tide of sufficient extent for a large fleet of vessels. Souris is also the eastern terminus of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and has in the harbour a deep water wharf from which shipments can be made later in the fall and earlier in the spring than from any other of the island harbours.

The breakwater which was commenced by the department in 1877 has now a length of 1,250 feet, 270 feet of which was constructed by the local government previous to confederation, the whole work stands in deep water exposed to the full force of the sea during southerly storms, and to the action of the ice in the winter, hence since construction it has had to undergo extensive repairs; much of the damage done has been owing to the ravages of the 'Teredo' and to the poor description of stone first used for ballasting, native timber being either destroyed or greatly weakened, in a few years by the former, while a large part of the stone used was converted into sand, leaving the work unfit to withstand the forces to which it was exposed ; both of these defects are so far as possible, now being guarded against, creosoted timber being used for the outer block last constructed, while the ballast being used is of a more durable description.

During the past fall general repairs were effected to the outer and middle sections of the work at a cost of $1,245.11, and consist in the replacing of ballast, refastening of all loose planking or its renewal where required, while on the outer end of the original work, inward of the creosoted block, the faces were rebuilt for a length of about 25 feet and close-piled on the inner side. For the further protection and strengthening of the work a contract was entered into on November 2, 1900, for the delivery and placing of 4,000 to 5,000 cubic yards of large sized stone on the seaward face, and 1,080 cubic yards of this had, by the end of the fiscal year, been placed along the middle section, the stone being brought from the 'Wallace Quarries,' Nova Scotia.

Total expenditure, June 30, 1901, $200,840, and $975.87 for dredging.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries February 19, 1884.

SOUTH RUSTICO.

South Rustico pier, Queens county, is situated near the mouth of the Wheatley river, which empties into the south-eastern end of Rustico bay, and is distant from Hunter River Station, on the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway, 6 miles, and is about 14 miles from Charlottetown. It is one of the Prince Edward Island piers, control of which was assumed by the Dominion government in 1884.

The pier has a length of 595 feet, consisting of a shore abutment 450 feet long and 18 feet wide, with three blocks placed about 25 feet apart, the inner block being 17 feet wide and 25½ feet long, while the outer ones are respectively 29 and 30 feet wide and 20 and 24 feet long ; all of the work being built of close-faced timber and filled in with brush, stone and gravel (the latter forming the roadway), with the exception of the outer blocks and spans, which are floor stringered and planked over. During the storm in the fall of 1899 serious damage was done to all of the work, which was then in an old and decayed condition, and requiring for its repair and strengthening the sum of $1,500, but only $504.56 of this amount was available and expended during July and August, 1900, in putting the work in passable state so that shipment could be made from it, the tidal wave of October 11 and the different storms afterwards left it in about as bad condition as before the repairs were effected.

Total expenditure, June 30, 1901, $4,217.81, including $657.80 paid to provincial government in 1885.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries August 24, 1888.

SUMMERSIDE.

Summerside Harbour, Prince county, is on the southern coast of the island, and its second shipping port in importance, the town of Summerside being next to Charlottetown in population having about 3,000 inhabitants, and being one of the principal stations on the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway, by which it is distant from Charlottetown 49 miles and from Tiguish, the western terminus, 68 miles. During the season of navigation daily communication is had with the mainland by steamers of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company at Point Duchêne, where connection is made by the Intercolonial Railway to all parts of Canada and the United States. The entrance to the harbour between Indian Head and Phelan point is about one and one-half miles wide, a sand spit, however, partly dry at low water, extends about 3,200 feet from Indian Head at the southern side to where a lighthouse is built on the north side of the spit, the water is shoal for a long distance from the opposite shore, the deep water channel carrying 18 feet at low water springs being only about 500 feet wide inside, the width of the channel carrying 18 feet at low water, is from 400 to 1,200 feet wide. For improvement of the channel as to depth and direction, dredging was done by the department at different times, and during the past fall the dredge *Prince Edward* worked on what is known as the ' Island shoal.'

For protection of the harbour from south-westerly winds, a contract was entered into on May 25, 1900, for the construction of a breakwater to extend 3,145 feet from Indian Head to the outer end of the sand spit on which the lighthouse is situated, commencement was not made of the work, excepting what arrangements may have been made for the supply of materials, until June 12, 1901, when the construction of mattresses was begun, two of these, 34 by 50 feet each, were placed and ballasted with about 50 cubic yards of stone, as well as having the piles, as specified, driven in two rows at 5 feet apart, and in rows at 4 feet centres.

The expenditure for the fiscal year is $42.60, and for dredging, $3,478.70.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $234.79; for protection works, $845.87; and for dredging, $21,465.41.

ST. PETER'S BAY.

St. Peter's bay, King's county, is situated on the north side of the island, about 35 miles to the westward of East point, and is of considerable extent, running inward about 8 miles, with an average width of a mile and carrying from 8 to 12 feet of water at low tide, its entrance, however, is obstructed by a sand bar having only

about 6 feet over it at low water, which renders the harbour available only for boats and small vessels, large numbers of which resort to it during the fishing season. To improve the entrance, afford shipping facilities and give better shelter for the fishermen, works were commenced by the department in 1878, and now consist of a breakwater 226 feet long on the western side of the mouth of the harbour, and a beach protection work from the inner end of the breakwater 1,420 feet long and extending to the high land so as to prevent a channel being formed through the low beach or sand flats that are covered at H.W. spring tides.

During the past fall the sum of $45.06 was expended on the repair of the latter work which had been injured by the high tide of October 11.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $11,284.61.

TIGNISH HARBOUR.

Tignish harbour, Prince county, is on the north or gulf coast of the island, about 6 miles southward of North Cape, and is at the mouth of the Tignish river, where the coast is quite straight for a long distance, gales from the north-east to the south-east throw in a heavy sea and these acting on the shifting sands, of which the beaches are for the most part composed, frequently completely block up the entrance which would remain closed until broken through by some freshet or on the occasion of an extremely high tide.

To keep the entrance permanently open and retain the channel in one place, the government of Prince Edward Island in 1868 began the construction of works on either side of the river to contract the stream at its mouth to a width of 40 feet, the effect of which has been, by increasing the current, to give general increased depth of water and the entrance has never since been closed to navigation during the season. Since confederation the original works have been repaired, raised, and extended by the department ; beach protection works also being constructed on either sides over the low-lying beaches to prevent the breaking through of the sea, and a portion of the channel has been dredged, all of which has proved of the greatest benefit, increasing the business of the port, as well as giving good accommodation for shelter for the fishing boats and a place of shipment for produce and general merchandise.

For the strengthening and protection of the northern breakwater, the outer end of which had become much weakened by the action of the ice, ravages of the 'teredo,' &c., a contract was entered into on November 3, 1900, for the construction of an additional block, 40 by 60 feet, to be placed outward and adjoining the end of the work. Commencement of the block was made through the ice in March and was by the end of the fiscal year about one-half completed.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $1,992.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $51,816.95, and $5,199.64 for dredging.

WEST POINT.

West Point wharf, Prince county, is situated on the north side of Egmont bay, on the eastern shore of Northumberland strait, about 14 miles west from O'Leary station on the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and is 35 miles by water from Summerside harbour.

The wharf is one of the Prince Edward Island piers, the control of which was in 1884 assumed by the Dominion government, and was built many years before confederation by the provincial government to give landing and shipping facilities for the district, there being no wharf or harbour, where vessels drawing more than a few feet of water could call, on the coast between North Cape and Summerside, a distance of about 60 miles. West Cape being about midway between these points was considered a favourable site for a pier and the work built is said to have been of much benefit up

to the spring of 1884, when it was badly injured on the breaking up of the ice, remaining in bad condition until 1898 when it was repaired, reconstructed, and strengthened under contract ; the wharf having then a length of 620 feet, a width of 30 feet, and extending out to a depth of about 7 feet at low water or of 11 feet at H.W. springs. For the purpose of obtaining a greater depth of water and further extension being proposed a contract was entered into on June 5, 1900, for building a length of 100 feet, and this was, by the close of the fiscal year, about two-fifths completed, the width of the work is also 30 feet, as finished on top, and the outer end is in 9 feet of water at low tides. The expenditure for the fiscal year was $2,325.90.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $16,598.33, including $4,226.40 paid to provincial government in 1885.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 24, 1888.

WOOD ISLANDS.

Wood islands, Queen's county, are situated about 30 miles south-east from Charlottetown, and 15 miles to the westward of Cape Bear, and are the most southerly point of the island. Originally two small islands, they are now connected together and to the shore, a sand-spit also extending out from the shore to within 300 feet of what had been the eastern island, and forming within it, and the western island with connecting sand beaches, a large, shallow pond having an area of about 300 acres, the outlet of which is at the eastern end of the eastern island.

Here the formation of a shipping place was commenced by the provincial government in 1859, but at no time were the works put in such condition as to be of much benefit, as portions of them were either in a damaged or unfinished state. During 1894-5 entire reconstruction and repair of the northern work, 2,520 feet long ,was effected by the department, and the work on the south side, 550 feet long, repaired, giving beneficial results, as the increased scour caused the removal of a bar of loose sand that formerly obstructed the entrance. The southern work, however, being found not to be of sufficient length, a contract was entered into on November 3, 1900, for an extension of a further length of 400 feet. Material for this was provided during the winter and the construction commenced in May, 1901 ; by the end of the fiscal year the progress made represented about one-third of the contract.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $1,526.15.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $30,684.39.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ANDERSON'S HOLLOW.

Anderson's Hollow, Albert county, is a cove of Salisbury bay, on the north-west side of Chignecto channel, in the Bay of Fundy. Spring tides rise 40½ feet, neaps 32½ feet.

The breakwater wharf was begun in 1879 by the construction of a detached block 550 feet from the shore, with which it was afterwards connected. In August, 1885, the work was 290 feet in length, and three years later was carried to the shore. The structure, 25 feet wide on top, was originally 27 feet high above the bottom at the outer end, but, owing to the accumulation of littoral drift, is now 3 or 4 feet less. It is built of round crib-work, lightly battered on the inside, but sloped at half to one and sheathed on the weather face. The breakwater was damaged by storm on November 21, 1895, when a small lighthouse placed at the outer end was swept away, together with part of

the break, while some of the top work at the head was simultaneously shaken and started. In 1895-6 a small sum was applied to bolting loosened timbers for temporary security. During the fiscal year 1896-7 the inside face of the wharf at the outer end, which had received a heavy list in the storm of the previous year already mentioned, was taken down and rebuilt for a distance of 75 feet on the top and 44 feet on the bottom. The list was taken out, the new face being carried to a height of 15 feet in order to level the top, and new covering was laid for a length of 75 feet. Seventy feet out of 110 feet of dismantled break were reconstructed, and fenders were placed on the inside of the new face. In 1898-9, by an expenditure of $121.31, 27 pieces of new sheathing were laid and bolted to the sloping face ; a cap and face-timbers were inserted, and the gap in the break 40 feet long, left unfinished at the previous repairs, was built up with four tiers of timbers, strengthened with knees. Like many other works in the Bay of Fundy, Anderson's Hollow crosses the direction of the flood stream and of the prevailing winds. In consequence, an accumulation of littoral drift found on the south-west side, which (the work considered as a groyne being now fully charged) travelling around the end, is being deposited under the lee of the breakwater, forming a shoal which is an obstacle to vessels coming to Anderson's Hollow for cargoes of lumber.

In 1900-1 the break timbers for 290 feet, which had been started up from 3 to 9 inches by storms, were restored to position. For 25½ feet at the outer end the break was raised one tier ; 8 bridles, 9 inches square, were placed between the knees of the break for a distance of 100 lineal feet ; 3 new pieces of 6-inch sheathing were placed on the sloping face, and loose planks were secured with bolts.

Through the shoal obstructing the work on the inside, a channel 300 feet long, 35 feet wide and 5 feet deep, was made by means of a wheel scraper. It was found, however, that the shoal formed again rapidly with the recurrence of any south-west swell. A groyne, 50 feet in length, of piling and 9-inch hardwood timber, was built on the outside of the work, in order to check for a time the accumulation of littoral drift on the inside.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $597.40.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $14,599.25.

BAY DU VIN.

The wharf at Bay du Vin in Miramichi bay, 20 miles from Chatham, and almost opposite to Burnt Church, is a provincial government work, originally 760 feet long, composed of blocks and spans of round crib-work 18 feet wide, with a pier head 80 x 29, standing in 9 feet at L.W. or 14 feet at H.W.

A year or two after completion, the pier head and two outer blocks were swept away by ice, while a third was considerably injured. A sum of $1,100, voted for expenditure during 1899-1900, being insufficient to effect restoration of the work, a portion of it was devoted to repairing the outer end of the part of the work still remaining. The upper part of blocks 7, 8 and 9 were rebuilt for three tiers in height; stringers were placed over the span between blocks 7 and 8; and block 10, which had settled considerably and had lost a foundation timber, was removed. The wharf was found upon examination to have suffered considerably from the teredo.

In 1900-1 the blocks were levelled where settlement had occurred, new stringers were placed over and between blocks 8 and 9, and new 3-inch covering was laid for a distance of 92 feet; new 10-inch caps were also placed for the same distance, but not secured; 2-inch planking was besides laid diagonally for a length of 269 feet over the central part of the worn covering.

The tops of blocks 8 and 9 were filled with ballast.

During the year a contract was entered into for the reconstruction of the outer end of this wharf, but work had not been commenced by the 30th of June.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $778.14.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,388.28.

BACK BAY.

Black bay, Charlotte county, a fishing station about 4 miles west of L'Etang and 2 miles east of Letite, is situated on an arm of Letite harbour.

The provincial government lately built a wharf 239 feet in extreme length, extending nearly to low water, and consisting principally of trestle work. As a wharf, this work being incomplete and being besides exposed to injury from ice, a contract was let on May 31, 1901, for an extension consisting of a block 20 feet square, and a pier head 50 x 30 feet, solidly filled with stone, and giving a depth of about 7 feet of water.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $179.54.

BLACK BROOK.

At Black Brook, Northumberland county, 6 miles below Chatham, a terminus of the Canadian Eastern Railway, construction of a wharf by contract was begun towards the end of the fiscal year. When completed the work will be 230 feet in total length, and will consist of a stone embankment 22 feet wide with benched slopes, connected by a span of 16 feet with a pier head of square timber crib-work, 25 feet wide and 40 feet long.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,785.26.

BUCTOUCHE.

Buctouche, Kent county, is reached by a narrow and winding channel, navigable for 11 or 12 miles, and 4 to 5 fathoms deep in some places, but with a ruling depth of only 8 feet; Buctouche river flows into Northumberland strait, about midway between Richibucto and Shediac, the embouchure being about 18 moles from each of these places.

Four miles from the sea, at the village of Buctouche, a quay for local traffic was built in 1884-6 at right angles to the bridge and parallel to the river bank. The work is of round timber fendered with piles, and stands in a depth of 17 feet at low water, or 21 feet at high water spring tide, the length of face and width at top being respectively 300 feet and 40 feet. Some traffic in lumber and coal is carried on, while the opening of a quarry above the railway bridge renders it probable that stone may also be shipped from this work. A siding of the Moncton and Buctouche Railway is carried for a part of the way along the back of the wharf but on an independent foundation. From 1886 to 1894 no repairs were made, but in 1894, the wharf having been partially destroyed by fire, repairs were begun, though not completed.

In the year 1898-9, material was procured and in 1899-1900 repairs were made to the upper portion of the wharf ; the contemplated work being completed, except the fastening of the fender piles and covering and placing the cap-timber.

In 1900-01, the fender piles and covering were secured for the whole length of 174 feet and width of 25 feet ; a waling was run along the face, a cap-timber was laid, and the back of the wharf, 16 feet wide, for a length of 164 feet, was filled in permanently with brush and stone topped with earth ; four mooring posts were also driven in and a ballast floor was laid for 133 feet, on which 140 cubic yards of ballast were placed.

The expenditure for 1900-01 was $556.63.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $8,525.87.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 19, 1885.

BURNT CHURCH.

Burnt Church, Northumberland county, is a fishing and farming settlement situated on the shore of Miramichi bay, about 22 miles north-east of Chatham, and 5 or 6 miles south of Nequac.

During the year 1899-1900 a contract was let for a block and span wharf of round crib-work, 1,180 feet in length, composed of blocks 21 feet long and 20 feet wide, placed 20 feet apart, forming an approach to a pier-head 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, standing in 9 feet at low water. Spring tides rise 5 feet

By the end of June, 1900, the crib-work of the shore approach, 200 feet in length, had been brought to within a couple of feet of full height; while 12 out of 23 blocks had been sunk in place and brought nearly to the level of high water.

By the end of June, 1901, all the blocks and the pier-head were in place, the former being almost fully ballasted, and the latter being 18 tiers in height. This work is approaching completion.

The expenditure for 1900-01 was $7,549.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $9,337.08.

CAPE TORMENTINE.

Cape Tormentine at the extreme eastern end of Westmoreland county, is the most prominent headland on Northumberland strait, and the south-western terminus of the winter ferry route between Cape Traverse or Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Spring tides rise 7¾ feet ; neaps, 3¼.

Between 1886 and 1892, a breakwater pier was constructed with a view of forming an artificial harbour for purposes of interprovincial communication, at the extremity of a peninsula which is the nearest point on the continent to Prince Edward Island. The harbour works comprise a straight pier 2,500 feet long with head and return, each 400 feet in length, inclosing a basin about four acres in area with a ruling depth of 15 feet at low water, or 22 feet 6 inches at high water spring tides. For a distance of 1,300 feet from the shore, the pier is a rubble mound 20 feet wide on top with pitched slopes of 2 to 1, while the remainder of the straight portion (400 lineal yards) is built of close-faced crib-work, 30 feet in width. The head and return are of similar crib-work, but are 40 feet in breadth from the base to low water, decreasing to 30 feet at the finished top (4 feet above high water spring tides) and presenting a sloping face sheathed with hard-wood to the north and east. The waters of this part of Northumberland strait are infested by the teredo.

During the year 1898-9, the talus on the northern side, begun at the time of the construction of the work in 1890, was extended 500 feet, or to the end of the straight pier, by a deposit of 2,313 cubic yards of large stone, brought generally at the top to low water mark. About 80 cubic yards in total quantity were added to the talus, also begun nine years ago on the inside of the pier. For 103 lineal feet, the sheathing and face timbers of the sloping face were removed, 200 lineal feet of face timbers were inserted, and 102 close piles were driven. The mail room in the boathouse was enlarged and re-fitted in time for the winter service between the mainland and prine Edward Island.

In 1899-1900, the talus was re-enforced and extended around the pier-head, a distance of nearly 200 feet, by the addition of 1,232 cubic yards of large stone. The sheathing of the sloping face was either renewed or relaid for a distance of 182 lineal feet ; close piles were driven on the inside of the work, and the sides of the ramp were planked.

In 1900-1, sheathing of the sloping face was laid for 191 feet and rebolted for 50 feet. The harbour face was close-piled for a distance of 150 feet at one section and 62 lineal feet at another. Ballast and brush were placed in the work ; 16 new longitudinals were laid, and 563 cubic yards of large stone were added to the talus. A

quantity of creosoted timber was also procured to be used during the next fiscal year. The expenditure for 1900-1 was $13,986.22.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $265,687.19.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Railways and Canals on April 12, 1893.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, Northumberland county. On the Miramichi stand two principal towns, Chatham and Newcastle, the former 5 miles below the latter.

Chatham, ranking second in order of commercial importance among the ports of New Brunswick, has a population of about 6,000, and is a station of the Canada Eastern Railway.

The Custom House wharf at Chatham consists of 3 faces, viz. : two sides, respectively 171 feet and 89 feet long, and a river face 112 feet in length. This old structure, doubtless originally used as a place of deposit for ship's ballast, had become much dilapidated, and repairs were begun by the department in May, 1900.

By the end of the fiscal year 1899-1900, the greater part of the longer side had been rebuilt and nearly completed. A considerable part of the grading to be done between the faces had also been finished.

In 1900-1, reconstruction of the upper side was completed, the river face was rebuilt with square timber, fendered with piling, and two sides planked on top for a width of 10½ feet. The top of the wharf, within the limits of the departmental property, was graded and sown with grass seed ; old building being removed ; while a gravel drive, 12 feet wide on the sides of the work, expanded to 36 feet in mean breadth at the head, was made around the grass plot. The caps and tops of the fenders were coated with carbolineum. The expenditure for 1900-1 was $2,999.84.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $5,046.02.

CLIFTON.

At Clifton, in Gloucester county, a station of the Caraquet Railway 10 miles west of Grand Anse and 7 miles east of Bathurst, a breakwater originally 425 feet long, built by private enterprise to facilitate the shipment of stone from the adjacent quarries, was acquired by the department in 1878, and was extended in the same year to the present dimensions. The work of round and square crib-work, partly protected by random stone, is now 750 feet long over all, 220 feet of this length being a pier head placed at an acute angle to the approach, in order to give shelter between east to north-west. The work is 17 to 25 feet wide on top and 22 feet high at the outer end.

General repairs were made in 1886-7 and in 1887-8, consisting of ballasting, sheathing, fendering and restoration of breaches in the work.

General repairs were continued from 1891 to 1893, and the foundation of a talus was placed on the outside.

In 1897-8 general repairs were again made, and a slope of heavy stone, averaging nearly one cubic yard each, was placed for 145 feet around the angle of the work.

Formerly the deepest berth was said to give 11 to 12 feet at low water, but this depth has now been reduced by shoaling. This artificial harbour affords the only shelter for fishing boats between Caraquet and Bathurst, a distance of about 37 miles. Spring tides rise 7 feet.

The face-timbers of this work, now much shaken, are protected by vertical hardwood fenders, which, as there is little bolt-hold, are frequently displaced.

In 1898-9 ordinary repairs were made to fenders, covering and break. During 1899-1900 the talus was continued by the addition of 196 cubic yards of large granite ;

two serious breaks in the face, respectively 16 and 19 feet, were thoroughly repaired by the insertion of cross-ties and face-timbers, secured by screw bolts to fenders on the outside, and to shores on the inside of the work ; new stringers and covering were placed for a total distance of 209 lineal feet.

Preparations were also made in the same year for construction of the talus, by laying a tramway for carriage of heavy stone from the quarry along and around the work, a turn-table being placed at the angle. Materials were procured for a new hardwood block, 70 x 40 feet, intended to be placed on a dredged foundation for the purpose of stopping the talus at the pier-head, and a part of the materials were framed ready for building.

The absence of a dredge to prepare the foundation has prevented this block from being put together, but the framing was continued in 1900-1. At the angle the top was also repaired for a length of 103 feet and a breadth of 16 feet: 4 new longitudinal timbers in place of stringers, 19 new cross-ties ; and new covering being laid. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one cubic yards of stone, principally large, were added to the talus, the top of which was laid for a distance of 124 feet.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $4,326.51.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, was $24,462.52.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on November 9, 1894.

COCAGNE.

Cocagne, Kent county, on the west coast of Northumberland strait, is 10 miles south of Buctouche. The entrance is over a sandy bar, which has a depth of 10 feet at low water, or 14 feet at high-water spring tides. Inside, from 2½ to 4 fathoms are found in a narrow channel for about three-quarters of a mile. Afterwards, mud flats, 1½ miles in length, covered by 4 to 6 feet at low water, extend nearly to the highway bridge, where a depth from 2 to 2½ fathoms is found in mid-channel.

In 1881-2 the department began the construction of a crib-work quay, 400 feet long and 20 feet wide, leading from the bridge and carrying a depth of from 9 to 11 feet at the face. In 1888 the wharf, having settled irregularly, was levelled up and widened for a distance of 100 feet, and in 1892 received similar attention.

The structure having become worm-eaten and settlement having taken place, repairs were begun in 1898-9 on a part 176 feet long, and by the end of the year were almost completed, with the exception of the ballasting, some stringers and the covering.

During the last fiscal year the repairs undertaken in 1898-9 were finished by the addition of the covering, cap-stringers, bracing and ballasting. The new top was also widened 10 feet at the back by the deposition of 253 cubic yards of stone, brought flush with the covering.

Removal, by agreement, to a little above low water of the abandoned part, was effected in 1900-1.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $181.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $12,099.32 ; and $6,454.46 for dredging.

DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, a seaport in the County of Restigouche, at the head of Baie des Chaleurs, and a station of the Intercolonial Railway, possesses a secure harbour, from 6 to 7 fathoms deep, which, during the season of navigation, is the best in New Brunswick, it is the only one on the gulf coast of the province suitable for a coaling station for the fleet.

For the use of vessels engaged in the deal trade the department added, in 1887-8 to the Intercolonial Railway pier, a ballast wharf, 300 feet long, 23 feet wide on top, placed

paralled to the shore in about 15 feet at low water, a depth now reduced by shoaling to about 5 feet in some places. Spring tides rise 10 feet, neaps 7.

Expansion of the ice, consequent upon the cracks caused by tidal fluctuation, exerts from the shore a shearing stress against the top of this work, which was in 1897 thrust over about 10 feet, the displacement extending for about 118 feet along the work.

The top for a length, originally of 118 feet, but afterwards for a length of 167 feet, having been sheared off by ice pressure from the back, is in course of reconstruction.

During the fiscal year, 1900-1, the work was rebuilt a mean height of 4 tiers and ballasted. New covering was also laid over a part of the wharf, but not fully secured; while the battered back was sheathed for a length of 119 feet.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $699.08.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $13,109.59, and $4,745.79 for dredging.

DIPPER HARBOUR.

Dipper Harbour, about 22 miles from St. John, and in the county of that name, is a fishing cove about a mile in length, and rather less than a half mile broad, open to the south-west, where, to replace one formerly built but soon afterwards swept away, construction of a new breakwater is contemplated. In advance of the contract, preparation of the foundation of a new work was begun at the end of October, 1900, by benching the rock, about 200 cubic yards being excavated.

The expenditure for fiscal year, 1900-1, was $1,039.93.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $23,284.45.

EDGETT'S LANDING.

Edgett's Landing, in Albert county, is on the west side of the Petitcodiac river, two miles below the village of Hillsborough.

To replace an old provincial government work, destroyed by the Saxby gale in 1869, the construction of a wharf was begun 20 years later by the department, and was finally completed in the fiscal year ended June, 1893. The wharf is 400 feet long, composed of an earthen approach 20 feet wide, and 50 feet in length; round crib-work 250 feet, and square crib-work 100 feet long. The head is 40 feet wide. Spring tides rise 46 feet. The pier head, 35 feet high, stands in 30 feet at high water, and is dry at low water.

Renewal of the covering, which had become decayed, and levelling up of the stringers, which had settled, was begun in May, 1900, and was completed in 1900-1.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $284.86.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $9,930.95.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 19, 1895.

FORT DUFFERIN.

Fort Dufferin (St. John Harbour), a 10-gun battery built by the British government on a headland to command the western entrance to St. John harbour, stands at the shore end, but much above the level of Negropoint breakwater.

In order to preserve the headland from erosion by the waves, this department began in 1882 a retaining wall of sheathed crib-work 430 feet in length, and in the following year constructed a further length of 303 feet. The work is exposed on the one hand to the force of the waves and on the other to land-slips. In 1886-87 it was much disturbed by the sea, and repairs were made in that and the following year, 205 feet of the original work being rebuilt. From 1887 to 1889 repairs were also made, and in 1890 the work was extended 100 feet. General repairs were made in 1893-4.

The work is 7 to 14 feet wide on top and about 9 feet in mean height. The crest for almost the whole length is surrounded by a break 2½ feet high.

During the year 1896-7 a gap 81 feet long in the break was repaired, 200 lineal feet of longitudinals were renewed inside, and 128 cubic yards of ballast were restored to the work, while the sheathing was patched at intervals along the face with hardwood planking. In order to raise the beach and reduce the area of timber face necessary to be repaired, towards the end of 1896 a groyne, 40 feet long, 10 feet wide and 4 feet in mean height was built of hardwood piles, timber and stone. In 1897 the final extension of the crib-work, a distance of 130 feet was begun, and by the end of the year 1896-7 was brought within two tiers of the full height.

In 1897-8 the new extension, making the work 945 feet in total length, was completed, ballasted and sheathed Small repairs were also made to the sheathing of the old work.

In 1898-9, four groynes, in all 232 lineal feet, each built of hardwood piles 4 feet apart, driven from 9 to 12 feet into the bottom and planked with birch 9 inches square, securely strapped and bolted, were placed along the beach to protect the lower part of the sheathing of the breastwork ; some ballast was also placed in the crib-work.

Ordinary repairs, comprising restoration of a breach in the face, ballasting and renewal of sheathing, were made during the year 1899-1900.

In 1900-01, the face was sheathed for 145 lineal feet ; 10 piles were driven to restore, with the addition of crib-work, a breach 11 feet long ; 62 lineal feet of large hemlock face timbers were inserted ; some loose piles were rebolted, and 373 cubic yards of ballast were placed in the work. At the upper end the breastwork was repaired for a distance of 235 feet by placing a new tier of 12-inch cross-ties ; 395 lineal feet of face-timbers ; and by the insertion of 24 knees, with as many chocks, secured by screw bolts.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $1,899.92.

GRAND ANSE.

At Grand Anse, on the coast of Gloucester county, 9 miles east of Clifton or Stonehaven, and 27 miles in the same direction from Bathurst, the department began in 1876 a detached breakwater of square timber. The construction and repairs continued at intervals up to 1890. The work consists of a shore arm 159 feet in length and pier-head 237:5 feet long, the latter presenting a sloping face.

During the fiscal year, the sloping-face was repaired by the addition of 247 lineal feet of new longitudinals, and 81½ lineal feet of sheathing ; five new floor-stringers, extending throughout the full length of the pier-head ; two new cross-ties ; and 47 lineal feet of cap-timber. The break was rebuilt for a length of 200 lineal feet with 12 x 12 timbers, strengthened with 19 knees. Seventeen close-fenders were driven and secured to repair damage caused by the teredo to the vertical face ; while new covering was laid for a distance of 46 lineal feet.

By deposit on the inside of ballast, washed out of the work when wrecked in former days, and perhaps by intereception of the littoral drift, the sheltered area, originally small, has become shallow. A contract was let for extension of the work towards the land, which also includes deepening of the harbour. The breakwater is exposed to the severe storms of Bay Chaleur, ranging between N.E. and N.W.

This work is more of local than of federal importance

The expenditure for the fiscal year amounted to $1,464.39.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $21,394.11.

HOPEWELL CAPE.

Hopewell cape, in Albert county, near the mouth of the Petitcodiac river, and at the head of deep water navigation, is one of the several works on that stream intended for the convenience of shipping.

For the use of vessels proceeding to Moncton, Hillsborough, and Dorchester for cargoes, the department in 1883 began the construction of a ballast wharf of round crib-work, 300 feet in length and 22 feet in width, which was completed in the following year.

In 1885, the work was extended to the present length, 583 feet, by an addition built of square timber.

The covering, stringers, and other upper timbers having become decayed, preparations were made in 1899-1900 for repairing the work, by the purchase of materials; at the end of that year part of the timber had been delivered.

In 1900-1, the outer end, for a length of 283 feet, was rebuilt for a height varying from 4 to 6 feet. The top of the pier-head was also rebuilt. A length of 30 feet at the inner end still remains to be completed.

The construction, by contract, of a new wharf intended to be 460 feet long, was begun in April, 1901; by June 30, the shore approach had been built for a length of 195 feet and was 21 feet high at the outer end.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $1,982.75 for construction, and $1,500 for repairs.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $12,724.94.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on April 13, 1886.

HOPEWELL HILL.

At Hopewell Hill, in Albert county, on Shepody river, an arm of the Petitcodiac, a contract was let for a new crib-work wharf, to be 101 feet in total length.

By June 30, 1901, work had just been commenced.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $12.50.

LAMEQUE.

Lameque is a post settlement in Gloucester county on Shippegan island, 3½ miles from Shippegan.

A contract was let in 1899-1900 for the construction of a block and span wharf, 990 feet in total length.

By the end of 1900-1, the shore approach, 220 feet long, had been brought up to the level of 1½ feet above high water. Five of the blocks of the wharf had also been built, placed, and brought up to 1 foot or 1½ feet below high water.

Expenditure for fiscal year to June 30, 1901, is $1,722.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,836.63.

L'ETANG.

L'Etang, in the County of Charlotte, is one of the best harbours on the coast of New Brunswick, and according to the Admiralty Sailing Directions, one of the most convenient in North America, in point of entrance, capacity, shelter, depth and holding ground. The harbour is famous for sardines, and close beside a small provincial government wharf, a cannery has been erected for the purpose of preserving the fish, the output of which is expected to be worth from $50,000 to $75,000 annually. Since spring tides rise 23½ feet, the provincial government wharf, only 12 feet in height at the outer end, was of course dry at low water.

Greater depth being necessary to allow shipment of the cases of sardines, a sum of $400 was allowed by the department towards procuring the depth (20 feet at H.W.) required by the vessels engaged in carrying the output of the factory. During the month of June, 1900, a block of round crib-work, made of small timber, 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 15 feet high, standing in 20 feet at H.W. was built, but not completed, at a distance of 110 feet from the end of the old wharf. With a small grant from the provincial government an approach of trestle bents was made to the new block.

During the fiscal year the work done consisted in completing the block by building it 10 feet higher.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $346.73.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $735.57.

LETITE.

At Letite, situated in Charlotte county, is a minor channel or passage from the Bay of Fundy into Passamaquoddy bay, where the provincial government recently built, at a fishing settlement 9 miles from St. George, a slightly constructed wharf at which a small local steamer touches. To make an addition to the pier head, $500 was utilized as far as was found practicable by June 30, 1900, in purchasing timber and iron.

In 1900-1 a block of round crib-work, 26½ feet long, 19½ feet wide on top, and 27 feet in mean height was completed.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $396.70.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $710.35.

LORD'S COVE.

Lord's Cove is a small fishing settlement on Deer island, an outlying part of the County of Charlotte.

In 1900-1 a sum of $1,000 was granted to be applied towards construction of a new wharf intended as a public landing for the locality, and for the accommodation of a steamer plying between St. Stephen, Eastport and the ports of Passamaquoddy bay.

By the end of June, 1901, 12 trestle bents and 3 pile bents of the approach had been erected; the cutting had been carried through and the stone embankment partly made.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,000.

MAIN RIVER.

Main River is situated in Kent county, about 12 miles above Richibucto, on the river of the same name.

The construction of a new wharf was begun early in 1900.

This work, 150 feet in length and 30 feet wide, is composed of round crib-work in two blocks, respectively 45 and 75 feet long, with an intervening span of 30 feet. The face gives 11 feet at low water. By the end of June, this new wharf had been brought up to 16 tiers of longitudinals and cross-ties in height ; all the stringers had beside been laid, and a length of 45 feet of wharf had been covered with planking ; 21 fenders and 2 mooring-posts had also been placed in position, and the approach (54 feet long) from the main road had been completed.

In 1900-1 the remainder of the covering and fenders were laid. the cap-timber and curb placed in position, some graveling done and the whole work finished.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $335.40.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $2,784.06.

MISPEC.

Mispec, St. John county, is situated 8 miles east of the city of St. John.

A breakwater 198 feet long, of square crib-work, was built in 1885 on the west side of the inlet, at some distance from the mouth.

Spring tides rise 26 feet.

Repairs were made in 1889-90 to the seaward face, and again in 1892-3. Repairs were again begun in 1898-9, when 7 tiers of the face, for a distance of 74 feet along the work, were replaced with heavy birch timbers, 16 inches square, secured by screw bolts.

This breakwater was, however, found insufficient for the protection of the rafts of pulp-wood and of the schooners and lighters engaged in carrying coal, sulphur and limestone to the mill, or in transporting pulp, when manufactured, from the mill to St. John for shipment. On this account a contract for a new breakwater to be placed on the east side of the entrance was let.

Preparation of the foundation was begun by day labour, by benching the rough rock on which the work will stand.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $980.38.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $12,069.54.

NEGROPOINT.

Negropoint, is a headland about 60 feet above high-water mark at the western entrance to St. John harbour, which is formed by the estuary of the River St. John on the northern side of the Bay of Fundy, and situated in the county of St. John.

Spring tides rise 25·3 feet, neaps 20.

In addition to convenience of position for distribution by rail of cargoes landed at the city of St. John, St. John harbour is remarkable principally for great tidal range and for consequent freedom from ice in the winter months. The harbour is open, broadly speaking, from south-east to south-west, but southerly waves are broken by Partridge island, and south-west waves are mitigated by Negropoint breakwater, while the foul ground, a shoal tailing down from the peninsula on which the city is built, must have more or less effect in moderating the force of south-easterly seas rolling around Mispec point.

By Partridge island, a rocky eminence devoted to quarantine and lighthouse purposes, the entrance of St. John harbour is divided into east and west channels. In the former or main channel a minimum navigable depth of 19 feet is found on the bar at low-water ordinary spring tides. Two hundred yards inside the crest of the bar, a depth of 5 fathoms is found in the narrow fairway, while higher up, between the principal wharfs, on either side of the harbour (450 yards broad at that point), 12 fathoms are given in mid channel. The west channel, 10 to 14 feet deep at low water and originally 1,200 yards wide, has been contracted by the Negropoint breakwater, extending 2,200 feet in a S.E. by S. direction from the headland so styled. The breakwater was begun in the spring of 1875. In 1881 a contract was entered into for the reconstruction of 1,300 lineal feet of crib-work which had been swept away in February, 1879 ; the work was completed six years afterwards. From 1891 to 1894 desultory repairs were made by addition of large stones, chiefly deposited about the end, to prevent the lighthouse from being undermined.

In 1895 four large blocks of concrete were placed for the same purpose in front of the pier at its base.

In 1895-6 seven concrete blocks, founded at about the level of low water neaps, were built *in situ* around a quadrant of the outer end, to receive the foot of a slope, proposed to be laid of heavy granite blocks, inclined 4 to 1. The work was successfully carried out.

From October, 1896, to June, 1897, fifteen blocks of concrete, forming aprons, were laid in position at outer end of the work, and a quantity of stone which had been removed from its original position was relaid.

The break of piles, brush and stone which was commenced in 1895 was completed in 1896-7 and extended a distance of 140 feet.

In 1897-8, 152 cubic yards of granite were deposited about the lighthouse pier ; the timber break was extended a further distance of 80 feet and a small groyne was constructed. In 1898-9, one thousand and nineteen cubic yards of granite were laid in place, and 285 yards of the original stone, displaced by sea, were restored to position.

In 1899-1900, 414 cubic yards of granite were placed around lighthouse ; 606 yards of stone, displaced by sea, were relaid, and five concrete blocks were constructed.

In 1900-01, five blocks of concrete, aggregating 54½ cubic yards, were built *in situ* : 1,313 cubic yards of new granite were received and placed, while 1,893 cubic yards of the original stone of the breakwater, removed by the sea, which on November 8, 1900, made two clear breaches through the work, were restored to position. The timber break was extended two tiers for a distance of 40 feet.

The expediture during the fiscal year was $7,689.70.

The total expenditure on Negropoint and Fort Dufferin to June 30, 1901, is $494,317.16.

POINT DU CHENE.

Point du Chene (Shediac) is situated in Westmoreland county. In a bight formed by an abrupt easterly trend of a coast line north and south in general direction, is a natural harbour giving about 14 feet at low water or 18 feet at high water spring tides. This place, 40 miles south of Richibucto, and about the same distance west of Cape Tormentine, is a station of the Intercolonial Railway, a point of steam communication with Prince Edward Island, and a deal port.

To protect the Intercolonial Railway pier at Point du Chene in Shediac harbour, a work weakened by the teredo, the department built in 1875 a detached breakwater 600 feet in length. Four years later the outer end of the breakwater was connected with the head of the railway pier by a wharf 205 feet long intended for the reception of ballast discharged by deal vessels. In 1881, another independent breakwater, similar to the first, and of the same length, was built to protect the shore end of the railway pier.

The breakwater built in 1875 having become worm-eaten, notwithstanding repairs made in 1883 and 1888-9, was destroyed by a storm in 1891. In 1893 a contract was made for reconstruction, and by the end of the following year the work was completed. The new breakwater proper is 600 feet long and generally 27 feet wide at the base, sloping at the rate of one to one, from low water to 6 feet above high water spring tides. At the northern end, connection was made with the damaged ballast wharf by an additional length of 40 feet of similar work. The outside faces and cross-ties of the substructure are creosoted timber, protected by close-piles and by fender piles, also creosoted The remaining timbers and the superstructure are untreated wood.

In 1896, the close-piling of the ballast wharf having been cut off by the teredo, repairs to the face, 183 feet long, were undertaken. In order to remove weight from the worm-eaten block, the superstructure was supported at the face on creosoted piles, and in the body of the work by untreated hard-wood piles driven through it. This new top, 20 feet wide and 8 feet high, was faced with square timber, ballasted and well braced with short piles driven into the ship's ballast, deposited behind the crib-work.

In 1898-9, 23 fenders which had started from the face of the work were made fast.

During the fiscal year 1900-1, 7 fenders, split and chafed by the surging of a vessel during a storm, were retopped, while 36 bridles in all were placed between the whole of the fenders along the face at a cost of $25.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $82,489.47, and $12,654.89 for dredging.

POINT WOLFE.

Point Wolfe is a small natural harbour in Albert county, on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, about 57 miles east of St. John. The river mouth gives an indraught from the bay 1,800 feet long and 700 feet wide. The harbour lies at the upper end of the embouchure and is formed by a beach or bar, 1,000 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 14 or 15 feet higher than the flats. The crest of the bar is being denuded by the waves to the detriment of a sheltered basin inside.

A contract was let for the construction of protection work, 896 feet long, intended to prevent further denudation, and to effect restoration of the beach to the original height. Work had not been commenced by June 30, 1901.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $184.57.

QUACO.

Quaco, St. John county, is on the northern coast of the Bay of Fundy, about 30 miles to the north-eastward of the entrance to St. John harbour.

The harbour is dry at low tide, and only accessible for coasting vessels and schooners, which come to load timber, &c., or to seek shelter for about 6 hours during each tide.

Spring tides rise about 30 feet, and neaps 23 feet.

The west breakwater which had been damaged by storms for a distance of 149 feet, the sheathing and several longitudinals of the sloping outside face being stripped off and a quantity of ballast out, was repaired during the year ended June 30, 1897 ; besides which the east breakwater was protected by brush and stone placed along the foot of the cribwork to prevent scour from the fresh water stream.

On the western breakwater the longitudinal face-timbers, of the damaged part, were generally renewed with birch, 14 inches square, and secured, where possible, with screw bolts. The stone washed out was replaced, and some additional ballasting done. The face was also covered with new sheathing for the distance mentioned, two fenders were renewed and a ladder placed near the shore end. Thirteen new fenders were also placed on the east pier, and the decayed tops of five others replaced by sound material. Small repairs were made to the covering and sheathing, and another ladder placed against that work.

In 1897-8, by the striking of a schooner, the corner fenders and sheathing of the west pier were started from their position. The damage done was repaired by closing a small opening and strapping the angle.

In 1900-1, the cap and two tiers of the face of the approach to the east pier were renewed for a distance of 84 feet ; while 2 new face-timbers and a cap were also placed on the pier-head for a length of 39 feet, 14 new fenders, each 22 feet long and 12 inches square, were applied to two corners of the pier-head, and were protected with 10 iron straps, 2 new fenders were also placed inside the east pier, and as many new pieces of sheathing were placed on the west pier at a cost of $420.95.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $38,321.32.

This wharf was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 21, 1892.

RICHIBUCTO.

Richibucto harbour, Kent county, is a deal port on Northumberland strait and terminus of the Kent Northern Railway, 38 miles south of Miramichi, and about the same distance north of Shediac ; it is formed by the mouth of a river which is tidal for 22 miles.

The works, originally proposed for the improvement of the harbour, were two breakwaters, one to extend from the southern point of the north beach in a south-easterly direction 1,200 feet, and the other to run in a north-easterly direction from the south beach, the object being to confine the water in one permanent channel, and so scour the bar. In February, 1873, the north pier was begun, and by September, 1874, had been constructed for a distance of 1,200 feet. In 1876 it was found that the sea, during easterly storms, followed the inside of the breakwater, swirled around the upper end, and endangered the beach. From 1880 to 1882 protection works were extended westward along the face of the beach to prevent erosion. Extension in the same direction was continued in 1888 for 200 feet, in 1889 for 300 feet, in 1890 for 94 feet, and in 1891 for 140 feet. The works are now 2,158 feet in length, and are composed principally of brush, stone and piling. No pier has yet been started from the south beach, and consequently no increase of the depth on the bar has yet been effected.

The works have suffered much from decay, from the sea, and from ice action. During the year 1898-9 repairs were undertaken, and reconstruction of a part 238 feet long was nearly completed by the end of June, while repairs to the adjacent part, 593 feet long, including raising the structure 3 feet, were also nearly finished.

In 1899-1900 the repairs of the inner part of the north pier were completed ; a groyne, 33 feet long and 15 feet wide, made of a brush mattress, piles and large stone, was built, and another groyne, 33 feet long, was rebuilt outside. Two brush groynes, 191 feet in length, were built inside; while a new breastwork, 470 feet long and 8½ feet wide, composed of pile framework, sheathed on the outside and filled with brush and stone, was constructed on the seaward of the beach, with the object of intercepting the drifting sand and preventing erosion. In this the work has been eminently successful.

In 1900-1 a steam derrick was built ; the north pier, for a length of nearly 900 feet, was filled with brush and stone ; while a latus of heavy stone, variable in height, laid on mattresses (formed of fascines and evergreen brush, pierced with piles), was carried along the outside of the decayed close-piling for a distance of 492 feet. Either a lacing or protection of brush, in some places ballasted with stone, was applied to the back of the work, to prevent further erosion of the beach during reconstruction, for a distance of 310 feet. Three groynes, intended to induce accumulation of the dry sand drift, aggregating 262 lineal feet, were also built. Four thousand five hundred and fifty-three cubic yards of stone were placed in the work.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $16,822.66.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $81,284.36 ; and $36,074.42 for dredging.

RIVER ST. JOHN AND TRIBUTARIES.

The River St. John proper, 450 miles long, takes its rise from sources in the province of Quebec and state of Maine, at a reputed maximum altitude of 2,159 feet above the sea level. Entering New Brunswick at the confluence of the St. Francis, a little below the borders of Quebec, it continues to be the international boundary almost to Grand Falls, and after flowing through the province for nearly 300 miles (by way of the counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's) discharges into the Bay of Fundy at St. John. Many tributaries, some being of considerable magnitude, are received by the main stream. Among them are the St. Francis, Madawaska, Green river, Grand river, Salmon river, Aroostook, Tobique, Pres-

qu'ile, Maduxikaeg, Eel river, Mackawick, Keswick, Mashwaak, Oromocto, Jemseg (Grand lake), Washedomoak, Bellisle, and Kennebecasis. Except the last five, which are slightly tidal for some distance, they are fresh-water streams.

The total basin from source to mouth is computed to be 26,000 square miles, an area almost equal to the whole of New Brunswick, but as a part of the watershed lies outside, only a little more than one-half the province is drained by the river. The St. John is considered navigable for vessels 15 feet in draught for a distance of more than 50 miles from the mouth, but no positive information on this point has yet been obtained. About 8 feet at low water can be carried to Fredericton, 84 miles from the sea and 6 miles below the head of tide at Springhill.

For the purpose of description of works, three divisions may be made in the river:—

1. Tidal navigation for steamers and sailing vessels between St. John and Fredericton, 84 miles, requiring 11 feet at low water. Principal obstructions: the Oromocto shoals, about 1½ miles; the middle ground above Oromocto island, about 1 mile, and the shoals abreast Fredericton, rather more than ½ mile in length. The last are now dredged, but the other obstacles remain.

2. Inland navigation from Fredericton to Woodstock, a distance of about 65 miles, requiring 3½ feet at low water. The obstacles to inland navigation, besides boulders in some places and perhaps bed rock at Meductic, are shoals of material more or less coarse, according to the strength of the current, varying in composition from sandy gravel to stones. The chief bars are at Springhill and Bear island; while Knapp's, Perley's, Coac, Nacawick, Belvisor, Moore's, Bett's, Dibblees, and Bedell's bars, with Meductic rapids, constitute, according to present information, lesser obstructions. Dividing above Springhill into two main channels, and from a general width of 350 yards, opening to a stretch of 1½ miles between banks, with a waterway increased by at least one-third, the river becomes dotted with eyots and shallows. Two gravel shoals, known as the Russel and Chapel bars, together about half a mile in length, compose the obstacle at Springhill. At Bear island, 25 miles above Fredericton, in consequence of another division of the river into three channels aggregating 600 yards in breadth, a shoal of gravel and stones one mile long, giving 21 inches at low water, has been formed. Besides dredging, a long training dike will be necessary for the maintenance of this channel. After reuniting below the island, the width of waterway in the single channel is only 250 yards.

3. The upper river, including with the tributaries, all that part above Woodstock. This division is now used for the passage of timber only. On some of the tributaries beyond the reach of railways, supplies for the lumber camps are transported in tow boats, for which channels are required to be made and tow paths provided.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $3,228.44.

Tidal Navigation.—In the tidal navigation, dredging was done on Oromocto shoals and on the Salmon river during the year 1900-1.

Inland Navigation.—In 1900-1 a small grapple dredge worked on the shoals at Springhill.

Inspections were made of Hartland bridge to ensure that sufficient headway was given to comply with the conditions of an Order in Council, dated March 10, 1900.

The tow-paths below Middle Southampton were repaired and improved at intervals for 9 miles. The improvements comprehended clearly, grading, blasting and the construction of stone retaining walls.

Main River.

(Salmon river to River des Chutes).—Between Salmon river and River des Chutes, 99 cubic yards of rock were blasted from the channels and banks at Baker's Little river and Aroostook bar.

Rapide de Femme.

At Rapide de Femme, 50 cubic yards of rock were removed.

Green River.

On Green river, between the mouth and Third Falls, a distance of 16 miles, channels were scraped, boulders blasted, obstructions removed, and tow-paths cleared.

Tobique River.

On the right hand branch, a crib-work dam 63 feet long, 28 feet wide and 5 feet high, was built at the Forks, and from that point to rocky bend, a distance of 3½ miles, the channel was improved by removal of rocks and boulders.

On the Serpentine, two wing dams were constructed, one 59 feet, and the other 94 feet in length, to facilitate the passage of timber.

On the left hand branch, a channel 150 feet long and 25 feet wide was scraped, about a mile above the Forks. Between that point and the foot of Blue Ledges, a distance of 4 miles, occasional boulders were removed from the channel. At Blue Ledges a channel 3,000 feet long, 10 feet wide and as many inches deep, was blasted through solid rock. Rocks and boulders were also removed from the channel for a distance of 325 feet.

On the main Tobique, channels were scraped through the following bars:—

	Length of channel.	Width of channel.
Waters, 29 miles above Plaster Rock	220	20
Blackguard Id., 28½ miles above Plaster Rock	150	20
Ganz, 26½ miles above Plaster Rock	350	20
Swift Id., 23½ miles above Plaster Rock	60	18

St. Francis.

At Cross Lake rapids, a channel, 350 feet long and 20 feet wide, was made by removal of boulders and rocks. At Oak's bar, a channel 50 feet long, and 30 feet wide; at Jones' bar, a channel 45 feet long, and 25 feet wide; at Abb's island, a channel 80 feet long, and 30 feet wide; at Abb's bar, a channel 200 feet long, and at Grew bar, a new channel 500 feet long, and 30 feet wide were made.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Kent county, is a closely built and rapidly growing village (exclusively settled by Acadian French), situated on the south bank of the Kouchibouguacis river, about 4 miles from its mouth where it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 7 miles northward from Richibucto, the shire town of the county; it is the terminus of the Kent Northern Railway.

The Kouchibouguacis at St. Louis has a width of about 700 feet and is spanned by the highway bridge, a swing span in this admitting of the passage of vessels farther up the stream which is navigable for some miles.

The wharf, 200 feet long and 30 feet wide, is of round or open-faced crib-work. The top, having become decayed, the covering and stringers were removed; the bays filled with brush, and weighted with stone. A new cap-timber was besides laid. The repairs contemplated were completed with the exception of some levelling of the stone, placing the fenders and gravelling the top.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $594.96.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $2,670.11.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on February 13, 1890.

ST. NICHOLAS RIVER.

St. Nicholas river wharf is situated in Kent county. The construction of a new wharf was begun in the spring of 1900, near the mouth of the St. Nicholas river (a tributary of the Richibucto), 4 or 5 miles below Main river, 3½ miles above Kingston, and 7 miles from Richibucto.

By the end of the fiscal year, the work, consisting of 3 blocks of round crib-work, composing a block and span wharf 159 feet in length, with a pier-head 34 x 24 feet, standing in about 7 feet at low water, had been brought up to the under side of the stringers, fully ballasted, and partially fendered.

In 1900-1, the wharf was completed.

The expenditure for 1900-1 was $806.52.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $2,306.52.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 6, 1901.

SHIPPEGAN.

Shippegan Gully is situated in Gloucester county, fifty-six miles east of Bathurst used by fishing craft from Baie des Chaleurs to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Shippegan Island and the mainland. But for the shoal, two fathoms could be carried through this channel. The obstruction of the strait lies at the southern end and consists in a bar of littoral drift 800 yards wide, between the 12-foot contour lines, over which formerly only 3¼ feet, but since the construction of the work undertaken by the department for the improvement of this passage, nearly 6½ feet are found at low water, equivalent to 12·3 feet at high water spring tides. The works at Shippegan are intended to preserve and deepen the channel between the sandy beaches by which access is given for the fishing boats to the sheltered waters of Shippegan harbour. As this channel is maintained by tidal scour, it is of the utmost importance that no other opening of any kind, than the navigable waterway, should occur in these beaches. Broadly speaking, the works consist of a pier at the point of each beach, and of breastworks running either continuously or intermittently along the beaches, to prevent their being cut through by the sea from the outside, or by the pent-up waters of Shippegan harbour from the inside.

From 1875 to 1890, the works were confined to the east side of the gully, and consisted principally of a short pier at the point and long breastworks along the face of the beach, the whole 1,220 feet in length, one-third being of crib-work and the remainder of brush and piling. In addition a dam, 890 feet long, also of pile and brushwork, was built near the junction of the east beach with the land, to prevent erosion.

In October, 1879, a storm, accompanied by an unusually high tide, seriously injured the dam ; while the unfinished outer portion, 500 feet long, of the pier was destroyed and the inner part much damaged.

In 1880-1 and again in 1883, the dam was repaired, raised and strengthened ; while in the latter year the pier was repaired and extended 120 feet.

General repairs were made again in 1883-4, also in 1886-7; while in 1888-9 an additional block of 50 feet was added to the outer end.

Until 1890-2 only one pier had been built, therefore no material improvement of the entrance could have been effected, but at that period a pile structure, 1,104 feet long ballasted with stone, was built at the point of the western beach. At the same time, a length of 137 feet of the work built in 1875 was reconstructed. On the construction of this work scour took place in consequence of the contraction of the waterway. The beaches, however, if not all over at least in places, are liable to be cut through

In 1892-3, and also in the following year, repairs were continued.

In 1897-8 general repairs to the works were begun, and efforts were made to elevate the beaches, by means of the natural forces, to a height sufficient to exclude

the sea, to promote the growth of bent grass, and to prevent further denudation by the strong winds of that locality.

The east pier having been breached by the sea in three places, the west pier-head having been damaged and the west beach so denuded of sand by the wind as to become completely cut through, to the danger of the channel, the extensive repairs begun in 1897, were continued until the winter of the following year. By that time the dam had been raised 3 feet for a distance of 452 feet, and had been extended a distance of 185 feet, after a false channel 6 feet deep had been closed by a brush mattress 30 feet wide, and an apron of brush and stone 375 feet long had been applied to stop leaks in the original structure. On the northern side of the dam, ten rows of stakes or hand piles were driven in such manner as to form groynes, in order to give protection to the work by arresting the drift of seaweed and sand.

To prevent the traffic from wearing cartway into a runnel and causing a false channel through the eastern beach, it became necessary to raise the beach and to confine the cartway over this elevation to a single track. An inclined roadway 12 feet wide and 60 feet in length, raised 2½ to 3 feet above the level of the beach, was accordingly made of brush and shingle bordered with fascines. Four hurdles 155 feet in length were carried through the sand dunes on either side in order to restrict the traffic to the new way. A gap made in the sand dunes near this road was closed by a work of stakes, brush and shingle 46 feet long, 13 feet wide and 4 feet high. Near Fruing & Co's fishing establishment an opening on the harbour side of the beach was closed by 24 bents of piles, driven 5 feet apart, enclosing fascines, brush and stone. A further length of 119 feet was filled with brush and stone only.

A gap, originally 50 feet long, near the inner end of the east pier, was closed by driving 22 piles, to which were secured transverse caps and longitudinal walings, the whole being filled with brush and stone extending for a distance of 63 feet. Immediately adjoining this piling, a breach in the old work 22 feet long was rebuilt with fascines, brush and stone. Three hundred and twenty-five feet from the eastern pier-head, a breach in the old work, 62 feet long and 14 feet wide, was closed with piles, brush and stone, and faced with fascines. Immediately adjoining, another gap in the old pier, 70 feet long, was closed in the same manner. In the eastern pier-head a gap 90 feet long was closed by a block of close-faced crib-work, 45 feet long, and by pile and brushwork of the same length, 33½ feet wide. Some details of the pile and brush-work yet remain to be finished. A block of old crib-work inside these gaps was strengthened by driving piles along the inner face, connected by cross-walings and close-piling on the seaward side; the cap was renewed, and the top of the work levelled with brush and stone. The eastern pier-head was protected at the angle with close-piling, and received some ballast.

On the west side of the gully, 62 piles, generally 26 feet long, were driven at the pier-head; while for 180 feet the work was refilled with brush and stone. At the shore end of the west pier the covering was laid.

In order to raise the crest of the west beach, and so prevent the sea from forming false channels, a brush breastwork, 1,669 feet long, with hurdle groynes on either side at intervals of 40 feet, was carried from a point near the shore end of the west pier to the sand dunes.

In 1899-1900, with the exception of placing some stakes and brush on the west beach, repairs were confined to the eastern pier. The works before left unfinished were completed by the addition of covering, fenders, sheathing and ballast; a length of 455 feet of old work was rebuilt with fascines, brush and stone; a new pile groyne 26 feet long, and another of brush and stakes, 220 feet long, were constructed; additional brush and stone were applied to leveling up the works; two fences, intended to confine the cartway to one road (to prevent destruction of the bent grass), also to act as groynes, were erected on the east beach. At the dam, a length of 492 feet was raised generally a height of 3 feet with brush and stone; an apron, 476 feet long and 8 feet wide, was added to the face; an extension of 17 feet was made, ending in a

groyne 175 feet in length, and an opening in the sand dunes was closed. The effect of the works undertaken since 1897 has been to prevent further erosion, and to cause restoration of the beach. It is, besides, reported that the depth of water in the harbour entrance has consequently increased.

The operations in 1900-1, besides checking the formation of false channels, comprehended the construction on the east side of the gully of a new pier-head, 44 feet long and 34 feet wide, formed of strongly-braced pile-work, brush, mattress and stone. This work was necessary for protection of the old crib-work pier-head, which has become undermined by the action of the sea.

A breastwork 200 feet long on the outside of the west beach, and another 92 feet long on the inside of the west beach, were built across a former false channel to increase the accumulation of sand. The old pier on the west side, which had been injured by ice at the outer end, and by scour at the inner end, was partly repaired by bolting 4½ streaks of 9 foot by 10 foot hardwood for a length of 190 feet; by inserting 40 diagonal braces, and by extending the inner end shoreward for a distance of 100 feet with hand-piles, stone and brush. A small runnel on the east beach was also closed.

The teredo has been found in the close-piling of the west pier.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $6,814.94.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $80,389.37.

TRACADIE.

Tracadie harbour, Gloucester county, is situated on the east coast of New Brunswick, about midway between Shippegan gully and the entrance into Miramichi bay, and is entered from the Gulf of St. Lawrence by what is known as the 'north,' 'south,' and 'old' gullies. The harbour is some six miles in length, by one-quarter to one mile or more in width, but, excepting in the river channels (north and south Tracadie rivers) and in the channels entering from the different gullies, is quite shoal, being almost dry at low water spring tides.

To provide wharfage facilities for the district, which is a large and populous one, containing fully 2,000 inhabitants, a public landing pier, 1,430 feet in length, extending to the end of the channel of the 'north gully,' was constructed during the fiscal year 1894, the materials therefor having been obtained during 1892-3.

The work consists of a stone abutment or approach, 250 feet in length, of 28 blocks, 20 by 25 feet, one block 40 by 25 feet, and 29 spans or openings of 20 feet each, which are spanned by 7 floor stringers 10 by 12 inches, the entire top of the work being covered with 3-inch planking. The blocks and the shore approach are built of round logs, open crib-work, and are fully ballasted, their sides being fendered, capped, &c.

During 1900-1, a crib-work block of 55 feet long and 27 feet wide on top, lying near the end of the wharf, was repaired, the upper works being rebuilt and connected with the main structure. In executing this work, 15 new cross-ties and as many stringers were placed; the top was covered with 3-inch spruce, and the sloping-face with 7-inch hard-wood sheathing; while the face and upper end of the block were fendered with spruce 10 inches square. Seven hemlock stringers were laid and the covering was extended over the interval between the new pier-head and the wharf. Sixty-five cubic yards of ballast were placed in the work. The top of the original wharf was also repaired, 487 lineal feet of new cap-timber being laid on the south side, and 286 lineal feet on the north side. Seventy-seven pieces of 3-inch planking were inserted in the covering, and 2-inch spruce planking was laid diagonally for some distance over the old top; five ring bolts were besides placed along the work.

The expenditure for the fiscal year was $1,102.06.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,318.38.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on March 9, 1897.

TYNEMOUTH CREEK.

Tynemouth Creek, St. John county, 21 miles east of the city of St. John, is one of the several small havens, dry at low water, found on both shores of the Bay of Fundy, which are only useful on account of the high range of tide. Tides rise here about 28 feet. Inside of a beach of gravel and stones, is a tidal basin, accessible to small vessels at high water by an opening at the east end of the beach.

In 1874-5 the department built a substantial crib-work pier on the rocky foreshore of the eastern cliff to prevent vessels from taking ground on that side.

In 1882-3 another work to maintain the channel was built on the point of the beach on the opposite side.

In 1894-5 some of the fenders and covering of the east pier were renewed, and part of the rocky ledge obstructing the channel was removed.

In 1897-8, 813 cubic yards of shingle were removed from a shoal obstructing the entrance, and minor repairs were made to the west pier.

The harbour is formed by a long beach stretching from the western side of the inlet. By heavy gales the crest of the beach was cut down almost 5 feet for a length of 300 feet.

In 1900-1, to prevent this beach from extending and the harbour from being endangered, a protection work of piles and planks, from which 3 groynes, 41 feet long, projected, was built for a length of 345 feet.

At the crib-work groyne of the west pier, a block, 68 feet long and 16 feet wide, was repaired for a length of 52 feet; new ballast floors were inserted, ballast placed in, new stringers laid on top, part of the covering renewed, and ten new fenders put in. The remainder of the covering was also patched in places.

At the east pier, chocks were inserted between started face timbers to retain the ballast; 13 new fenders were placed, and the break was repaired at a cost of $300.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $7,533.07.

WILSON'S BEACH.

At Wilson's Beach, a fishing settlement in a slight indentation of the coast, on the west side of Campobello, an island in the Bay of Fundy belonging to the county of Charlotte a breakwater 373 feet in length was built, to shelter the cove, by the joint contribution of the local and federal governments between the years 1874 and 1878.

The outer arm having become delapidated, and the cove having silted up, general repairs to the top and fenders of the inner end, 248 feet in length, were made, but not quite completed by the end of June, 1901. A large quantity of materials for entire reconstruction, in 1901-2, of the outer end in deeper water was also procured.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $14,457.15.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $18,583.95.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

ANSE À BEAUFILS.

Anse à Beaufils, in the municipality of Cape Cove, county of Gaspé, is situated on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 miles south of Percé.

In 1898 work was begun with a view of improving the channel leading to a small basin which offers safe anchorage to fishing boats.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $1,999.99 was expended in completing the improvements at the entrance to the river. The whole work, as completed, consists of

round-timber crib-work and close-faced cribs; those are built on both sides of the stream. On the east side there are 457 feet of round-log protection wall, 14 feet high, 16½ feet wide at base and 14 feet at top, starting from the bridge on the public highway extending outward ; to this is added 100 feet of close-face crib 20 feet wide and 18 feet high at end.

On the opposite side the round-timber wall is 347 feet long x 10½ to 14 feet wide, to which is also added an extension pier of 100 feet similar to the one on the east side ; the whole crib is sheathed all over from top to bottom with 3-inch spruce deals on inside face.

Spring tides rise 5½, neaps 3 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $8,480.85.

ANSE AUX GASCONS.

The village of Anse aux Gascons, in the county of Bonaventure, is situated on the north shore of Baie des Chaleurs, in the municipality of Port Daniel East, 7 miles to the eastward of Port Daniel, and 42 miles west of Percé. The locality is considered one of the best fishing stations on the Baie des Chaleurs, the fleet consisting of over 60 boats in summer and 100 in the fall. The codfish catch averages from 4,000 to 5,000 quintals every season, beside which large quantities of salmon and lobsters are obtained. The bay is entirely open to southerly gales, against which it affords no protection. In order to inclose and protect an area, with sufficient depth of water at extreme low-water spring tides, to accommodate the largest class of fishing boats and trading vessels of moderate draught, a sum of $5,000 was appropriated by parliament at its session of 1897, towards the construction of a breakwater 400 feet long and 20 feet wide. Tenders were called for the work, and on February 1, 1898, a contract was entered into for its construction for the bulk sum of $11,494. The work was completed in 1899.

The structure is of close-faced crib-work, sheathed over the sea side and outer end face and 10 feet on return inside corner with 5-inch hardwood, extending down 14 feet.

The width at bottom is 24 feet, top 20 feet, height, outer end corner, 23 feet 10 inches to top of cap ; total length outside on cap is 436 feet 6 inches (including an extra length over contract work of 36·6 feet).

During the last fiscal year the following repairs were made :—

Three hundred feet in length of the inside face was sheathed with 3-inch and 4-inch spruce deals 13 feet in length, well spiked. A large quantity of boulders were removed from the boat harbour and placed on the outside face of the breakwater, where the sea was undermining the structure ; they were placed on a length of 125 feet, 5, 6 and 7 feet in height, and about the same in width. Some 106 feet of wharf had settled about 13 inches out of level, and ballast stone had gone down over 2 feet ; the full length was levelled, filled and completed with birch sheathing to top.

Flooring was taken up on 325 feet, and ballast put in to top.

The whole structure is now as solid as a rock.

Spring tides rise 6 feet, neap tides 3 feet.

Expenditure during fiscal year is $1,402.49.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $14,204.06.

BAIE ST. PAUL.

The village of Baie St. Paul, in the county of Charlevoix, with a population of about 1,400, is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles east of Quebec. It is built on either side of the River du Gouffre, which empties into a bay one mile and a quarter deep, and three miles wide at its entrance. With the exception of some small channels, the bay is dry at low tides.

In 1874-5 an isolated block 200 feet long and 25 feet wide, with a head 60 feet long and 50 feet wide, was built in 12 feet of water at low water, on the west side of the bay

at a distance of 3,000 feet from shore at high tide and 600 feet at low tide. This block was built for the accommodation of lightships when taken to or removed from their mooring in the St. Lawrence, and was used by steamers as a landing pier. As it was not connected with the shore, the accommodation afforded to passengers and freight was so poor, that it was decided to build a landing pier on the east side of the bay, at Cap aux Corbeaux, three miles from the village.

During the last fiscal year some minor details and part of the flooring of the new shed at the end of the pier at Cap aux Corbeaux were completed. In the fall the space between the approach and the foot of the hill was filled for a length of 220 feet by 40 feet wide by 10 feet in depth, with fascines, stones and earth, so as to make it level with the surface of the wharf. The outside part of the approach was raised two and three feet and a side-walk 8 feet wide built along the raised part of the approach that is not floored with timber. A slip on the west side 110 feet long and reaching to 17 feet below the surface of the wharf was filled with crib-work, and 120 cubic yards of stone ballast put in. A movable slip 28 feet long, raised and lowered by means of chains, pulleys and winches, was built and placed on the western side of the head of the pier.

The pass and part of the western shore end was sheathed with rock maple, 8 inches by 10 inches. Two tiers of face timbers on the east side which were broken through had to be replaced, and the isolated block was repaired by replacing 17 tiers of face timbers on a length of 20 feet and by sheathing some 30 feet with hard-wood.

Spring tides rise 20 feet, neap tides 13 feet.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $2,000 for construction, and $841.42 for repairs.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $89,441.91.

BEAUPORT.

The village of Beauport, in the county of Quebec, is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, two miles below the City of Quebec. It contains two large flour and grist mills, nail, match, grindstone, cement, lime and cotton factories, and the building stone, of which there are extensive quarries, is in great demand, large quantities of it being annually shipped. Spring tides rise 21 feet, neap tides 13 feet. At low water spring tides, the water of the St. Lawrence recedes about 3,700 feet from the mouth of the Beauport river.

During the last fiscal year the 200 foot extension to the wharf was completed. The work consisted in building up 8 feet high by 200 feet long, and 40 feet wide; all built of cedar and pine with some spruce on about one-third. The sheathing and planking are 3-inch pine deals.

There is now an area of 29,000 feet of wharfage accommodation at entrance of the river; the wharf frontage on west bank of river is 520 feet long.

The expenditure on this work amounts to $4,494.75.

A further sum of $1,008 was also expended in dredging the bed of the river, north of the wharf. The work served to widen the bed of the river, thereby affording better accommodation for the loading and unloading of coasting vessels of small draft. The west bank was cut down on a length of 425 feet from 3 to 8 feet deep, widening the channel from 12 to 35 feet extra, and by the removal of several big boulders, rocks and accumulated banks of stone, deposited for years past; the grounding of vessels at low tide has been made much safer.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, exclusive of dredging, is $19,027.17.

This wharf was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on October 19, 1891.

BERTHIER EN BAS.

The village of Berthier, in the county of Montmagny, is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles below Quebec.

During the month of July of the last fiscal year, the repairs to the superstructure, commenced in June, were completed, the railings and posts were painted, two large fenders put in place, and two ladders built to replace the old ones.

During the months of September, October and November, a crib 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 40 feet high, was commenced on the east side of head of pier.

The work was resumed in May, and on the first of July a height of 30 feet was built and ballasted at a cost of $6,574.91.

Spring tides rise 20 feet, neap tides 13 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $73,511.46.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries April 26, 1895.

BIC.

Bic is an important village and summer resort, in the county of Rimouski, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 170 miles below Quebec. It contains a number of flour, saw and carding mills and two cheese factories.

During the past fiscal year, an addition 22 feet wide was commenced, starting from the north-east corner of the head of the old wharf and running in a westerly direction along the river a length of 93 feet on the outside and 70 feet on the inside.

The first crib, of irregular form, contains 278 cubic yards of crib-work and the outside crib, 23 x 22 feet, 243 cubic yards.

The work was done by day labour during the months of September, October, November and December, at a cost of $1,541.39.

Spring tides rise 16 feet, neap tides 11 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $19,603.15.

CACOUNA.

Cacouna, one of the favourite summer resorts of Canada, is an important village in the county of Temiscouata, on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, 120 miles below Quebec.

A length of 305 feet, that could not be completed previously, was built during the months of July and August for the sum of $907. Fenders 8 inches by 10 inches were placed on both sides with 3-inch spruce plank for the whole length. Two mooring posts were placed on the south side, and a hand railing on the north side.

Some minor repairs were done in September by day labour ; 6 mooring posts were put in and 275 feet of a hand guard-rail built. During the month of June, 300 feet of guard-rail was built. On the south side the movable stairway was replaced by a permanent one of close-face crib-work, and $200 spent to purchase timber, iron and stone for the construction of a proposed addition.

The work was done by day labour, and the expenditure for the fiscal year was $2,183.82.

Spring tides rise 19½ feet, neaps 9½ .

Total expenditures to June 30, 1901, is $25,111.16.

CAP SANTÉ.

The village of Cap Santé, the chief town of the county of Portneuf, is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 5 miles below Portneuf, and 31 miles above Quebec. At neap tides boats can only approach the landing pier when the water has risen to the height of 7 feet 9 inches, and even then only with risk, owing to the numerous boulders which are strewn along the foreshore of the river. The boulders form part of

a reef which extends along the line of low water at a distance of about 1,100 feet from the head of the pier. The work of blasting the most dangerous boulder from the channel, leading to the pier, was commenced, in 1889, when a sum of $252.43 was expended. The channel was further improved in 1890 at a cost of $500.85. During the year 1898, a number of other boulders was blasted and removed, at a cost of $423.49.

During the last fiscal year the extension block of 52 x 85 feet, commenced in June, 1900, was thoroughly completed, giving 80,973 cubic feet of close-face crib-work. The extension, built in front and adjoining the old wharf, purchased some time previously by the government, measures 85 feet frontage east and west by 52 feet deep, north and south ; its height in front averages 17 feet, with a slope of 15 feet on west end, which leaves only 70 feet on top by 50 feet, this slope has been carried through the depth of the old wharf, 22 feet, the timbers of which were all rotten ; the full length of 72 feet of slope being covered with 6-inch elm sheathing, and the south-west corners protected with boiler-plate. This slope proved very effective during the ice shove of last spring.

The old wharf, which was mostly rotten, was partly pulled up, rebuilt, ballasted, and graded on top. Wharfage space was increased by stone filling a large cavity in rear of old warf, and the building of two retaining walls of dry stone, aggregating 80 x 3½ x 2½ feet, or 700 cubic feet. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-six cubic feet of sand and gravel were removed to locate foundations of new extension crib. Stone filling in rear of old wharf and grading of whole top amounted to 16,200 cubic feet.

Repairs and reconstruction of part of old wharf equalled some 10,321 cubic feet of work.

Spring tides rise 14½ feet, neap tides 8½ feet.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $4,196.43.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $10,773.81.

CAPUCINS.

Capucins, a village in Rimouski county, is situated 45 miles below Matane, and is known as a fishing and lumbering place.

The River Capucins, at its outlet, forms a large bay, that would have offered a very good and safe shelter to schooners and fishing boats, had it not been for the numerous large boulders scattered in the entrance.

These boulders were blasted and 225 cubic yards of rock were thus removed by day labour during the month of September, at a cost of $200. The harbour can now be used at high tides with safety.

CARLETON.

Carleton is the most flourishing parish on the Baie des Chaleurs, in the county of Bonaventure, and 12 miles by water from Dalhousie, N.B.

The village is built on the shore of the Tracadigèche bay, at the foot of a mountain over 1,800 feet high, and is one of the most picturesque sites on the coast; it is already in great repute as a watering place.

The Carleton wharf, built in 1882-3, has a total length of 234 feet, including an outer end block of 39 x 39 feet, the inshore end of 195 feet is only 20 feet wide on top.

During the last fiscal year a contract was entered into for the construction of an extension 100 feet long; at the close of the year the work was well advanced.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $7,399.22.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $15,865.25.

This wharf was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on April 27, 1889.

CEDARS (SOULANGES CANAL).

The village of Cedars in the county of Soulanges, is situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, 15 miles east of Coteau Landing.

The construction of a wharf on the south side of the Soulanges canal, near the swing bridge at that place, was commenced in October last.

The wharf, a pile structure, has a length of 98 feet by a width of 30 feet, its outer face is 15 feet in height, and stands in 9 feet of water at the mean water level of the canal, the flooring of the wharf is even with the top of the bank; there is a store house 18 feet by 24.

The work was carried out by day labour, and was completed in June, 1901, at a cost of $2,768.40.

CHICOUTIMI.

The town of Chicoutimi, in the county of the same name, is situated on the south shore of the Saguenay river, 71½ miles above Tadousac, and at the head of navigation. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's boats call two to six times a week at the Chicoutimi pier, during the season of navigation, with passengers, freight and mails.

The landing pier is 245 feet long and 130 feet wide. It is 29 feet above the bottom of the river at its outer end, which stands in about 8 feet of water at low water spring tide.

During the past fiscal year a new 3-inch tamarack floor was laid on a length of 210 feet, and a width of 45 feet. The northern part of the wharf, for a length of 145 feet, was sheathed and the sheds were painted.

Spring tides rise 15 feet, neap tides 8 feet.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $1,012.12.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $50,634.76, and $170.50 for dredging.

COTEAU DU LAC (SOULANGES CANAL).

The village of Coteau du Lac, in the county of Soulanges, in the province of Quebec, is situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, thirty-six miles and a half above Montreal.

The construction of a wharf on the south side of the Soulauges canal, near the swing bridge at that place, was commenced in October last.

The wharf, a pile structure, has a length of 98 feet by a width of 30 feet ; its outer face is 15 feet in height, and stands in 9 feet of water at the mean water level of the canal, the flooring of the wharf is even with the top of the bank; there is a store-house of 18 by 24 feet.

The work, carried out by day labour, was completed in June, 1901, at a cost of $2,738.54.

FATHER POINT.

Father Point, in the county of Rimouski, is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, about 6½ miles from the village of Rimouski.

At the session of 1887 the sum of $2,500 was voted for the purpose of recouping the expenditure of a survey made during the season of 1886, on account of a petition received from the Quebec Harbour Commissioners and others for the establishment of a harbour of refuge. The survey showed that it would require a pier 1,050 feet long to reach 20 feet depth at low water ; and the Chief Engineer estimated the cost of the work at $140,000. The present work, for which instructions were given in the last week in September, was delayed somewhat on account of the non-fulfilment of engagement to deliver the timber ordered.

The crib-work was started at 216 feet east from point 'A' or starting point of work. The rock foundation had to be blasted out and well levelled.

A caisson, 100 feet long, 36 feet wide at the base and 8 feet high, was built from 216 feet to 116 feet from point 'A.' The whole was well anchored every 8 feet, as specified, to the rock foundation.

Three hundred and fifty nine feet of square timber and twelve hundred and fifty-four feet of round timber, together with three hundred cubic yards of stone ballast and five hundred and ninety bolts were left in store. The work was not resumed before July 1, 1901.

The work was done by day labour during the months of October and November at a cost of $3,402.13.

GATINEAU RIVER.

The protection works along the east bank of the Gatineau river, made of piles and brush work, having suffered considerable damage by undermining, caused by the action of the swift current of the river, were for the most part carried away during the spring freshet of 1900. It was then found necessary to provide for works of a permanent nature, and an appropriation of $7,300 was granted by parliament for this purpose. The new works consist in rebuilding the bank to its original line, where erosion has taken place, and rip-rapping its sloped face with quarry stone from the bottom of the stream to the top of the bank.

During the fiscal year, the bank, immediately above the C. P. Ry. bridge, for a distance of 223 feet, has been rebuilt and rip-rapped, and a portion of the bank, below the bridge, for a length of 112 feet, has also been rebuilt and protected in the same manner. This rip-rap is 18 inches thick, measures 59 and 55 feet respectively, across its sloping face of 1 in 1, and is built from the bottom of the stream to the top of the bank. These works will afford permanent protection to the banks.

The total amount expended on these works during the fiscal year was $2,787.26.

GRAHAM.

Graham, a post village in the municipality of Como, is situated on the south shore of the Lake of Two Mountains, in the county of Vaudreuil, 13 miles west of Vaudreuil, and 4 miles east of Rigaud, it is a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway called 'Lavigne.'

Mr. William Graham, of the locality, owned an old wharf, which he transferred to the government, together with a right of way from the public road, at the foot of La Montée Ste. Marthe, to the wharf, a distance of 435 feet, by a width of 30 feet.

The wharf was so dilapidated that it had to be entirely rebuilt.

The new structure consists of the following, viz. :—

(*a*). A solid stone embankment 240 feet long, by a width of 24 feet at the top with slopes, each side, of one in one.

(*b*.) A pile work block head 98 feet long by a width of 33 feet.

(*c*.) A storehouse and waiting-room, 18 x 24 feet.

The work, carried out by day labour, was commenced in September, 1899, and was nearly completed in August, 1900. The wharf was open to the public in June of the same year.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $3,999.87.

The total expenditure on this work is $5,125.63.

GRANDES BERGERONNES.

At Grandes Bergeronnes, 18 miles below Tadousac, in the county of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, the sum of $203.12 was expended in cleaning the channel of the river for a distance of half a mile ; the boulders removed therefrom were deposited on the banks of the river, 10 feet above high water mark.

GRANDE RIVIÈRE.

Grande Rivière, county of Gaspé, is situated on the coast of Gaspé, 21 miles south-west from Percé, and about 30 miles north-east of Port Daniel.

During the last fiscal year repairs to the extent of $21 were made to freight-shed and waiting-room on the wharf.

Spring tides rise 6 feet 6 inches.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $41,676.66.

This wharf was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on July 6, 1892.

GREECE'S POINT.

Greece's Point, in the county of Argenteuil, is a small post village, situated on the north shore of the River Ottawa, at the foot of the Grenville canal.

During the last fiscal year timber and stone were procured for the construction of a landing pier at that place, to the amount of $1,953.70.

HULL.

Hull, the shiretown of the county of Wright, is situated on the Ottawa river, opposite the City of Ottawa. It possesses unrivalled water-power privileges and contains a number of saw-mills, a pulp and paper manufacture, a match factory, &c., &c. Two large iron bridges span the river at this point, connecting it with the City of Ottawa. Population, 13,988.

The work of building a concrete and masonry wharf, on the Ottawa river, at the foot of St. Elizabeth street, was awarded by contract on October 30, 1900.

This wharf, when completed, will have a total length of 473 feet, and will consist 1st, of a landing block, 130 feet wide and 70 feet deep, built up to three different levels, and consisting of a crib-work superstructure up to the W.L., and a superstructure of concrete masonry walls, with filling between them ; 2nd, an approach from shore to the landing block, also built up to three different levels, consisting of dry rubble masonry walls, with filling between. Owing to the lateness of the season in which the contract was awarded, only a portion of the dry walls, filling and crib-work substructure could be built during the fiscal year.

The expenditure on this work for the fiscal year amounts to $9,865.12.

ILE AUX COUDRES.

Ile aux Coudres, with a population of about 1,500, is in the county of Charlevoix, 62 miles east of Quebec, and 1½ miles from the north shore of the St. Lawrence, the upper end being opposite Baie St. Paul. The island is 9 miles long and 3 miles broad. It is divided into 65 farms, from which potatoes are the main produce.

During the past fiscal year some timber and 1,000 cubic yards of stone ballast for the proposed addition were procured.

Spring tides rise 20 feet, neap tides 13 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $9,385.38.

ILE PERROT SOUTH.

Ile Perrot is an island in the county of Vaudreuil, at the confluence of the rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and between the Lake of the Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. This island divides the Ottawa into two branches.

Both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways cross the northern part of the island; but the nearest railway station to the parish and village of Ile Perrot, on the north shore of Lake St. Louis, are those of Vaudreuil and Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The population of the parish is 860. Trade, which consists of farm produce, is principally carried on with the city of Montreal.

In 1887-8-9 a public wharf was built on the south shore of the island, on Lake St. Louis, about 1½ miles below the parish church of the village of Ile Perrot. This wharf, as completed in 1889, is 611 feet long, and consists of : (a) a head block 120 feet by 30 feet, sunk in 8 feet depth at low water, with return 34 x 16 in the rear of the east end ; (b) nine cribs 24 feet wide, five being 20 feet long, and four 12 feet long, and which are placed at intervals of from 22 to 25 feet and connected by stringers and planking ; (c) a shore abutment or approach 182 feet long and 16 feet wide. A freight and shelter shed, 16 feet by 20 feet, has also been erected in connection with this wharf.

During the months of September and October, 1900, the following repairs were made to the wharf :—the renewing of the sheathing of the ice-breaker with tamarack 8 inches thick, of two-thirds of the flooring with 3-inch deals, of a number of 12 inch by 12 inch hemlock pieces decayed, and of 8 swingers also decayed. The guard railing was repaired and painted, and repairs were made to the approach, near the shore.

The work was carried out by day labour at a cost of $876.04.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $14,744.33.

ISLE VERTE.

The village of Isle Verte, the chief town of the county of Témiscouta, is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 16 miles below Rivière du Loup, and 131 miles east of Quebec. It has a population of 4,500, and contains flour, carding and saw-mills, and a carriage and threshing machine factories.

During the past fiscal year, a block of 40 feet by 50 feet, by 20 feet high, was constructed, on the west side of the head of the present pier, of close-face crib-work sheathed with 3-inch spruce and protected by 10-inch fenders of red birch. A new tier of longitudinals and cross-ties with a new 3-inch spruce flooring were placed on top of the old 40 by 50 foot block, which previously formed the head of the pier. A close shed of 20 by 30 feet, with a waiting-room and two freight apartments was built on new extension, well finished throughout and painted two coats, and some 300 planks on the approach had to be repaired or renewed. The work was done during the months of July, August, September and October by day labour at a cost of $4,559.02.

Spring tides rise 19 feet, neap tides 12 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $27,159.05.

KAMOURASKA.

The village of Kamouraska is a favourite summer resort, situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Kamouraska, 90 miles below Quebec.

During the past fiscal year, the pier was lengthened by an addition of 75 feet, starting with a width of 25 feet at end of old work, and widening to 45 feet with a height of 20 feet. The work was done by day labour at a cost of $4,374.38.

Spring tides rise 19 feet, neap tides 12 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $21,470.96.

LAKE MEGANTIC.

Lake Megantic is about 73 miles south-east of Sherbrooke; length, 12 miles; average breadth, two to four miles with a coast line of over 36 miles. This lake and the rivers that run into it, form the head waters of the Chaudière river.

Lac Megantic is a post village in Compton county on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 60 miles from Sherbrooke.

This wharf was repaired in 1889 ; again repaired and raised 4 feet in 1898

In 1900 an open shed, 20 x 30 feet, was built on the head of the pier, with a waiting room and small freight shed, and the whole was painted two coats, the work was done by day labour at a cost of $302.08.

During the last fiscal year, part of the earth surface of the pier, that is 180 feet long by 22 feet wide, was raised 15 inches by day labour, during the months of September and October at a cost of $346.75.

The total amount expended in repairing this pier since its construction, is $2,766.33.

Three Lake, or Flint's Landing is situated at the head of Lake Megantic.

Three lake is, on account of the large number of tourists and sportsmen landing there, one of the most important landings of Lake Megantic.

The wharf first built in 1884-5 having been carried away, leaving nothing but the remnants of six old cribs below low water line, had to be rebuilt during the first half of the fiscal year.

The spaces between the old cribs were filled in by new cribs, 16 x 20 feet, and a new superstructure built up to 5 feet above low water level.

The pier is 16 feet wide, 240 feet long altogether, and the outer 20 feet has a width of 30 feet. The surface is finished with sand and gravel. The work was done by day labour during the months of September, October and November, at a cost of $1,440.05.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,632.50.

WOBURN.

An open shed of 20 x 30 feet was built on the outside end of Woburn wharf with a small freight apartment. The whole was well finished and painted. The work was done by day labour at a cost of $204.98.

LES EBOULEMENTS.

The village of Les Eboulements, county of Charlevoix, with a population of about 900, is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 72 miles east of Quebec ; the place is somewhat frequented as a summer resort.

During the last fiscal year, the west side of the slip and 15 feet of birch and elm sheathing had to be renewed, fifteen hundred superficial feet of flooring with two tiers of longitudinals and cross-ties were renewed, and a centre walk four feet wide and 500 feet long, was placed in the centre of the pier for horses.

The whole was done by day labour during the months of October and November at a cost of $444.72.

Spring tides rise 20 feet; neap tides, 13 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $95,366.68.

L'ISLET.

The village of L'Islet, in the county of the same name, is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 47 miles below Quebec.

During the fiscal year 1900, the outer face of the head block was sheathed with 6-inch birch timber on a length of 115 feet and 14 feet high, some minor repairs were effected to the flooring and earth approach. The work was done by day labour during the months of May and June, at a cost of $999.99.

During the past fiscal year thirty feet of the eastern face of the head of the wharf was sheathed with 6-inch by 10-inch birch (red). The western slip side-walk and wheel guard were repaired.

The small landing pier 15 feet by 150 feet, that had been built on the west side of the shore end of the large wharf being found far too narrow had to be widened.

A crib 39 feet by 15 feet was built at the north-west corner of the old work, the ledge of rock on the north-east corner was blasted and the whole space between the new crib, the remaining part of the rock ledge, the main wharf and the old part of the spur or small wharf, was filled with rock, stones and earth, and well levelled throughout, thereby widening the wharf 39 feet on the whole length.

The work was done by day labour during the months of July, August and September, at a cost of $975.34.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $150,328.36.

Spring tides rise 20 feet ; neap tides, 13 feet.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries February 3, 1893.

LITTLE MATANE.

Little Matane, county of Rimouski, at the mouth of the Little River Matane, four miles east of the town of Matane.

During the first part of the last fiscal year the course of the river was straightened by cutting a channel through a ledge of shaly rock so as to allow fishermen's boats to seek refuge in the river basin. All the boulders and large stones that were a danger to boats coming in the bay were blasted and used, with the rest of the rock cut, to close up the old channel.

Two hundred and fifty cubic yards were thus removed by day labour during the months of September and October at a cost of $302.06.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

During the last fiscal year the following sums were expended for removal of rocks at the following places, to provide safer landings for fishing boats:—

Ste. Anne des Monts	$100 00
Petite Rivière Ste. Anne	200 00
Petit Cap	150 00
Griffin Cove, No. 1	200 00
Griffin Cove, No. 2 (3 Ruisseaux)	100 00
Cap des Rosiers	300 00
St. George de Malbaie	50 00
Coin du banc et Cannes de Roche	100 00
Cape Cove	100 00
Petite Rivière Est	100 00
Cap d'Espoir	50 00
Brèche à Manon (Grande Rivière)	50 00
Little Pabos	50 00
Little Pabos	25 00
Ste. Adelaide de Pabos	100 00
Petite Rivière Ouest	100 00
Grande Rivière	100 00
Barachois de Malbaie	50 00
	1,925 00

MATANE.

The village of Matane, in the county of Rimouski, is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Matane river, 240 miles below Quebec, and 30 miles by way of Little Metis from St. Octave, the nearest point on the Intercolonial Railway. It contains several saw and grist mills and a spool factory.

During the last fiscal year a caisson 150 feet long by 22 feet wide was built in extending the old inside wharf to serve as a guiding pier.

The caisson is 18 x 24 feet high; a good deal of difficulty was experienced to get down to good foundation. Repairs to the amount of $80.72 had to be done to the old wharf.

The work was done by day labour during the months of September, October, November and December, and completed in June, 1901, at a cost of $3,951.08.

Spring tides rise 14 feet, neap tides 6 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $34,911.85.

MECHINS.

Two villages, called Little and Grand Mechins, Rimouski County, situated 35 miles below Matane, and populated mostly by fishermen aud of men engaged in the lumber trade, especially the spool-wood industry, cover the coast from Grosses Roches to Capucins.

$200.31 were spent during the months of September and October in removing 170 cubic yards of large boulders and 80 cubic yards of loose stones, so as to open the channel through a dangerous bar, and allow fishing boats and boats used in the loading of ships engaged in the exportation of lumber, to come to shore without running the danger of being wrecked.

$103.23 were also spent during the month of October to remove 110 cubic yards of scattered boulders that had already caused the wreck of several fishing craft. These works were done by day labour.

Total cost, $303.54.

MONTREAL HARBOUR.

Lower Division.

During the sumer of 1900 a contract was entered into with Messrs. Poupore & Malone for the construction of a high-level pier in the lower division of the Montreal harbour. At the end of the last fiscal year a large quantity of materials had been delivered, and the construction of the timber cribs, on which the concrete superstructure is to rest, had been commenced.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $49,296.45.

MURRAY BAY.

Murray Bay, or Malbaie is one of the best known and most frequented summer resorts on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Charlevoix, 83½ miles below Quebec. The village is situated on both sides of the mouth of the River Malbaie, which empties into a bay 1 mile deep and about 2½ miles wide at its entrance. At low tide the bay is dry, with the exception of small channels through which the river discharges. The steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company call daily, and a heavy traffic is done.

During the last fiscal year the head of the pier, with 75 feet of the outside end of the approach (that is a little over half of the whole surface of the pier) had to be

demolished 5 feet down, and rebuilt with spruce and pine timber. Two iron rods and swivels had to be used to brace the work at the head of the pier. The corners were sheathed with rock elm, and 6,000 lineal feet of square timber was left over to be used in the fall. A good wheel-guard and a hand-rail were placed along the whole of the approach.

The whole was done by day labour, at a cost of $5,170.31.

Spring tides rise 20 feet, neap tides 12 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $97,376.04.

This wharf was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 15, 1893.

NEW CARLISLE.

New Carlisle, on the north shore of the Baie des Chaleurs, is the chief town of the county of Bonaventure, distant 65 miles from Campbellton, N.B.

A pier 606 feet long and from 29 feet to 49 feet wide, reaching 158 feet depth at low water springs, was built by the department, between 1881 and 1883, for general landing and shipping purposes. This work was much strengthened, partly re-filled with ballast, and otherwise improved during succeeding years, and in 1890-1, a head block was added, measuring 51½ feet in width at the inner, and 32 feet at the outer end, and 70 feet in length on an average, and having a depth of 16 to 17 feet along its outer face at low water spring tides.

During the last fiscal year the trestle work, at the shore end was built up at a cost of $506.81, which completed the planking and renewal of the superstructure of the oldest portion of the wharf built previous to 1889.

Spring tides rise 6½ feet and neaps 3½ feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $66,042.65.

NEWPORT.

The village of Newport,, in the county of Gaspé, is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the north shore of the Baie des Chaleurs, 88 miles east of Campbellton, N.B., and 50 miles west of Caplan. Spring tides rise 4½ feet, neap tides 2½ feet. The population of the village is extensively engaged in fishing, which is carried on almost to the exclusion of all other pursuits.

In order to provide a harbour of refuge for fishing boats, and affording them easy access into the river and up to the bridge on the public highway, it was decided, in 1884, to improve the mouth of the river by excavating and the construction of suitable works. The works were not, however, completed until 1887, when a sum of $2,778.79 was expended. They consisted of two parallel piers placed 200 feet apart ; the west pier is 75 feet long, 12 feet wide, and of an average height of 8 feet ; the east pier which was originally 140 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, was extended 90 feet and widened to 20 feet on its whole length, in 1889 and 1890, at a cost of $3,672.03.

In 1891, general repairs were effected to the piers at a cost of $450. During the year 1898 the sum of $26.53 was expended for minor repairs.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the sum of $244.48 was spent in some small repairs to enable the fishermen to get through the season's fishing.

Material, iron, &c., were purchased in 1899-1900 for the construction of a proposed new breakwater.

During the last fiscal year the breakwater was commenced at a point called 'Les Islets.' It is built of close-faced crib-work with the following dimensions :—length on top, 160 feet with bridgeway approach to shore, over rocky ridge, of 30 by 15 feet, built with 3-inch deals spiked on to beams or stringers. Length of structure at bottom is

150 feet, average width 25 feet 9 inches ; total height at outer end to top of flooring is 16 feet, with 4½ feet water at low spring tides at outer end.

The cubic contents of the block are 52,195 feet.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $4,655.29.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $13,330.79.

NOTRE DAME DU LAC.

Notre Dame du Lac, Temiscouata county, is situated on Lake Temiscouata about 50 miles south-east of Fraserville on the Temiscouata railway; the length of the lake is 29 miles, average width 1½ to 5 miles. It is the centre of a very important lumber industry and farming community.

Two small piers of open-face crib-work were built on Lake Temiscouata at Notre Dame du Lac during the months of October and November ; one on the west shore, opposite the church ground, having an approach or shore part of 72 feet long by 14 feet wide by 8½ feet high, and an outside block or head of 23½ x 28½ by 11½ feet high ; the other on the east shore, facing the church, at Dufour's landing, having an approach of 61½ x 14 feet by 8 feet high and a head or outside block of 23½ x 28½ by 10½ feet high. The whole was filled with stone ballast and the surface finished.

The amount expended on these piers was $1,068.37.

PERCÉ (NORTH BEACH).

Percé is the shiretown of the county of Gaspé; it is situated on the Gulf of St. Lawrence 36 miles from Gaspé basin. It consists of two small coves called North and South Beach. The principal part of the population reside at North Beach, which contains a Roman Catholic church and the court house and jail. The South Beach contains an Episcopal church and several fishing establishments. The far-famed Percé Rock is situated in close proximity to the shore. It is one of the most important fishing stations on the coast of Gaspé, and its population numbers about 2,500.

A breakwater, used also as a landing pier, was constructed in the South Beach in 1888 and 1889.

During the last fiscal year a contract was entered into for the construction of a landing pier in the North Beach, and at the close of the year the work was well under way.

Spring tides rise 5 feet 6 inches ; neap, 3 feet.

Expenditure for the fiscal year, $4,167.85.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $24,919.55, which includes cost of wharf in South Beach.

PETITES BERGERONNES.

At Petites Bergeronnes, below Tadousac, in the county of Chicoutimi, the sum of $308.25 was expended in removing boulders from the channel of the river, for a distance of three-quarters of a mile ; the boulders thus removed were deposited on the banks of the river, 10 feet above high water mark.

PETIT METIS.

Petit Metis, a post village in Rimouski county on the River St. Lawrence, is a well known summer resort with a population of 500.

The stone approach to this wharf was built during the months of October and November, and measures from the starting point to the outside, 175 feet altogether,

giving 150 feet built to grade of an average width of 22 feet, and a slope of 1 in 4. All the iron, some 600 cubic yards of stone ballast and small ballast floor timber were bought and held for future use.

The work was done by day labour at a cost of $2,352.73.

POINTE A VALOIS.

Pointe à Valois, county of Vaudreuil, is situated on the south shore of the Lake of Two Mountains, 4½ miles west of the village of Vaudreuil, which is the nearest railway station, and 2½ miles east of Como. In 1889-90 the old pier at this place, measuring about 80 feet by 16 feet, with head block of 45 feet by 20 feet, and the right of way to this pier, was purchased from Charles Valois for the sum of $600.

During the fiscal years, 1890-1-2, the original pier was extended by adding, at the outer end, a block of ballasted crib-work 135 feet long, 21 feet wide, with a return to the eastward 55 feet by 25 feet; the total length of the work being thus increased to 225 feet. The depth of water available at the outer end of the wharf is now 6½ feet at low water.

During the fiscal year, 1896-7, a sum of $210.77 was applied in effecting general repairs.

During the last fiscal year, 1900-1, more extensive repairs were made. They consist of the following:—

The prolongation of the stone embankment for a distance of 90 feet, the renewal of a number of swingers and all the flooring, and part of the front sheathing; also new guard railing and minor repairs at a cost of $805.60.

The work was carried out by day labour. The wharf is now in good condition.

Expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,066.93.

This wharf was transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries on October 6, 1897.

RIMOUSKI.

Rimouski, an important watering place in the county of Rimouski, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence and the Intercolonial Railway, 180 miles from Quebec city. Population, 1,804.

The head of the Rimouski wharf, badly eaten by sea-worms and sunken down in places more than 2 feet, was very dangerous and rendered the transhipment of mails very difficult. An addition was built by contract to widen the wharf on the western side, which had opened and was demolished by the sea, leaving the stone ballast form a bad and very dangerous obstruction at the usual landing place of small mail boats.

In the past fiscal year, during the months of September and October, a diver brought up from the bottom, alongside of the wharf, 250 cubic yards of stone and prepared the foundations for a crib of 58 x 30 feet wide and 29 feet high ; this was built so as to protect the old work and permit the construction of a shed to receive the mail bags. This new crib, with the reconstruction of the part demolished, made 2,200 cubic yards of crib-work. Five thousand and ninety feet of the surface of the wharf had to be floored, and one, and in places, 3 tiers of longitudinals and cross-ties had to be renewed.

During the months of May and June, 1901, the crib, commenced in the fall, was completed and sheathed on the outside face, and a shed, 110 feet by 27, was erected, but not quite completed before the end of the fiscal year. All material to complete the shed was bought and paid for.

This work was done by day labour at a cost of $7,514.19.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $149,860.66 ; and $3,997.59 for dredging.

This wharf was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on June 29, 1894.

RIVIÈRE À LA PIPE.

A small village, situated on the north shore of Lake St. John at the mouth of the river of the same name, 7 miles north of Grand Décharge.

It contains a Roman Catholic church, two saw-mills, one blacksmith shop and three stores.

The wharf is situated at a point on lot No. 118, township Taillon, about 1 mile to the westward of Rivière à la Pipe. It is built in a southerly direction, about 75 feet from shore, for a length of 200 feet and a width of 25 feet, and extends to 8 feet depth at the mean summer level of the lake. It was built of close-faced crib-work up to 18 feet, during the year 1897-8, and stands 25 feet high.

The wharf will facilitate communication between the northern and southern shores of the lake, which is rendered difficult, not only on account of the distances being great by land, but by the state of the roads, or the entire absence of such. The large rivers which flow through the township and territories around Lake St. John also intercept all means of communication and prevent, to a certain extent, settlement of the lands.

The Quebec government has built a good road from the public road to the present wharf, a distance of 2 miles.

In 1899 an addition 50 feet long by 30 feet wide was built at the onter end of the wharf to facilitate the approach.

In 1899-1900 the outer block was raised 5 feet, sheathed for a length of 120 feet and replanked. Twenty-five toises of stone was also placed in the work.

During the past fiscal year the wharf was completed by the construction of a pier, at the outer end, 50 feet long and 25 feet wide, which now gives to the wharf a total length of 500 feet. This pier was sheathed with 6-inch tamarack, 30 fender piles were placed around the wharf, and the planking was completed with 3-inch tamarack deals.

Expenditure for the fiscal year, $999.08.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $9,496.15.

RIVIÈRE AU RENARD.

Rivière au Renard is one of the most ancient settlements in the county of Gaspé. It is the first important fishing station and business place met with, proceeding from Gaspé basin along the south shore up the St. Lawrence. The population is estimated at 1,700.

A small landing pier was constructed in 1895-6.

In 1899-1900 the sum of $2,870.51 was expended for materials, such as timber, iron, plant and tools, freight, &c., towards the construction of a landing pier and breakwater.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $2,013.36 was expended in purchasing additional timber.

Work was started in May, and on June 30, 190 feet of close-faced crib-work, 5½ feet high, 28 feet wide at bottom and fully ballasted, was in place.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $5,414.33.

RIVIÈRE CAP DE CHATTE.

Cap de Chatte, is situated on the St. Lawrence, at the extreme western end of the county of Gaspé. In 1898-9, a training pier was constructed along the upper side of the channel, followed by the River Cap de Chatte, across the foreshore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The object of this pier was to facilitate the passage of vessels to and from the basin, inside the mouth of the river, and to prolong the time of vessels remaining afloat in the basin and engaged in loading and unloading and by inducing a scour which will

deepen the river channel near its outlet into the gulf, where its bed stands considerably higher than farther inland.

Its general dimensions are, total length, 368 feet ; average height, 14 feet ; average width, 21 feet ; width on top, 20 feet.

The west elevation stands on dry ground at low water, while the side facing on the river is 300 feet. The structure is completely finished of close-faced crib-work of 12-inch by 12-inch spruce and cedar in upper works, filled with stone ballast.

During the last fiscal year, a further length of 100 feet was added to the training pier connecting it with the shore, where its height is 3 feet, and average width 18 feet. In the course of last year the outer end of the block (of 368 feet previously built) had settled irregularly on a length of 225 feet.

Expenditure during fiscal year $830.79.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,331.95.

RIVIÈRE DES VASES.

Rivière des Vases is in the county of Témiscouata, 125 miles below Quebec, and 6 miles west of the parish of Isle Verte.

The entrance of this small river has always been used as a harbouring place by the 100 families living on the island opposite, and since the sea-grass industry has started, is used by those who are engaged in the industry that is growing every year.

An open-face crib-work was built along the eastern bank of the river for a length of 100 feet, 30 feet wide and 8 feet high on the outside face, and completed, with the exception of 25 feet by 30 feet at the lower end, that was left 3 feet lower than the other 75 feet.

The whole is filled with stone and the surface finished with gravel and sand. The work was done by day labour during the mouth of September, at a cost of $499.63.

RIVIÈRE DU LIÈVRE.

Rivière du Lièvre, county of Labelle, empties into the Ottawa, 25 miles below the city of Ottawa, at Buckingham. In the mouth of April, 1900, a land-slide occurred from the east bank of the river, about one mile below the lock at Little Rapid. The land-slide extended over a length of 300 feet parallel with the river, 200 feet deep inland, and 12 feet high, the land which fell in was covered with trees and completely obstructed the waterway for a short time, until a new channel was scoured out in the west bank of the river but not sufficiently deep for the draft of the steamer frequenting the locality. The removal of trees and earth from the old channel was commenced on May 27, and by the middle of August a channel had been made 60 feet wide with 6 feet of water.

The work was done by day labour at a cost of $2,259.05.

RIVIÈRE DU SUD.

The town of Montmagny, in the county of the same name, is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, on the Intercolonial Railway, 40 miles below Quebec. The Rivière du Sud flows through the centre of the town.

A length of 130 feet of masonry 6 feet high and 7 feet wide was built to continue the protection wall already constructed on the eastern bank of the Rivière du Sud.

The top of the old wall had to be repaired in several places, as the ice had lifted and thrown out some of the coping stones. The work was done by day labour at a cost of $1,438.64.

RIVIÈRE OUELLE.

The pier is situated at Pointe aux Orignaux, four and one-half miles from the village of Rivière Ouelle, Kamouraska county. It is substantially built throughout of crib-work filled with stone ballast, and is 1,350 feet long, of a uniform width of 28 feet, apart from its outer end, 51 feet which is 237½ feet wide. The head is 42 feet above the bottom of the river and stands in 10 feet of water at low water spring tides. The pier was completed in 1858. In 1875 a lighthouse was erected on the head of the pier by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

During the past fiscal year, the west and east slips were repaired and 2,200 superficial feet of flooring, together with one and two tiers of longitudinals and cross-ties, renewed. The work was done during the months of November and December by day labour at a cost of $288.16.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $261,133.25.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries September 28, 1892.

RIVER RICHELIEU, BOOM AT BELŒIL.

In order to give needed protection to boats passing through the swing span of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge at Belœil, counties of Chambly and Verchères, a boom and pier were constructed.

The boom, situated on the west side of the Richelieu river, north of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, has a length of 100 feet by a width of 4 feet. It is moored at its south end to the Grand Trunk pier, at its north end to the wharf of Mr. F. Pariseau, and at the centre to a pier constructed for that purpose.

The boom stands in four feet of water at extreme low water level and in 16 feet at extreme high water level.

The work, carried out by day labour, was commenced in January, 1901, and completed in April of the same year at a cost of $757.19.

RIVER RICHELIEU BOOM AT ST. JOHNS.

In order to give valuable assistance to boats passing through the swing span of the Vermont Central Railway bridge at St. Johns, counties of St. Johns and Iberville, a boom was constructed.

The boom has a length of 350 feet by a width of four feet, and is moored to clusters of six piles each, driven 15 feet into the ground at every 50 feet, except the up stream cluster, which has ten piles, and is protected against the ice by a steel plate, 6 feet by 6 feet by 7-16 inches. The piles of each cluster are well secured together by screwed bolts.

The boom stands in nine feet of water at extreme low water level, and in 14 feet at extreme high water level.

The timber used is 12-inch x 12-inch hemlock for the boom, and round pine and oak, 14 inches at butt end, for the piles.

The work, carried out by day labour, was commenced in November, 1900, and completed in April, 1901, at a cost of $1,504.45. The boom was not affected by the ice last spring, and has given general satisfaction to navigation.

ROBERVAL.

Roberval.—This village, in Chicoutimi county, is built on the east bank of River Ouiatchouanish, near its mouth on the southern shore of Lake St. John, 200 miles north-east of Quebec city, and is the northern terminus of the Roberval branch of the

Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, which taps the main line at Metabetchouan station.

This place contains three churches, three hotels, four saw-mills, two grist-mills, four cheese factories, telegraph and express offices, and some 14 stores. It is a favourite resort for sportsmen and tourists generally in the summer season, when five steamers leave the government wharf daily, carrying freight and passengers to and from important settlements, as well as on pleasure excursions undertaken for the special benefit of the large number of people who visit the Lake St. John region every day.

The wharf, which was destroyed by fire in 1899, was rebuilt for a length of 500 feet, with a width of 30 feet and a height of 23. The face timbers are of spruce, 11 x 11 inches, and the cross-ties, of the same wood, are 10 inches in diameter at the small end. A waiting room, 14 x 18 feet, and a freight shed, 15 x 28 feet, have been erected on the wharf.

The expenditure for the fiscal year amounts to $9,747.82.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $21,073.13.

SABREVOIS.

The parish of Ste. Anne de Sabrevois, in the county of Iberville, is situated on the east shore of the River Richelieu, 7 miles from Iberville and 6 miles from St. Alexandre, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a station of the East Richelieu valley Railway. It has the largest creamery in the province of Quebec, two cheese factories, one hotel, three stores, one door and sash factory, one post and telegraph office, and two churches, one Roman Catholic and one Protestant.

In order to better accommodate the traffic by water way to and from this place, an old wharf together with a right of way from the public road to the river, a distance of 1,372 feet by a width of 30 feet, was purchased from Mr. Wm. Ryan, for the sum of $500. As the old wharf was dilapidated a new wharf was built in its place.

The new structure consists of the following, viz. :—

(a.) A stone embankment 200 feet long by 20 feet wide, with slopes 1 in 1.

(b.) A trestle approach 120 feet long, 24 feet wide.

(c) A head block of pile work 108 feet long, parallel to the channel, by a depth of 30 feet, with an ice-breaker, at its up stream end, of solid crib-work.

The work, carried out by day labour, was commenced in February, 1900, at the end of the fiscal year the sum expended was $4,482.94.

The work was continued during the next fiscal year, and completed in November, 1900, at a total cost of $6,573.70.

ST. ALEXIS.

St. Alexis is on the south side of Ha Ha bay, River Saguenay, about 63 miles from its mouth.

In order to accommodate the increasing traffic of the locality and afford landing facilities for steamers frequenting the River Saguenay, the sum of $4,000 was appropriated at the session of parliament of 1898 for the construction of an isolated pier at a short distance from the shore. The pier was built during the year and is 60 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 39 feet high, the outer end being in 13 feet of water at low water spring tides ; the outer end is at a distance of 700 feet from the shore.

The pier is built of square timber, filled with stone ballast and sheathed with 5-inch tamarack.

In 1899-1900, two blocks, 75 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and 25 feet apart were built and filled with stone then connected by spans. The outer block was sheathed with 5-inch tamarack at a cost of $3,999.

During the past fiscal year an addition, of 250 feet long and 25 feet wide, was built, tamarack and pine timber being used in this construction. The planking is of 3-inch tamarack.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $4,016.63.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901. $12,102.69.

ST. ANDRÉ.

The village of St. André, situated 100 miles below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Kamouraska, is a summer resort and an important industrial centre.

During the past fiscal year, 600 cubic yards of material were placed on the east side of the earth approach. All this new work, with part of the old, was carried away by a heavy storm and had to be gone over again. A crib, 25 by 25 feet by 15 feet high was built 22 feet out from end of wharf. No fenders, sheathing nor flooring have been put in place. The work was done during the months of October, November and December at a cost of $4,048.79.

Spring tides rise 19 feet, neap tides 12 feet.

STE. ANNE DU SAGUENAY.

The parish of Ste. Anne du Saguenay is situated on the north shore of the Saguenay river, 72½ miles above Tadousac, and opposite the town of Chicoutimi. Its population is over 2,000. Besides the church and post-office, the parish contains seven stores, four cheese factories, a lime kiln, a brick-yard and a pottery. The only market for the produce of the farms of this section of the north shore of the river is Chicoutimi.

During the past fiscal year, the sum of $2,507.36 was expended in renewing the planking of the wharf over a length of 240 feet and a width of 25 feet. The upper part of the wharf was sheathed over a length of 110 feet, with 6-inch tamarack, and a shed, 45 feet by 30 feet, was also erected on the wharf.

Spring tides rise 15 feet, neap tides 8 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $25,001.73.

STE. ANNE DE LA PÉRADE.

Ste. Anne de la Pérade, in the county of Champlain, is situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, 53 miles above Quebec. The River Ste. Anne, one of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, divides the village.

At the session of 1894 a sum of $10,000 was voted for the protection of the village, the municipality having subscribed the sum of $5,000.

The proposed works were done during the winter of 1895, and consisted of five dykes.

The dykes are : No. 1, 140 ; No. 3, 340, and No. 4, 435 feet in length, respectively; the fifth, near the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, is 340 feet in length, and that of the little channel on the west side of the river is 550 feet in length.

These dykes consist of two rows of piles driven 10 feet apart, and filled with brush loaded down with stone.

It is to be remarked that the soil, where piles have been driven, is a fine sand taken down by the river from the landslide at St. Albans, the bed of the river having been raised 6 feet at Ste. Anne.

A sum of $14,906.05 was expended during the year 1895.

During the fall of 1895 work was executed for the removal of trees, stumps, &c., accumulated in the little channel owing to the landslide at St. Albans.

During the winter of 1896 dyke No. 1 was reconstructed for a length of 220 feet, and No. 5 was repaired. These dykes experienced considerable damage by the breaking of the ice in December, 1895.

During the months of November and December, 1900, and January, 1901, some repairs were done to dykes Nos. 1 and 2, and a round-timber crib-work, with an under bed of brush, the whole loaded with stone, was constructed for a length of 400 feet by a width of 10 feet and a height of 8 feet, from the foot of dyke No. 1 to the shore.

The object of that work was to protect the dykes Nos. 1 and 2, which were liable to be carried away, or, at least, seriously damaged by freshets, owing to a wash-out from the foot of dyke No. 1 to the shore of about 60 feet wide, and to prevent a land-slide opposite the dykes.

It has proven its utility during the late freshets, when no damage was caused.

The work was done by day labour at a cost of $1,199.21.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $52,830.02 ; and $13,970.33 for dredging.

STE ANNE DE LA POCATIÈRE.

The village of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, in the county of Kamouraska, is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Quebec.

During the past fiscal year the stone and earth approach was repaired and some 35 planks (3-inch) renewed. One, and in places two tiers of timber were added to complete the outside crib of 30 x 30 feet at outer end of wharf. This crib, together with an open space between cribs of 20 feet x 30 feet, were floored with 3-inch spruce planks.

A new crib of 30 x 30 feet and 14 feet high was built 20 feet out from the 30 x 30 foot crib already mentioned, so as to serve for the present as a breakwater and protect schooners moored at the head of this wharf.

The work was done by day labour, during the months of October and November, at a cost of $999.67.

Spring tides rise 20 feet, neap tides 13 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $11,876.99.

STE. EMILIE.

Ste. Emilie is a village in the county of Lotbinière. The post office name is Leclercville. It is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, 50 miles above Quebec.

The village is at the mouth of the Great River du Chêne, and the site of an extensive lumber mill.

As the nearest railway station is distant six miles, the summer means of communication and trade is by boat.

There has never been a public landing wharf. The practice has been to lighter passengers and freight to and from the market boats by means of a scow.

This was dangerous in bad weather and inconvenient.

An appropriation of $3,000 having been made for the construction of a pubilc wharf, work was commenced in August, 1900, by day labour.

The wharf was made an isolated block, designed to stand heavy ice action ; communication with the shore to be by means of a trestle approach, removable in winter.

The dimensions were : 53 feet long and 25 feet wide on top, and 19 feet high, with an ice batter on the up stream end and inshore face.

The supplemental estimates gave a further amount of $2,000.

The work was completed in July, 1901, at a cost, including the approach, of $4,843.91.

ST. FULGENCE.

St. Fulgence (otherwise called l'Anse aux Foins) is a small village in Chicoutimi county, on the north shore of the Saguenay river, 10 miles from Chicoutimi It contains one Roman Catholic church, four stores and two saw-mils. Population of parish 1,000.

In 1897-8 the department commenced the construction of an isolated block of close-faced crib-work to enable schooners and steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. to land and ship freight and passengers at all times. This block is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, and was built during the year to an elevation of 20 feet from the bed of the river. The block is sunk in 10 feet of water at low water spring tides at a distance of about 2,500 feet out from the shore at high water mark.

During the fiscal year 1899 the pier was raised 5 feet and the sides sheathed over a length of 90 feet, and 15 toises of stone ballast were placed in the pier.

In the winter of 1899 the isolated block was damaged by ice and to prevent a reoccurrence, a talus of stone 30 feet long by 17 feet high was built ; the block was raised 3 feet and the south side was resheathed with 5-inch tamarack.

Spring tides rise 20 feet ; neaps, 13 feet.

During the last fiscal year the isolated block was sheathed with 6-inch tamarack, 16 fender piles were put on, and the entire surface, 60 feet by 30 feet, was planked at a cost of $1,500.02.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $6,994.25.

ST. JÉRÔME.

St. Jérôme, county of Chicoutimi, is a village situated on the south bank of Lake St. John, 24 miles east of Roberval.

The wharf, commenced in 1899, consists of an approach 75 feet in length, 25 in width and 15 in height, filled with stone ballast, sand, &c.; two outer blocks 75 feet in length by 20 feet in width, with 25 foot spans between, which are connected by stringers and planking. The whole length of 275 feet was planked, 6 snubbing posts were placed, &c., at a cost of $4,999.28.

During the last fiscal year an addition 400 feet long, 25 feet wide and 24 feet high was built ; it was sheathed with 6-inch tamarack and filled in with stone ; 50 fender piles were also placed around the wharf.

Expenditure during fiscal year was $6,933.90.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $11,933.18.

STE. IRÉNÉE.

The village of Ste. Irénée is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Charlevoix, 78 miles below Quebec and 5 miles west of Murray Bay. It contains one cheese factory, two grist-mills, and four saw-mills.

During the last fiscal year the winches, having been upset and badly broken during storm, had to be repaired and bolted down to a good foundation and painted two coats; one beam of the slip had to be repaired and the other replaced.

The approach, half carried away by a storm in May, was rebuilt and filled with stones and gravel at a cost of $15.

The whole was done by day labour.

Spring tides rise 19 feet, neap tides, 12 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $26,351.27.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on May 29, 1891.

ST. LAMBERT.

The town of St. Lambert is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, directly opposite Montreal, in the county of Chambly and Verchères, district of Montreal. Population about 1,500.

The Victoria Jubilee bridge spans the St. Lawrence here, and all trains to and from the city stop at the railway station. Several lines of railway run here, viz.:— Grand Trunk, Central Vermont, Delaware and Hudson, and Montreal and Sorel. There are four churches: Methodist, Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian, with resident ministers and curé.

A system of water supply and drainage has been inaugurated.

In order to protect the bank of the river opposite the town against damages caused by the ice during the spring floods, it was decided to build a protection wall 800 feet long.

The work was commenced in October, 1900, and in February, 1901, 310 feet were completed.

It is a solid crib-work structure 20 feet wide at the base, set at one foot above the low water level, 5 feet wide at the top, with a slope one in one and 20 feet high.

The slope is sheathed with tamarack 8 inches thick, the top is covered with hemlock 6 inches thick ; the space between the protection wall and the top of the bank is filled in with stone, and so is the whole structure.

The work was done by day labour at a cost of $9,993.05.

ST. LAURENT.

St. Laurent, county of Montmorency, is situated on the south shore of the Island of Orleans, 10 miles east of Quebec ; the place is somewhat frequented as a summer resort.

During the first part of the last fiscal year the superstructure of the shore end of the pier for a length of 80 feet was renewed and completed for a height of 6 to 8 feet.

In September, October and November, the outside end of the pier, which was badly rotten and going to pieces, had to be demolished and rebuilt in cedar. A length of 60 feet by 60 wide and 8 feet high had thus to be renewed. Only 25 feet was completed by the end of the fiscal year. The work was done by day labour at a cost of $1,607.36.

Spring tides rise 20 feet high, neap tides 13 feet

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $20,513.58.

This pier was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 25, 1894.

ST. MATHIAS.

St. Mathias, in the county of Rouville, is situated on the south side of the River Richelieu.

It had been decided to build a landing pier at that place, but owing to some difficulty in the purchase of the right of way, nothing was done during the past fiscal year, excepting the purchase of a quantity of timber that was procured at a cost of $1,073.55.

The work will be carried out during the next fiscal year.

ST. MICHEL DE BELLECHASSE.

St. Michel de Bellechasse is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 15 miles below Quebec, in the county of Bellechasse. The place is somewhat frequented as a summer resort.

During the past fiscal year 366 feet in length by 10 feet wide, and 6 feet high of the eastern side of the pier was demolished and rebuilt in cedar, by day labour at a cost of $1,003.48.

Spring tides rise 20 feet, neap tides 13 feet.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $24,479.87, and $13,246.92 for dredging.

ST. ROCH DES AULNAIES.

St. Roch des Aulnaies is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of L'Islet, 70 miles below Quebec.

In order to facilitate the loading and unloading of schooners carrying the freight of the locality, a sum of $5,000 was voted by parliament at its session of 1899 for the construction of a pier, and in the month of June of the same year a contract was entered into for its construction for the bulk sum of $6,087.

The work consists of a stone approach 230 feet long, 15 feet wide at top, of a mean height of 10 feet, and built to a slope of 1 in 1 at the sides; thence in a westerly direction, parallel to the shore, of a block of close-faced crib-work 150 feet long, forming an 'L' with stone approach, which afford shelter for schooners inside the bay; the crib-work is 20 feet wide at the top, with a batter of 1 in 12 at the sides; at high water spring tides a depth of 14 feet 8 inches is found at the head of the pier.

The work was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.

Spring tides rise 18 feet, neap tides 12 feet.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $2,443.15.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $6,771.23.

TADOUSAC (ANSE À L'EAU).

Tadousac, the *chef-lieu* of Saguenay county, is a watering place on the north-eastern side of the Saguenay river, about 5 miles above its mouth and is much frequented by tourists and health seekers during the summer season. The village contains three churches, one of which is the oldest church built in Canada, being erected in 1747, four hotels and stores, a telegraph office, a post office and many handsome villas; a fish hatchery has also been established here by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Population of village about 900, of parish, 2,440.

During the last fiscal year the approaches to the wharf, 600 feet long, have been entirely renewed, the foundations are of cedar, while the flooring is of tamarack.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $2,053.37.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $17,009.43.

This work was transferred to the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries on July 20, 1895.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BEAVERTON.

Beaverton is situated at the mouth of the Beaver river, on the east shore of Lake Simcoe, in the county of Ontario. It is a station on the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Railway, about 70 miles from Toronto. Population, 1,000.

The following is the structure connected with this harbour :—

Landing pier, 1,135 feet in length, consisting of a stone rip-rap approach 235 feet long filled with gravel, and 840 feet composed of 18 fully ballasted cribs 20 by 20 feet,

with spaces between same 25 feet, and an outer 'L' crib 60 by 30 feet, the whole of the work connected with stringers and plank covering. The work stands 3 feet 4 inches above low water level, and the depth slopes from the shore to 7 feet at the outer end.

Breakwater, 320 feet in length, 10 feet wide, of ballasted cribs only standing one foot above low water on east side of the mouth of the river.

The structure is in a fair state of repair.

Authority was given on August 9, 1900, to expend the sum of $1,000 in effecting repairs to the landing pier. Work was commenced in June, 1901, and completed in the same month.

In making the repairs, which consisted chiefly in replanking the decks of the piers, the following materials were used: 46,754 feet B.M. cedar, 3,450 feet B.M. elm, and 250 lbs. iron spikes and nails.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $10,985.70.

BOWMANVILLE.

Bowmanville, or Port Darlington, is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, county of Durham, 43 miles from Toronto by rail on the Grand Trunk division of the main line between Toronto and Montreal. Population, 2,731.

The following are the several structures at this place :—

Landing pier, east side of harbour, 1,500 feet in length. The outer end is 70 feet, and the inner end 30 feet wide, and stands 6 feet above and from 20 to 22 feet below low water.

This structure is built of cribs fully ballasted with stone, and continuous timber superstructure, decked over, with close sheet piling on channel side.

Breakwater, west side, 1,200 feet in length, the outer end is 40 feet, and the inner end 20 feet wide, and stands 5 feet above, and from 20 to 22 feet below low water. This structure is built of cribs, filled with stone ballast, and continuous superstructure.

The landing pier is in a thorough state of repair, but the breakwater shows that about 200 feet is very rotten above low water, and much stone is required to refill the cribs. There is a depth of 11 feet in the harbour from the lake, through the channel and up to the elevators and wharfs.

On July 5 last, authority was given to expend the sum of $3,000 in effecting repairs to the east pier, and work was commenced early in the same month. The shore end of the pier, for a distance of 500 feet, 18 feet wide, was rebuilt up from the water's edge, and planked, 30 feet wide ; also, the outer end, for a distance of 140 feet, 30 feet wide, was replanked, and the outer end of the pier, 75 feet wide, with a return on each side of 30 feet, has been protected with sheet piling.

To perform the above work some 82,415 feet B.M. of pine lumber, 8,995 feet B.M. plank, 44 toise of stone ballast, 1,999 lbs. iron bolts, and 16 kegs of spikes were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $2,991.43.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $15,256.57, and $6,731.36 for dredging.

BRONTE.

Bronte is situated in the county of Halton, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, 27 miles south-west of Toronto.

The following are the structures in connection with this harbour :—

East pier, 287 feet in length, 24 feet wide, 6 feet above and about 5 feet below low water. Cribs and continuous superstructure.

West pier, 85 feet in length, 18 feet in width, 'L' 6 inches above and 5 feet below low water. Cribs and continuous superstructure.

Breakwater, on west side, 180 feet long, 12 feet wide, 4 feet above, and built on the bottom of the bed of the river, built of brush and stone.

All the structures are in good repair. Extension of west pier, 150 feet long, is being constructed, to give proper entrance to harbour.

The present depth of water in harbour is only about 6 feet.

Authority was given on August 9 last to expend the sum of $5,000 in rebuilding the wrecked piers at this place. Work was commenced on August 25, and continued to April, when the appropriation was expended. One hundred and thirty feet of new crib-work and continuous superstructure was built and placed in position on the west side of the harbour, and 100 feet of the old crib-work built up, entirely new, from low water level. Also two cribs each 42 feet in length, 20 feet wide, were placed on the east side with continuous superstructure.

In doing the above work some 82,169 feet B.M. pine, 25,573 feet B.M. hemlock, 1,382 feet B.M. elm, 45 feet oak, 14 loads brush, 139 toise stone, 3,490 lbs. iron bolts, 4 kegs spikes, 161 lbs. nails, and 11 mooring posts were used, costing $5,000.02.

BRUCE MINES.

Bruce Mines is situated in the Algoma district, on the north shore of Lake Huron, 45 miles south-east of Sault Ste. Marie. Population, 1,500.

In April, 1900, a contract was let to construct a landing pier, and for dredging. The pier work consisted of a landing block 90 feet square, the outer 20 feet of which is ballasted, close-faced crib-work the full width of 90 feet, and the remaining 70 feet pile work; a trestle work 450 feet in length and 20 feet in width, of pile bents, 12 feet 6 inches apart, and an approach 750 feet long, consisting of stone embankment with gravel roadway. Total structural length, 1,290 feet.

The contract price was $12,550, and work was commenced in May, 1900, and completed in May last.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $11,760.62.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $19,609.42.

This work was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on August 21, 1901.

BURLINGTON CHANNEL.

Burlington channel, in the county of Wentworth, is simply a cut through a piece of low land which partly separates Lake Ontario from a large sheet of deep water, called Burlington bay, enabling vessels to reach the wharfs at the city of Hamilton. Both sides of the canal are lined with piers.

The following are the several structures connected with this harbour :—

North pier, 2,305 feet in length, consisting of fully ballasted cribs of varied length, of which 2,160 feet is of an average width of 20 feet ; the western outer end, 100 feet in length, is 30 feet, and the eastern outer end, 45 feet, is 30 feet wide. The cribs rest in about 12 feet below, and the superstructure, which is continuous, is 6 feet above low-water level.

South pier, 2,721 feet in length, consists of fully ballasted cribs of varied length, of which 2,094 feet is of an average width of 20 feet ; the western or bay end, 27 feet, is 33 feet wide, and the eastern or lake end, for 600 feet, averages 35 feet wide. The cribs rest in from 12 to 14 feet below, and the superstructure, which is continuous, is from 6 to 8 feet above low-water level.

The whole of the superstructure of these piers is more or less decayed. A contract is being let to reconstruct the superstructure of the western end of the south pier, a length of 991 feet, and to sheet-pile the whole length of the channel side of the piers, in order to allow dredging to a depth of 20 feet, if required.

During the past fiscal year the wages of the working staff of the swing bridge amounted to $2,050, and the maintenance of same, $743.31.

A portion of the east end of the south pier, 150 feet in length, was undermined by the working of the propellor of the barge *Strathcona*, and, settling 4 to 5 feet, fell forward towards the channel. This was repaired, and some 38,176 feet B.M. pine timber and 1,870 pounds of iron spikes and bolts were used.

Expenditure on repairs for fiscal year was $2,983.58 ; and $873 for dredging.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $75,683.37.

COBOURG.

Cobourg, is an incorporated town of Ontario, in Northumberland county, situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 92 miles west by south of Kingston, 69 miles north-east of Toronto, and is a port of entry. It has several mills, foundries, breweries, and a car factory. Population, 4,239.

The following are the several structures in connection with this harbour:—

Breakwater, or Langevin pier, 1,690 feet in length, 30 feet wide, 9 feet above and 13 feet below low water, fully ballasted cribs, and continuous superstructure.

East, or landing pier, 1,460 feet in length, of which the government owns the outer end, 460 feet, and the corporation the inner end, 1,000 feet. The outer end is 30 feet wide, and stands 6 feet above and 13 to 15 feet below low water. The structure is constructed of fully ballasted cribs and continuous superstructure.

The municipal corporation also own a 'check pier' 300 feet in length, and a breakwater 1,182 feet in length, 30 feet wide, 6 feet above (depth not known below) low water; also an esplanade on the north side of the harbour, 700 feet long.

The 'Langevin pier' is in good repair, also the landing pier, but the corporation breakwater and 'check pier' are in a state of rottenness above low water.

There is a depth of about 12 feet of water in the harbour. Authority was given on 9th August last to continue the repairs to the piers, and work commenced on 13th September and completed in May. The east pier at the shore end, for a distance of 400 feet, was almost entirely renewed from low water level, and the outer end of same repaired with new stringers and planking where required. The 'Langevin pier' was also repaired at the outer end. In doing the above work some 50,913 feet B.M. pine timber, 11,270 feet B.M. 3-inch pine plank, 100 l. feet hemlock, 23,627 feet B.M. cedar, and 6,518 lbs. iron were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $5,009.04.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $244,638.13, and $15,274.18 for dredging.

COLLINGWOOD.

Collingwood is situated on the south side of the Georgian bay, township of Nottawasaga, county of Simcoe, 94 miles by railway from Toronto. It is the termini of the Northern and Hamilton and North-western railways. There is an extensive trade in ship building, grain and lumber, and it is the starting point of steamers for Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Parry Sound, &c. Population, 9,000.

As constituted now the harbour is very large and commodious, being protected on the north and east sides by extensive breakwaters. Several small wharfs, belonging to the town or to companies, are built inside the area inclosed by these breakwaters.

The following are the several structures :—

Eastern breakwater, crib and superstructure, 1,786 feet long, 24 feet wide, 18 feet high, good repair.

Outer breakwater, crib and superstructure, 706 feet long, 20 feet wide, 14 feet 9 inches high, good repair.

Stone rip-rap, wood cover, 804 feet long, 30 feet wide, 8 feet 6 inches high, good repair.

Old eastern breakwater, cribs and superstructure, 380 feet long, 15 feet wide, 15 feet high.

On May 26, 1900, a contract was let to deepen a channel 110 feet wide to 22 feet below zero of gauge, thus giving 20 feet at low water level from the range light inwards. The work was proceeded with at once, and completed in February, 1901, the contractor having removed 47,799 cubic yards of material at a cost of $107,547.75. The expenditure for superintendence and inspection was $1,312.84.

On the 28th May last, another contract was let for continuing the deepening and dredging in the outer half of the 110 foot channel, extending from the range light to the bay, to a depth of 22 feet below the zero of the gauge, to give 20 feet at low water from the lake to the elevator and wharfs in the inner harbour. Work was commenced early in May last, and up to June 30, 16,424 cubic yards had been removed at a cost of $22,993.60.

The government dredge *Challenge* has during the past season dredged a channel from the main channel to the Collingwood Meat Packing Company's wharfs on the west side of the harbour.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $92,810.98.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $280,203.67, and $138,280.74 for dredging.

COLPOY'S BAY.

Colpoys village, county of Bruce, is situated on the west side of Colpoys bay, about 3 miles north of Wiarton.

The following is the structure connected with this harbour :—

Landing pier, 300 feet in length. Cribs and spaces, with continuous superstructure, 18 feet wide at shore end ; outer block, 29 feet wide, 3½ feet high above low water; inner end 2 feet, and outer end 8½ feet below low-water level ; 8½ feet of water. Structure is in good repair.

Authority was given on August 3, and confirmed on October 11, 1900, to expend the sum of $600 in making repairs to the landing pier. Work was commenced on October 21 of same year, and completed on December 4. Nearly the whole of the cribs —seven cribs in the structure—had to be rebuilt above low-water level and replanked, and the approach built up with gravel.

To perform the above work some 8,806 feet B.M. of cedar, 936 feet B.M. of hemlock, 8,640 feet B.M. of cedar and beech plank, 27 logs of maple, 57 cubic yards of gravel, and 719 pounds of iron were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $596.40.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,196.41.

DAWSON POINT.

Dawson Point is a landing place where, at low water, freight consigned to Thornloe is unloaded. It is situated on Lake Temiscamingue, opposite Haileybury, in the county of Nipissing, between Wabi bay and the head of the lake.

A wharf was built at this point for landing purposes. It is composed of a crib-work block, 30 x 20 feet, built 145 feet out from shore in 12 feet of water, with an earth and stone approach 15 feet wide on top of roadway. The back of the work is completed, except the top of roadway and the flooring of the block, which are still incomplete.

Total expenditure for fiscal year is $1,000.

DESBARATS.

Desbarats is situated in the district of Algoma, and is a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 28 miles south-east from Sault Ste. Marie, and on the River Desbarats, about 2 miles from its mouth. The river is too shallow for navigation, and to accommodate the traffic of the place, a wharf was commenced by the township at a

place called Kensington Point, on St. Joseph's channel, about 2½ miles to the south-west of the village.

Authority was given on August 9 last to expend the sum of $1,000 to complete the construction of the wharf. Work was commenced on September 12, and completed on November 14. The work done was the construction of a crib, 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, with a covered space of 20 feet between it and the unfinished wharf, which is 40 feet long, to give a frontage of 100 feet in 20 to 24 feet of water ; and the building up of the unfinished or old wharf, from 2 to 5 feet above the water level. In doing the above work, some 7,240 lineal feet of pine, 1,500 feet B.M. pine, 3,000 feet B.M. hemlock, 722 iron spikes and 1,258 pounds iron bolts were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $942.24.

GODERICH.

Goderich, in the county of Huron, is situated on the east shore of Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Maitland river, about 68 miles from Sarnia and 60 from London. It is the terminus of the Buffalo branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, and is a place of considerable importance, partly on account of large deposits of salt found in its vicinity. Population, 4,153.

Breakwater.—The breakwater was completed on December 3, 1900. There was a reduction from the original height of structure, as called for in contract, of one foot on front face and two feet on rear or shore face, making the full height as built of 17 and 16 feet respectively, above zero or low water mark.

The work is in good order, presenting a substantial and solid appearance, not having been damaged or displaced by the spring freshets.

Dredging.—During the early part of the season of 1900, there was difficulty in getting the dredge *Arnoldi* to excavate a sufficient amount of rock from inner harbour to compensate for the remuneration per hour she was being paid ; and although the rock had been blasted, the dredging company contended that the blasting had been of no effect.

There were also complaints by the captain of the steamer *Rosedale,* that he had struck something in the channel, which had been dredged, leading to the new elevator.

In consequence of these complaints and in order that the responsibility and cause of the complaints might be ascertained, the services of a submarine diver were procured and operations commenced on July 2.

The diver remained in Goderich until August 4, and during his stay was occupied approximately sixteen days in making investigations regarding the rock blasting ; removing sunken logs, wreckage, &c.

The substance of the diver's report was that with the exception of two, or three little points requiring from a foot to six inches to be taken off, that the rock was well broken up by blasting.

Blasting.—Very little drilling and blasting was done between July 1 and August 4, 1900, only sufficient to allow the diver to inspect the effect of the shots.

From July 1 to November 15, when the drilling closed down for the season, there was an area of about 12,000 square feet covered ; holes being drilled at an average of from 3 to 3½ feet deep and 5 feet apart, except close up to the town dock, where the rock to be removed was from 5 to 6 feet deep and very hard, and in this place holes were located four feet apart.

In all cases either in shallow or deep rock the holes were drilled to a depth of 21½ feet below the average low water mark.

The cost of drilling plant.—On April 8, 1901, the crew commenced to overhaul the drilling plant and make ready for active operations again, which commenced on 17th, and continued until June 1, when the plant was made ready to go to Southampton, which it did on the 4th, the weather being favourable.

There were some 7,500 square feet in area of deep, and most of it extremely hard rock, blasted between April 17 and June 1.

The blasting should be fully completed by the middle of October next, in order to give at least 18½ feet depth at low water mark, in inner harbour, south of a line drawn eastward, from and in prolongation of the south side of north pier, until it meets the Grand Trunk Railway dock at east side of harbour.

During the half year commencing July 1, 1900, the dredge worked either in lake beyond piers, between piers, or in inner harbour at hard pan and sand, sand and gravel, mud, gravel and sand, respectively, as the weather permitted, but always with the object in view of taking advantage of calm weather for out in lake, then between piers, and finally in inner harbour, to equalize the width and depth of the channel gradually, all over, to facilitate navigation for large vessels expected at the new elevator.

There had been much difficulty during the early part of the season, for the dredge to remove the rock that had been blasted, but after the report made by the submarine diver who inspected the blasted rock, it was found that the cranesman of dredge had been allowing dipper to drop to as great a depth as it could until striking solid rock, which sometimes was in deep holes, where large pieces of rock had been taken out, and in many cases, from two to three feet deeper than it was desired to dredge the harbour, in consequence the teeth of dipper would come in contact with solid rock at the sides of the holes, causing the trouble.

The average cost per cubic yard for moving the several classes of material during the half year, commencing July 1, 1900, was as follows :—rock, 85 cents ; sand gravel and mud, 14 cents, and hard-pan, 51 cents.

Several very large vessels entered the harbour during the season, the deepest draft of which was 17 feet 6 inches, and the largest was the *Penobscot*, measuring 376 feet long and 44 feet beam, carrying 138,000 bushels of wheat, her full capacity is 160,000 with which she could have entered the harbour here, but could not leave Chicago carrying more than she did.

The dredge closed down for the season on November 16, and commenced work again on April 22, 1901, working every day that the weather would permit, cleaning out sand which had drifted into the channel near the entrance to piers during fall storms and spring freshets, until the channel was in same condition as it had been left in fall. This drifted sand covered an area of about 490 feet long by 100 feet wide, and from one to four feet deep, amounting to about 11,000 cubic yards of hard-packed sand which it took the dredge 199 hours to remove, at a cost of $1,592. Therefore as the channel is now 150 feet wide at this point, and should the sand drift to the same extent every year, it will necessitate the expenditure of about $2,000 each spring to keep the channel clear to its full depth.

The average cost of removing the several materials betwen April 22 and June 30, 1901, was: for rock, 60 cents; for hardpan, 34 cents, and for sand, gravel and mud, 13½ cents per cubic yard ; making a reduction of 25 cents per yard for rock over the previous fall, 17 cents for hardpan, and ½ cent for sand, &c. Some allowance should be made in considering the cost of dredging sand, mud and gravel, as the dredge used her small dipper most of the time, as she was engaged principally in excavating rock and hardpan, which she could do to better advantage with a small dipper, which it was hardly expedient to change to dredge the softer materials spasmodically.

South pier.—As considerable damage had been done to the decking and part of the waling of the south pier by storms and ice of the winter season of 1901, and by fire caused by combustion of some slack coal piled, presumably, at the direction of the town corporation, close up against the east end of pier, permision was asked and granted to repair the damage, placing two new snubbing posts, &c.

The whole of the work was performed during April, leaving the appearance of pier in a fairly good condition, which should last for some years. There were $72.06 spent in material, and $40.75 for labour.

North pier.—The repairs to the north pier, for which $2,100 was granted, were commenced in November, but work could only be carried on to advantage for a day or two, on account of the weather. The work was resumed on April 25, and was practi-

cally completed by July 10. Part of the pier, for about 400 feet on south side, was entirely built up new from the water edge, and the alignment was straightened. The south side of the lighthouse block was propped up and sheathed, having caved in during the fall from the effects of decay and the storms.

Several new snubbing posts were placed, new flooring, including sleepers for upwards of 600 feet, was laid, new steps were made, all of which gives the structure a cared-for appearance, and will prolong its life for five or six years longer.

The expenditure for fiscal year amounts to $53,839.10, including $12,994.65 for dredging.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $629,233.06 ; and $61,153.20 for dredging.

HAILEYBURY.

Haileybury, a post village in Nipissing county, is situated on the west shore of Lake Temiscamingue, near the entrance into Wabi bay.

During the fiscal year the building of a wharf was commenced to accommodate the local trade. When completed, this wharf will have a crib-work head, 40 feet face, 20 feet wide, built in 10 feet of water, and connected with the shore by an approach built of stone and earth, 528 feet long, 15 feet wide on top of roadway. The amount granted by parliament being too small to complete this work, about one-half of the approach and a portion of the crib-work to the W.L. were built at a cost of $2,000.22.

HAWKESTONE.

Hawkestone is situated on Lake Simcoe, county of Simcoe, 14 miles east of Barrie, on the northern divison of the Grand Trunk Railway.

On April 9, 1900, a contract was let to construct a wharf 300 feet in length, to consist of an approach of stone embankment and gravel, 150 feet long, 16 feet wide on top, and 150 feet of crib-work, superstructure and spaces. The contract price was $2,475. The work was completed on 16th October last.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $2,862.95.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,412.95.

HILTON.

Hilton, a small village in the county of Algoma, is situated on the north shore of St. Joseph's island, in the north passage of Lake Huron, 5 miles from Stobie, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It contains three churches, two stores, one hotel and two saw-mills.

Authority was given on September 27, 1900, to expend the sum of $500 in effecting repairs to the landing pier by day labour. Work was commenced on 23rd October, and completed in April last. The work consisted in repairing the outer end of the pier and approach with new timbers, stringers and plank, as far as the money authorized would permit.

In doing the above work some 10,100 feet B.M., and 530 feet B.M. hemlock and cedar, 1,619 feet B.M. and 662 l. feet pine, 403 lbs. iron and 144 cubic yards gravel were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $498.37.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $16,292.64.

KINCARDINE.

Kincardine, in the county of Huron, is situated at the mouth of the Penetangore river, which empties into Lake Huron, 31 miles south of Southampton; it is the termi-

nus of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce division of the Grand Trunk Railway. Extensive salt deposits are found here.

The following are the several structures connected with this harbour:—

North pier, 1,504 feet long, 743 feet from outer end, 30 feet wide, thence 514 feet 14 feet wide, and 247 feet, 12 feet wide, outer end, 9 feet, and inner end 7½ feet high above, 12 to 14 feet below, and faced on harbour side, below low water, 20 feet at outer end and 16 at inner end with close pile work. Structure of irregular cribs and continuous timber superstructure.

South pier, 879 feet in length, 111 feet from outer and 30 feet wide, thence 304 feet, 22 feet wide, and 464 feet, 12 feet wide. Height irregular from 9 to 7 feet above, and from 14 to 10 feet below low water, faced with pile work 16 feet below low water. Structure of irregular cribs and timber superstructure.

The inner harbour or basin is formed by close-pile work, on the east 452 feet, and on the west side 261 feet in length, 7 feet above and 14 to 16 feet below low water, and 12 to 15 feet of deck at back. There is a depth of water of from 12 to 14 feet in the channel and basin. The north pier is in good repair at the outer end for a distance of 372 feet, thence 371 feet is having a new superstructure built from low water up. The shore end is in good repair.

The south pier is in good repair for 111 feet from outer end, thence 304 feet requires new superstructure. The pile work around basin is in a fair state of repair.

At the last session of parliament the sum of $5,000 was appropriated for improvements to the harbour. Surveys and examinations were made, and plan with report submitted with respect to the proposed improvements.

Authority was given on June 20, 1900, to employ Messrs. Bowman & Porter's plant to dredge the channel and inner basin of the harbour. This work was commenced on July 23, and completed on August 28. The dredge worked 302 hours, and removed 30,654 cubic yards of material, at a cost of about 11½ cents per cubic yard.

On February 8, authority was given to expend the sum of 1,100 in effecting repairs to the north and south piers, in addition to $200 authorized in October last for new mooring posts. Fourteen mooring posts were placed in the piers in December. The repairs were commenced in March, and completed in May, and some 396 lineal feet 8-inch x 10-inch oak, 12,200 feet B.M. 3-inch tamarack plank, 17,000 feet B.M. cedar, 20 cords of stone, and 989 pounds of iron were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $3,787.52.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $151,657.26 ; and $28,937.21 for dredging.

KINGSVILLE.

Kingsville, county of Essex South, is on the north shore of Lake Erie, about 25 miles east of the mouth of the Detroit river, is a station on the Detroit, Essex and Lake Erie Railway. Population, 1,537.

The following are the several structures connected with this harbour :—

Landing pier, east side of harbour, 825 feet in length, 40 feet at outer end, 50 feet in width; 320 feet, 36 feet in width, and the shore end 24 feet in width, 5 feet 6 inches above low water. Structure of pile bents, caps, stringers, and flooring, filled with stone and brush, close-pile faces below and face timbers above, except outer block, 40 feet x 50 feet, which is of crib-work, and superstructure. The whole of the structure was reconstructed above low water.

Breakwater, west side of harbour, 1,100 feet long, 20 feet wide, 8 feet above, and 10 feet below low water.

The breakwater is in a very dilapidated, rotten condition above low water for 625 feet out from the shore, and is now being repaired. The outer end is in fair repair.

There is from 6 to 10 feet in the harbour, but on the bar at entrance only some 6 feet of water.

Authority was given on August 9 last to expend the sum of $10,000, and on April 13 a further sum of $5,000 to repair the landing pier was authorized. The work was commenced on October 8, and completed on June 30.

The repairs consisted in stripping the whole of the old structure down to 1 foot below low water, and rebuilding same with new face timbers, ties, stringers and decking. To do this work, some 330,000 feet B.M. cedar, 72,590 feet B.M. pine, 14,653 feet B.M. black ash, 15,367 feet B.M. fir, 4,728 feet B.M. oak ; 640 feet B.M. maple, and 42,599 pounds iron were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $14,989.45.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $79,667.48.

This pier was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries on February 21, 1885.

LANCASTER.

The town of Lancaster, situated in the county of Glengarry, 54 miles west of Montreal, has a population of about 1,000 ; it is a station on the Grand Trunk Railway.

South Lancaster is situated one mile and a half south of Lancaster, on the north shore of Lake St. Francis.

In February, 1901, the construction of a wharf was commenced. It consists of a head block 84 feet in length by a width of 72 feet, on piles, and a solid stone embankment, 356 feet long, from shore to head block, by a width of 20 feet at the top, with slope one in one on both sides ; a store-house and waiting-room was erected thereon.

In May, 1901, the wharf, though not completed, was open to traffic.

At the end of the fiscal year the work, carried out by day labour, was not completed.

The amount expended was $5,013.13.

LEAMINGTON.

Leamington is situated in the county of Essex, on the north shore of Lake Erie, 37 miles from Windsor. Population about 2,000.

On February 5 last a contract was let to construct a wharf 1,061 feet in length, the work to consist of pile bents 8 feet 6 inches between centres for a distance of 811 feet, from the shore outwards, then two cribs each 105 feet long, and an 'L' crib, 40 feet by 90 feet long, running south-east.

Active operations were commenced in May, and the whole of the pile work completed, and nearly all the lumber for the rest of the work was on the ground on June 30.

Up to the end of the fiscal year the expenditure on the above contract amounted to $8,466.11.

LION'S HEAD.

Lion's Head is situated in the township of Eastnor, in the northern portion of the county of Bruce, and on the western side of Georgian bay, about 35 miles to the northward of Wiarton. Population about 300.

Exports lumber, ties, square timber, &c.

The following is the structure connected with this harbour:—

Breakwater, on west side of entrance to harbour (used as a landing pier) 268 feet in length, and 20 feet in width, built of fully ballasted cribs and continuous superstructure. The outer end is in 14 feet of water, and the structure stands 8 feet above.

There is a depth of 14 feet on the south, or inside the breakwater.

On August 3, 1900, authority was given to expend the sum of $1,000 by day labour in effecting repairs to the landing pier, and work was commenced on September 20,

and completed in May last. The work consisted of renewing the superstructure of the pier, a length of 270 feet, and replanking same. The above work required some 18,600 feet B.M. cedar, 40 l. feet maple, and 1,150 lbs. iron.

Orders were issued on November 3 to employ Messrs. Bowman & Porter's plant to do necessary dredging, and the dredge worked 174 hours, and removed 8,062 cubic yards.

Expenditnre for fiscal year was $2,096.93.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $10,808.53, and $2,362.63 for dredging.

LITTLE CURRENT.

Little Current, Algoma county, is at the passage between Cloche and Great Manitoulin islands, and on the direct route to Lake Superior for vessels taking the north channel of Lake Huron and Georgian bay: it is about 140 miles from Collingwood.

On June 8, 1900, instructions were given to expend the further sum of $1,000 to continue the operations for the removal of rocks in the bed of the north channel, which were a constant hindrance to the safe towing of rafts of timber. Work was recommenced, and carried on until May, when the work was completed.

The total amount of rock removed from the shoals from March, 1900, to May, 1901, was 3,800 cubic yards, at a cost of $2,526.27, and a good clear channel has been obtained.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $398.20.

MEAFORD.

Meaford is an incorporated town in the county of Grey, and is situated on the west side of the Georgian bay, 18 miles west of Collingwood, and 20 miles to the eastward of Owen Sound. It is the terminus of the Northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway. Population, 2,500.

The following are the several structures connected with this harbour :—

Landing pier, on west side of harbour, cribs and superstructure, 560 feet long, height, 7 feet above low water, 30 to 40 feet wide, portion above low water decaying. One hundred feet of the outer end of this structure is to be removed to widen entrance to harbour.

Breakwater, on east side of harbour, 625 feet long, 20 feet wide, of which 180 feet at the shore end is stone, with rip-rap sides; the rest cribs and continuous superstructure.

Note.—An extension of 300 feet is being made to this breakwater of crib-work and continuous superstructure.

Pile revetment work on west side of inner harbour, 1,150 feet in length; of this 290 feet at the north end is a wreck. The rest is in good repair.

Close pile revetment work, on the east side, 930 feet in length, is under contract, and the same contract includes the deepening and enlarging of the harbour, to 20 feet below low water level.

On June 15, 1900, a contract was let to construct 930 feet of close piling on the south-east side of the harbour, extending from the east abutment of the road bridge, in a north-easterly direction, to the east pier; the extension of the east breakwater 300 feet in length, and dredging to 20 feet at low water, an area in the harbour to accommodate large sized vessels, and the removal of 100 feet from the outer end of the western pier, in order to widen the entrance. The amount of tender was $62,570.

Work was commenced in August, of the same year, but owing to inadequate plant the progress was behind the terms of the contract, and the dredging plant of the Owen Sound Dredge and Construction Company was obtained to assist the contractor on condition that the department guaranteed the payment for work performed. It was also found necessary to construct a concrete wall 150 feet in length in front of the new

elevator, in lieu of the proposed pile work, in order to prevent delay in the construction of the elevator. Active operations ceased for the season on December 31 last and dredging was resumed on May 14.

At the close of the fiscal year, 90,115 cubic yards of material had been removed, at a cost of $13,517.25. The 150 feet of concrete wall cost $5,292.78, and superintendence and inspection, $2,149.46.

During the past year a large elevator was erected with a capacity of 700,000 bushels, with machinery capable of handling 15,000 bushels per hour, and the Grand Trunk Railway have extended their track to the harbour.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $22,914.35.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $97,499.11, and $6,602.13 for dredging.

MIDLAND.

Midland, Simcoe county, is the terminus of the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Railway, on Georgian bay. Population, about 3,500.

Large quantities of lumber are shipped to and from this harbour, and the railway company has two large grain elevators at this place. During the past two years the Canada Iron and Furnace Company has erected large smelting works.

The following is the structure connected with this harbour :—

Esplanade of close piling, 2,961 feet in length, decked back 16 feet ; height, 8 feet above, and depth 16 feet below low water. The northern end for a distance of 1,000 feet requires replanking, many of the piles above low water are rotten, and fenders fallen off.

Vessels drawing 18 feet of water use this harbour up to the elevators.

Authority was given to send the plant of the Owen Sound Dredge and Construction Company to this place, to perform the necessary dredging required, in front of the Canada Iron and Furnace Company's wharfs and docks. Work was commenced on May 1, 1900, and operations were carried on until August 25. The plant worked 1,039 hours and removed 54,460 cubic yards.

Expenditure for fiscal year amounts to $6,694.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $76,435.38, and $14,856.83 for dredging.

NORTH BAY.

North Bay, a town in the county of Nipissing and district of Algoma, is situated at the upper or west end of Lake Nipissing. It is the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, at this point connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway, 227 miles north of Toronto. The town is of considerable importance, and is growing very fast. Population, about 2,000.

The following is the structure connected with this harbour :—

Landing pier, 1,030 feet in length, with an 'L' at outer end 250 feet long ; the structure consists of trestle work from the shore end outwards, 780 feet in length, of pile bents, 7 piles each bent, and 10 feet between centres ; thence fully ballasted crib-work with continuous superstructure. The structure is 25 feet wide, and stands 9 feet above extreme low and 3 feet above extreme high water. There is an average depth at the outer end of 9 feet 6 inches. The structure is new and in perfect repair.

Authority was given on August 9 last to expend the sum of $2,300 in levelling up the outer end of the pier and in placing pile protection work along the outer front of the structure to prevent further settling of the crib-work.

Work was commenced on November 7, and the pile protection work finished in March last, but owing to the difficulty and cost of obtaining plant, all the levelling up could not be completed with the appropriation.

To perform the above work, some 14,566 feet B.M. pine, 303 tamarack piles, 35 feet long, and 4,837 pounds iron bolts and spikes were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $3,489.07.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $21,430.47.

OAKVILLE.

Oakville is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, in the county of Halton, 22 miles west of Toronto. Population, about 1,700. It contains several mills and factories and a shipyard. The trade of the place is local. It is a station of the Hamilton branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The following are the structures connected with this harbour:—

West pier, 588 feet in length, of which 61 feet at outer end is 17 feet wide; 130 feet 12 feet wide; 100 feet 28 feet wide; 297 feet 12 feet wide, and 6 feet high, and depth below low water not known.

East pier, 600 feet in length, of which 468 feet is 20 feet wide, and 132, 15 feet wide. 450 feet at outer end is 7 feet 6 inches, 150 feet 5 feet 6 inches above, and 198 feet 16 feet, and 402 feet 14 feet below low water. The structure is composed of fully ballasted cribs, with continuous timber superstructure.

The depth of water from the lake to the east pier is about 12 feet, and shallows inside piers.

All the structures are being placed in thorough repair.

Authority was given on August 9 last to expend the sum of $5,000 to complete the repairs to the piers. Work was commenced on August 22, and appropriation expended by May 20.

The whole of the superstructure of the west pier, a length of 500 feet, was rebuilt from low-water level, and the outer end strengthened. The east pier has also been levelled up.

In performing the above work, some 126,579 feet B.M. pine, 8,246 feet B.M. hemlock, 2,175 lineal feet poles, 12 oak mooring posts, 2,030 pounds iron bolts, 257 pounds spike, and 55 toises of stone have been used.

Total expenditure for fiscal year was $5,019.20.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $46,647.46.

OWEN SOUND.

Owen Sound, in the county of Grey, is situated at the mouth of the Sydenham river, which flows into the head of Owen Sound, an arm of Georgian bay. The town is the centre of an extensive agricultural district, and is the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway branch of the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie division; also of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, Grey and Bruce division. There are several lines of steamers running to and from Owen Sound. Population, 9,500.

During the past three seasons the largest vessels sailing the lakes have been able to load and unload in this harbour.

The following are the several structures:—

Close-pile protection work, constructed 1880-1.

West side of entrance to harbour, 1,060 feet, all rotten above water.

East side of entrance to harbour, 550 feet, all rotten above water.

East side in harbour, 700 feet, renewed by Canadian Pacific Railway Company in front.

West side in harbour to form esplanade, 1,500 feet, built in 1895.

Total, 3,810 lineal feet.

When the work under construction is completed, there will then be a total length of pile work of 4,545 lineal feet.

The height of the pile work is about 6 feet above low-water level, and the new pile work is driven 32 feet below low water.

There is 20 feet of water at the entrance to channel and in the harbour.

On July 31, 1900, a contract was let to the Owen Sound Dredge and Construction Company to construct close-piling on the west side of the entrance to the harbour, a length of 1,895 feet, for the bulk sum of $28,425. Active operations were commenced on this work in May last, and up to June 30, 480 lineal feet of the pile work at the outer end had been completed.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $9,727.28.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $262,693 ; and $39,104.35 for dredging.

This harbour was transferred to the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries November 18, 1882.

OXENDEN.

Oxenden is situated on the east side of Colpoy's bay, county of Grey, north riding, about 18 miles north of Owen Sound, and 4 from Wiarton. The village has a population of 100.

Authority was given on August 9, 1900, to expend the sum of $4,000 in extending the landing pier out into deep water, and on September 20, the foreman of works was appointed and received his instructions, and work was commenced at once, and completed in January last. The work consists in filling the old crib-work with stone riprap to form an approach, 100 feet long, then 6 cribs, 20 feet by 20 feet, and spaces 20 feet between the cribs, giving a total length of 460 feet of structure, and a depth of 13 feet at low water at outer end. Some 4,768 lineal feet maple and beach, 1,838 lineal feet hemlock, 577 lineal feet rock elm, 3,074 feet B.M. rock elm, 3,210 feet B.M., cedar, 4,812 feet. B.M., pine plank, 9,222 feet, B.M., cedar plank. 1,162 feet, B.M., hemlock, and 9,018 lbs. iron bolts and spikes, were used in doing the above work.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $3,709.09.

PICKERING.

The harbour of Pickering, formerly known as Frenchman's bay, is situated on Lake Ontario, 21 miles east of Toronto.

The following are the structures in connection with this harbour:—

East pier, 650 feet in length, 12 feet wide for 250 feet from shore end, and 15 feet wide for 400 feet—6 feet above and 7 feet below low water. Structure of cribs and continuous superstructure.

West pier, 650 feet in length, 12 feet wide for 150 feet, and 15 feet wide for 500 feet, 6 feet above and 7 feet below low water. Structure of cribs and continuous superstructure.

The inner end of the piers for a distance of 300 feet each at shore end are in good repair. The outer ends require repairs above low water.

The average depth between the piers is 8 feet, and from piers to inner harbour and private wharf 9 feet.

Authority was given on September 12 to expend the sum of $2,700 in effecting repairs to the piers by day labour. Work was commenced on October 2 and completed in June.

The work consisted in rebuilding, from low water up, 350 feet in length of the shore end of the east pier, and 250 feet of the west pier. In doing the above work some 66,215 feet, B.M., pine: 16,290 feet, B.M., and 525 lineal feet cedar, 10 mooring posts, and 2,595 lbs. iron were used, at a cost of $2,700.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $7,699.66, and $5,026.89 for dredging.

PORT ALBERT.

Port Albert is situated at the mouth of Nine-Mile creek, on the east shore of Lake Huron, 11 miles north of Goderich, in the county of Huron, township of Ashfield.

The following are the several structures connected with this harbour:—

North pier, 420 feet long, 20 feet wide, 7 feet at outer end, and 8 feet at inner end above, and from 12 to 8 feet below low water. Structure of fully ballasted cribs and continuous timber superstructure.

South pier, 116 feet in length, 20 feet in width, 8 feet above, and from 5 to 7 feet below low water. Structure of cribs and continuous timber superstructure.

These piers are in good repair.

Pile-work, on the north side of harbour, 250 feet in length, 6 feet above, and 8 to 10 feet in depth.

There is a depth of water of 12 feet between the piers, and 10 feet in the harbour.

On December 14 last, authority was given to expend the sum of $150, which was increased on January 10 to $450, to make urgent repairs to the embankment behind the pile protection work on the north side of the harbour.

Work was commenced in January, and completed in February. Some 40 cords of stone, 1,530 feet B.M. of hemlock plank, and a large quantity of cedar brush were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $423.84.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $27,753.22, and $2,367.18 for dredging.

PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, Algoma district, is situated on Thunder bay, at the northern end of Lake Superior. It is an important station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The following is the structure connected with this harbour:—

Breakwater, 5,161 feet in length, in two sections, the northern end being 3,654 feet long, and the southern end 1,507 feet, 30 feet wide, constructed with fully ballasted cribs and continuous superstructure; height 5 feet 6 inches above, and from 12 to 20 feet below low water. The channel between the two sections is 366 feet wide.

The structure is in good repair, except a portion of the deck planking and some of the mooring posts.

Authority was given on October 11 last, to expend the sum of $450 to replace planking, iron boiler plates, &c.

The season being so far advanced nothing could be done until the ice formed. Repairs were commenced in April last, and many of the iron boiler plates were replaced, and some 2,000 lbs. of new plates, and 672 l. feet of timber were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year, on repairs, was $271.96, and $3,407 for dredging.

PORT ELGIN.

Port Elgin is in the electoral division of the southern portion of the county of Bruce, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, about 24 miles north of Kincardine, and four miles south of Southampton. It is a station of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce division of the Grand Trunk Railway. There is no track from the railway to the harbour. Population, 2,000.

The following are the structures connected with this harbour:—

Breakwater, central portion is 600 feet long, 8 feet above, and about 8 feet below low water, 20 feet wide; shore or northern extension 900 feet long, 20, 15 and 10 feet wide, 8 feet above, and from 8 feet at outer end to 2 feet at shore end below low water; southern extension 540 feet long, 4 feet above, and 6 feet below low water. The whole of this structure is constructed with fully ballasted cribs and continuous timber superstructure.

Landing pier, composed of a 'T' and an 'L,' the former 440 feet long, and the latter 200 feet long, is in different widths of from 18 to 25 feet, 6 feet above, and from 10 to 12 feet below low water, built of cribs and timber superstructure. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water can use this harbour.

The breakwater is in good repair; the plank covering of the landing pier, for 260 feet in length at south end, is much decayed and the face timbers are in the same condition.

On January 17, 1900, a contract was let to construct an extension to the breakwater, consisting of crib-work substructure, and continuous superstructure, 540 feet in length, and 15 feet in width, for the sum of $5,240. Work was commenced in May last, and completed on December 15.

Dredging was done in the harbour from June 21 to July 21, by Bowman & Company. The plant worked 187½ hours, and removed 10,885 cubic yards of material, at a cost of 13¾ cents per cubic yard.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $7,275.95.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901 $68,227.39, and $13,122.48 for dredging.

PORT FINDLAY.

Port Findlay is in the Algoma district, on the north shore of Lake Huron, about 5 miles below the entrance to Ste. Marie river, and 30 miles south-east of Sault Ste. Marie.

Up to the present time this place has had only a private landing, which was quite inadequate for the traffic. An appropriation was made by parliament for the construction of a wharf, and a contract was let to construct a wharf of the following dimensions: stone and earth approach embankment 170 feet long, 20 feet wide on top, and close faced fully ballasted crib-work substructure, 135 feet long, 30 feet wide with superstructure on top.

The contract price was $5,730.

Work was commenced on May 25, 1900, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining timber, the time for completion has been extended. The returns show that 2,000 cubic yards of the embankment approach, and 2,500 cubic yards of crib-work has been completed. The balance of the crib-work is all framed and ready to go into place.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $3,885.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $4,639.

PORT HOPE.

Port Hope is situated in the county of Durham, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, 63 miles east of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and has a population of 4,188. Chief trade is in lumber and grain.

The following are the several structures in connection with the harbour :—

East pier, 1,471 feet in length, of fully ballasted cribs, with continuous superstructure, in various widths of 16, 21, 30, 39 and 64 feet, resting in from 10 to 15 feet below, and superstructure from 6 feet at shore end, and at outer end, for a distance of 777 feet, 9 feet above low water.

West pier, 1,641 feet in length, of fully ballasted cribs, with continuous superstructure, 22 feet wide, and resting in from 10 to 15 feet below, and superstructure 6 feet above low water.

Breakwater, 500 feet in length, of fully ballasted cribs, and continuous superstructure, 20 feet wide, resting in 14 feet below and superstructure 6 feet above low water level.

Vessels drawing 14 feet of water can use this harbour. The piers and breakwater are being put in good repair.

On July 31 last, authority was given to expend the sum of $2,000 in effecting certain repairs to the piers. Work was commenced on August 11, and completed October 31. Five hundred feet of the shore end of the east pier was rebuilt, up from low water, and new decking placed on same ; 135 feet of the west pier received considerable repair. That portion of the sand fence which was blown down was re-erected and strengthened ; 4,000 feet, B.M., of new 3-inch plank was placed upon the deck of the east pier.

The following materials were used in doing the above work, viz. : 12,000 feet, B.M., 3-inch plank ; 45,400 feet, B.M., pine timber, and 25 lbs. iron. The old iron bolts and spikes were straightened and used again.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $4,938.10, including $2,923.30 for dredging.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $163,017.64, and $18,333.22 for dredging.

PORT STANLEY.

Port Stanley is on the north shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Kettle creek, in the county of Elgin, about 85 miles west from the entrance of the Welland canal, and 8 miles south from the city of St. Thomas, and is the terminus of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway. Population, about 1,000.

The following are the structures in connection with this harbour :—

West pier, 1,916 feet in length, of which from shore end 584 feet is 12 feet wide, 766 feet 16 feet wide, and 566 feet 30 feet wide. The shore end, a distance of 1,650 feet, is 6 feet above, and the outer end, 266 feet, 8 feet above, and, as far as can be ascertained, from 10 feet at shore end to 15 feet at outer end, below low water.

East pier 1,127 feet in length, of which from shore end 92 feet is 12 feet wide, and 1,035 feet 30 feet wide ; the shore end is 6 feet 6 inches above, and the outer end 7 feet 6 inches above, and the depth below, same as west pier, described above.

Pile protection work, 1,000 feet long, at north end of west pier, 6 feet above, and 25 feet below low water, decked back 12 feet.

The whole of the structures are in good repair.

There is a depth of from 12 to 14 feet through the channel and into the harbour.

Authority was given on August 9 last to expend the sum of $15,000 in making repairs to the east pier, and dredging. Repairs were commenced on August 29, and completed in May. The east pier was entirely rebuilt from low-water level up, for a length of 380 feet at the south end. The west pier was also rebuilt from low water up at the north end for a length of 300 feet.

In doing the above work, some 8,878 feet B.M. oak, 74,864 feet B.M. pine, 19,475 feet B.M. pine plank, 13,720 feet B.M. cedar, 106 white oak piles, 20 feet long, 16,614 pounds iron bolts, and 1,300 pounds spikes were used, at a cost of $7,625.85, including dredging.

Dredging was done by one of the government dredges in the harbour and on the bar at the entrance.

The total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $316,606.92 ; and $7,550.09 for dredging.

PORT ROWAN.

Port Rowan, Norfolk county, is on the north shore of Lake Erie, in the inner bay of Long Point, and is 21 miles from the town of Simcoe.

The following is the structure in connection with this harbour :—

Landing pier, 1,080 feet in length, 550 feet of which is an approach of stone riprap, filled with stone and gravel, 23 feet wide. The outer portion, 530 feet, is built of ballasted cribs and spaces, decked over, 20 feet wide, with an outer block 40 feet by 30

feet. The structure stands 5 feet above, and, at outer end, 6 feet below low water.

This pier is in a good state of repair.

Authority was given on August 9 last to repair the landing pier, and work was commenced on August 22, and completed on October 10. The work consisted of renewing 41,565 feet B.M. of deck plank, 1,542 feet B.M. of stringers, 1,000 pounds spikes, 177 pounds iron bolts, 2 loads brush, and 50 cubic yards gravel.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $1,188.67.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $13,218.53.

PROVIDENCE BAY.

Providence bay, Algoma district, is situated on the south shore of the Manitoulin island, Lake Huron, about 12 miles north-west of Michael's bay, and 30 miles by road from Manitowaning, and 25 miles from Gore bay.

On August 27 last, a contract was let to construct a wharf, 316 feet in length, of which, at the shore end, is an approach 20 feet wide of stone rip-rap. The outer end is crib-work, 20 feet wide, fully ballasted and continuous superstructure, composed of an outer block 100 feet long, and two inner blocks of 50 feet each, the contract price being $7,500.

Work on the wharf was commenced in September last, and completed at the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $6,144.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $6,398.66.

RONDEAU.

Rondeau is situated in the county of Kent, at Point au Pins on the north shore of Lake Erie, about 140 miles west of Port Colborne, the Lake Erie entrance to the Welland canal. It is a harbour of refuge and a very important one on this side of the lake. Of late years the beach at Rondeau has become a much frequented summer resort and many cottages have been erected. The Erie and Huron Railway have constructed their line this far, and have established a dock for lake ferry to deliver coal in cars from the other side.

The following are the several structures connected with this harbour :—

West pier, 1,097 feet in length, of which from shore end 307 feet is 21 feet wide, 450 feet 25 feet wide, 285 feet 30 feet wide, and 55 feet 51 feet wide ; shore end is 5 feet 6 inches and outer end 7 feet 1 inch above low and 22 feet below low water. Structure of fully ballasted cribs and continuous timber superstructure. The whole of this pier is in thorough repair.

East pier, 786 feet in length, of which from shore end 445 feet is 24 feet wide, 290 feet 29 feet wide, and 51 feet 52 feet wide. The whole of this structure stands 7 feet 3 inches above and 22 feet below low water. Structure of fully ballasted cribs and continuous timber superstructure. The superstructure is all decayed, and an appropriation has been made to renew same.

Breakwater, on east side of harbour, 338 feet in length, 12 feet wide, 6 feet above and 7 feet below low water, built of cribs, and filled with stone. Deck timbers and stringers badly decayed.

Approach to east pier, 40 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet high, resting on ground, faces of timber tied and filled with stone and gravel and decked over. In good repair.

There is a depth of water from 14 to 18 feet through the channel, and into the harbour, but a bar at the mouth, extending eastward in the channel approach, has only some 12 feet of water over it, and requires to be removed.

Authority was given on August 9 last, to expend the sum of $9,500 in continuing

the repairs to the piers. Work was commenced on August 22, and completed in May. The whole of the superstructure of the west pier, at the outer end, a distance of 350 feet, has been renewed from low water up, and the northern end of the same pier, for a distance of 300 feet, has also been renewed.

In doing the above work some 99,100 feet, B.M., pine ; 87,496 feet, B.M., cedar ; 4,930 feet, B.M., oak ; and 20,351 lbs. iron bolts and spikes were used, at a cost of $9,537.95.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $316,014.32, and $6,030.53 for dredging.

This harbour was transferred to control of Department of Marine and Fisheries, December 17, 1888.

SARNIA.

Sarnia is situated in the county of Lambton, near the head of the St. Clair river, 61 miles west of London. Population, 8,000.

At the last session of parliament the sum of $11,250 was voted for dredging, and a bulk sum contract was let on September 15 to do the work for $9,500. It is estimated that some 100,000 cubic yards will have to be removed. Work was commenced on October 1, and continued until December 12, when some 38,000 cubic yards of material had been removed. Work was again resumed on May 28.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $3,568.27.

SAUGEEN RIVER.

Saugeen river, empties into Lake Huron, 143 miles above Sarnia, it passes through the village of Southampton, situated on the shore of this lake, in the north riding of Bruce.

The following are the structures connected with this harbour:—

Breakwater, or north pier, 700 feet in length, of which 393 feet is 24 feet wide, 190 feet, 20 feet wide, and 117 feet, 16 feet wide. The structure consists of fully ballasted crib-work, and continuous superstructure, which stands 6 feet above low water, and the depth goes out from the shore end to 12 feet at the outer end. All in good repair.

South pier, or landing pier, 350 feet long, of which 75 feet at the outer end is 30 feet wide, and 275 feet, 25 feet wide. It consists of fully ballasted cribs and continuous superstructure. The crib-work stands in from 8 to 12 feet of water, and the superstructure is 6 feet above low water level. There is a depth along the channel side of from 5 to 9 feet.

This structure is more or less decayed above low water.

Authority was given on August, 7, 1900, to expend the sum of $3,400 to repair the breakwater on the north side of the entrance to the Sauble river and the harbour. Work was commenced on September 3, and completed in January last. The work consists in rebuilding the superstructure of the shore end of the breakwater, a distance of 462 feet, from low water up. 150 feet is 16 feet wide, 157 feet, 22 feet wide, and 155 feet, 25 feet wide. In doing the above work some 70,984 feet B.M. pine, 529 l. feet pine, 8,196 feet B.M. pine plank, 26,789 feet B.M. cedar, 463 l. feet cedar, and 1,103 lbs. iron bolts were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $4,282.54.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, $37,534.32.

SHEGUINDAH.

Sheguindah, Algoma district, is situated on the east end of Manitoulin island, at the entrance to Heywood sound, and at the western end of Sheguiandah bay. The vil-

lage is 6 miles south of Little Current, and 16 miles north of the village of Manitowaning.

On August 27 last, a contract was let to construct a wharf at this place, a total length of 445 feet, composed of a shore approach of stone rip-rap, filled with stone, finished with a gravel road-bed, 220 feet in length, and 20 feet wide on top; pile trestle work, consisting of bents of five piles each, placed 12½ feet apart, 125 feet in length, and 20 feet wide, with a head block composed of bents of 9 piles each, 12½ feet apart, 100 feet in length, height of flooring being 5 feet above low water level, giving a depth of water at the outer end of 10 feet. The contract price being $5,900.

Work on the wharf was commenced in September last, and completed at the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $2,964.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $3,096.80.

SOUTH NATION RIVER.

South Nation river takes its rise in the township of Matilda, in the county of Dundas, and after a very irregular course of 100 miles, enters the Ottawa river 5 miles below Plantagenet. There are several large tributaries, which render it almost insufficient, especially during freshets on account of its small flowing capacity, to carry all these waters without overflowing the banks and flooding large areas of land. Apart from this there exist obstructions in the bed of the river, which impede the flow of the stream, and their removal would give a freer course to the discharge, and the flooding of lands would be averted to a certain extent.

The most serious of these obstructions is called the 'Pitch-off,' situated about 1½ miles above Plantagenet, and 6½ miles above the outlet of the river. It consists of a ridge of solid rock which crosses the river, almost from bank to bank, with an average width of 300 feet, and an elevation of about 4 feet above low water level. The river at this point is 400 feet wide.

Some years ago on the east side of the river a cut, 100 feet wide and 1 foot deep below L.W., was made through this obstruction by the local government to drain the river above and to stop the summer floods which caused considerable damage to crops over an area of about 10,000 acres.

During the fiscal year this cut was widened to 225 feet, and excavated to a depth of 1½ feet below low water, by removing 6,500 cubic yards of solid rock at a cost of $5,017.16.

SUMMERSTOWN.

Summerstown, in the county of Glengarry, is situated on the north shore of Lake St. Francis, 8 miles east of Cornwall.

During the month of November, 1900, some temporary repairs were done, especially to the flooring of the wharf.

The work was carried out by day labour, at a cost of $554.61.

THORNBURY.

Thornbury, an incorporated village in Grey county, is situated at the mouth of the Beaver river, which empties into Georgian bay; on the Meaford branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 8 miles from Meaford, and 19 miles from Collingwood. It contains four churches, twenty stores, two hotels, two grist, one saw, one woollen and one planing mill, two printing offices, issuing weekly newspapers, and telegraph and express offices. Population 900.

The following are the several structures connected with this harbour :—

Landing pier, on the west side of harbour, cribs, spaces and superstructure, with pile sheeting at sides and outer end, 500 feet long (200 feet, 24 feet wide, 300 feet 40 feet wide), 10 feet above, and from 7 to 12 feet below low water. Cribs very much decayed, superstructure in fair repair.

Breakwater on east side of harbour, close piles and stone talus 400 feet long, 8 feet above low water. Piles above water decaying.

Cross breakwater of cribs and superstructure, 285 feet long, 12 feet wide, 14 feet high, in good repair.

Pile revetment work, south side of harbour, 400 feet long, with plank wharfage, 12 feet wide. In good repair.

There is a depth of 13 feet below low water in the harbour.

Authority was given on August 9 to expend the sum of $1,000, in effecting repairs to the harbour works, and work was commenced on September 4, and completed in May last. The work consisted in general repairs to the landing pier, planking, stringers, &c., where required, and sheathing behind the pile work on the south side of the harbour, 400 feet in length. In doing the above work some 17,350 feet, B.M., cedar plank ; 1,500 lineal feet cedar logs ; 2,850 feet, B.M., cedar ; 100 lineal feet cedar ; 1,400 feet, B.M., hemlock plank 620 lbs. nails; 225 lbs. spikes; and 105 lbs. iron bolts were used. Expenditure for fiscal year, $999.92.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $40,714.13, and $14,622.21 for dredging.

TORONTO HARBOUR.

The harbour of Toronto is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and is formed by a large circular bay 1½ miles in diameter, separated from the lake by a low island (formerly a peninsula) about 6 miles long, making a safe and well-sheltered harbour capable of containing a large number of vessels.

During the past fiscal year 5 cribs were constructed and sunk in position in the west pier extension, and filled with stone.

1 crib, 21 courses completed.
1 " 18 " "
1 " 9 " "

The superstructure has been completed on 4 cribs up to flooring cross-ties, and filled with stone.

The south end of west pier, that had settled, has been brought up to proper level, and two-thirds of the planking laid ; 76,878 cubic yards of sand, scow measurement, have been dredged from the channel, approaches, and bar south of east pier.

Expenditure for fiscal year is $40,836.60 ; and $368.77 on diversion of Don river.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,194,891.44, including dredging.

VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Victoria harbour is situated in the county of Simcoe, on Matchedash bay, 10 miles west of Midland.

Authority was given on August 16 last to employ the plant of the Owen Sound Dredge and Construction Company to do some necessary dredging, and work was commenced on August 27 and continued until September 21, during which time the plant worked 207½ hours, and removed 13,416 cubic yards, at a little over the cost of 8 cents per cubic yard.

Expenditure for fiscal year was $1,700.

WIARTON.

Wiarton is situated in the North Riding of the county of Bruce, at the head of Colpoy's bay, about 32 miles north of Owen Sound. It is the terminus of the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Vessels drawing 16 feet of water can use this harbour.

The following are the structures built by the department at this place :—

Wharf, parallel with the shore at north end of harbour, 1,040 feet long ; 6 feet above low water, constructed of crib-work, with stone filling and continuous superstructure, forming a wharf and esplanade. There is 14 feet of water along the face of this structure. This wharf was built in 1883-4, and the timbers above low water are more or less rotten.

Breakwater, 600 feet long, 25 feet wide, constructed of crib-work with continuous superstructure ; 5½ feet above low water, 10 feet deep at the shore end, and 16 feet at the outer end. This structure is in a very fair state of repair.

On March 7 last, a contract was let to construct a landing pier 350 feet in length inside the breakwater, the amount of the contract being $13,320. Work was commenced in May, and good progress has been made with the construction.

On May 7, authority was given to expend the sum of $400 in making certain repairs to the breakwater, and work was commenced at once, and completed in June. In making the repairs, about 14,000 feet B.M. plank, 3,400 feet B.M. timber for stringers, and 510 pounds of iron were used.

Expenditure for fiscal year, $930.65.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $71,578.91.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

FAIRFORD RIVER CANAL.

The work of excavating Fairford river canal was carried on during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The work is composed of a through cut or canal through mostly hard, stiff clay, and intermixed with some gravel and boulders towards the bottom of the excavation, with a ridge of limestone rock at the lower end.

GIMLI.

Gimli is the most important Icelandic settlement on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg and is 62 miles north of the city of Winnipeg.

The object of building this wharf would be chiefly to afford to the inhabitants of the municipalities of Gimli, Woodlands and Rockwood, proper facilities for carrying on the lumber trade and the fishing industry. In summer, communication can only be had by water with these localities from Winnipeg, as the colonization road is still almost impassable on account of its unfinished state and the swampy nature of the country traversed.

During the past fiscal year very little work was done on this wharf.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $9,000.55.

GULL HARBOUR WHARF.

One hundred and nine lineal feet of this wharf was constructed during the fiscal year ending June 30. The total expenditure incurred to June 30 last was $2,895.88. The work, so far as undertaken, is completed. It is, so to speak, the only highway or channel leading to the Lake Winnipeg extremities, and it is very much used.

HNAUSA WHARF—LAKE WINNIPEG.

Hnausa is an Icelandic settlement situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, about 52 miles north of West Selkirk, and 70 miles north of Winnipeg.

In view of the increasing settlement and trade along the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, a wharf was constructed.

The work of repairs and extension to Hnausa wharf has progressed during the winter. The expenditure incurred to June 30 last was $5,312.68. This wharf is quite exposed to the furious lake storms during the summer, and tremendous ice shoves during the winter and spring seasons. The ice has somewhat damaged the front of the new work at water level, so that that part of the work shall have to be pulled down and rebuilt to ensure its permanency.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $11,041.61.

SELKIRK WHARF.

The Selkirk wharf is composed of crib and pile work at the upper end, and pile and sheet pile at the lower end, covering a total length of 300 lineal feet. A little dredging was done in front to remove snags, &c., that were thereabout to be found. This work was very much appreciated by the public last season, and they manifest a great deal of gratitude, in fact a strong desire for an extension. It has been in constant use, and evidently a long-felt want. The total expenditure incurred on this wharf was up to June 30 last, $5,986.18.

ST. ANDREW'S RAPIDS LOCK AND DAM.

St. Andrew's rapids lock and dam work, started last fall, and was proceeded with until the cold weather set in. The contractors have been somewhat hindered by the frosts this spring, also by the high water, and some wet weather during the early part of the season. The work of excavation of both the upper and lower entrances as well as lock pit was carried on until June 30. The total quantity of excavation done to that date was 20,470 cubic yards, composed of stiff white and blue clay, overlaid with a layer of loom, and some sand at the lower entrance, at 35 cents per cubic yard, equivalent to $7,165.20. The method used in doing this work was by steam shovel, cars and tracks.

The expenditure for the fiscal year was $15,412.41.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ANDERSON AND KENNEDY LAKES.

The work of improvement to the outlets of both the above lakes, is in the interests of prospective mining development in that section, to facilitate the passage of boats, and transportation of supplies to the different claims.

The claims on both lakes are about equal in number and importance, and the work involved in improving the channels about identical. There is not much that can be done in either case further than removing, by blasting, the large boulders and other obstructions so as to make a channel by which boats can be warped up without breaking cargo.

A fairly good amount of work was done with the limited amount at our disposal, a large portion of which was consumed in the necessary outfit of camp equipage, tools,

&c., required for the operations. These will be available for a continuation of the work should a further appropriation be forthcoming.

COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN ARROW LAKES.

The only expenditure in connection with this service was the payment of the wages of the caretaker of the government property at Cariboo city.

A large amount of the appropriation for this service was intended to cover the construction of a dredge, without which not much further improvement can be made, and if such dredge is to be built it is not advisable to expend much on wing dams, &c., which, in some cases, the work of the dredge would render unnecessary. Pending the construction of the dredge, therefore, there is no further work necessary except keeping the existing dams, &c., in effective repair.

COLUMBIA RIVER ABOVE GOLDEN.

On July 2 moved dredger *Muskrat* down to Peterboro' landing, with intention of cutting a chanuel from main river into main bank to make it possible for steamers to reach latter during high water. After four days, during which every possible means was tried to make headway, the work was abandoned, as it was costing about four times as much to move the dirt as it would with horse and scraper. From 7th to 12th of month the dredge was employed finishing the channel through Salmon Beds. There is now a fairly deep and straight channel from Lake Windermere to deep water below Sahnon Beds, and as the gravel throughout the whole distance is fairly heavy, and there not being much current, the chances are this portion of the river will not require any work for some years to come.

From May 13 to 21 rock was gathered along the shores of Windermere lake and taken to a dam at the foot of the lake and loaded upon it where broken.

On July 23 strarted for Red Rock with dredger and two scows, and on the way down cut out sweepers and brush at one or two points, missed by party sent down during May. Also put in several posts at the 'Ess' to snub to when making these very sharp bends. Arrived at Red Rock on 26th, but found water too high to attempt putting in wing-dams.

Having been particularly pressed to open up a channel formerly used by Columbia River Navigation Company, about 10 miles above Golden, known as the 'low-water channel,' the work was done, which occupied dredger up to August 4.

On August 6 started up stream, and arrived at Red Rock on 9th. On the way up cut out brush and sweepers in all the bad places where stage of water would permit.

After taking soundings and making rough survey of bars at head of Red Rock, two wing-dams were constructed to narrow up the channel and to cut the bar. This bar has always been considered the worst of a series along what is known as Red Rock that crossed the river immediately above Red Rock.

From August 10 to 18 was employed cutting and hauling out piles, a particularly difficult task, as the banks of the river have been about completely stripped of any timber fit for the purpose.

On August 21 began clearing away brush on bank from point at which upper dam was started. This dam was constructed as follows :—An ordinary brush and rock mattress was laid on bank, after it had been properly sloped and levelled. From about centre of mattress two rows of piles, the rows 6 feet apart and the piles ditto, were driven for a distance of 90 feet obliquely across and down stream. Heavy brush was then laid across the rows and loaded with rock. Finer brush being afterwards filled in between the piles and well weighted. The end was made secure by tying the four end piles together with wire cable and by rip-rapping.

The second dam was put in about 1,200 feet farther down stream, and, like the first, ran from east bank of river across stream obliquely. This dam is constructed similarly to one above described, and is 150 feet in length.

The dams answered the purpose for which they were put in, and on October 11 there was a channel not less than 2½ feet in depth across the bar, and for a distance of several hundred feet above upper dam.

The construction of these dams occupied the dredge until October 11. As the water had by this time got too low to do anything to advantage with dredge, it was taken out of the water.

The banks of the Columbia river, as far as navigation is concerned, are now clean from Windermere lake to Golden, and the steamer *Hyak* ran until she was frozen in at the 'Little Saw-mill,' during first week in November.

Upon examination the hull of the dredge was found to be in bad condition, the old kelsons at bow had to be removed and new ones substituted and generally recaulked, pitched and tarred. The two scows had also to be repaired, and the machinery in dredge thoroughly overhauled. As our appropriation was expended, and these repairs to be of value, had to be done at once to have the plant available so soon as the subsidence of the annual high water would admit of the work being resumed, permission was obtained from Ottawa for an expenditure of $750. Repairs were completed before the expiration of the fiscal year.

DUNCAN RIVER.

An examination was made of the upper and lower Duncan rivers, between the head of Kootenay lake and Healy's landing, some 36 miles. The upper and lower rivers are divided by Howser lake, as follows.

	Miles.
Head of Kootenay lake to Howser lake, lower Duncan	13½
Howser lake	8½
Head of Howser lake to Healy's landing	14
Total	36

There was not much to be done on either river further than clearing it of snags, as far as possible, and cutting the projecting trees and sweepers on banks. This work has been fairly well done, and the boats can now run through from Kootenay lake to Healy's without any difficulty other than rapid or low water. The work was started on May 1, and completed on 27th of same month. The expenditure was $2,692.17.

FRASER RIVER.

The principal work done was in the construction of a dam, 3,160 feet in length, required to close the opening developed in the past two years by the annual freshets to the northward through the sand heads, about one mile below Garry point at the mouth of the Fraser.

Through an apparent oversight, or lack of funds, this opening has been allowed to enlarge until reaching its present formidable dimensions, it has heavily taxed our appropriation and required all the available time to secure against further development. To have allowed, unchecked, the action of high water of the present year would have resulted in an entire change of channel to the northward, or that with this additional opening, both channels would eventually shoal to an extent to seriously interfere with navigation. It is only by confining the large volume of water during freshet to one outlet and obtaining the full benefit of the scour at that period that a proper depth can

be maintained. To change this physical feature at this point, as would be the case if the cutting of the new channel to the northward is not prevented, would result as above stated, and require constant dredging to define and maintain either channel. It therefore becomes a matter of vital importance that this diversion should be checked and the water retained in the original channel. This has been accomplished, and with a little additional work next year, or after high water, the structure will prove permanent and answer the purpose for which it was intended.

This work was started on September 13, 1900, and carried on continuously, as weather and tides would permit, until January 5, 1901, when work ceased on account of running ice. Work was resumed on February 1, and continued steadily up to the expiration of the fiscal year, or June 30, 1901, when the men were discharged and all the floating plant housed in the government boom at New Westminster, pending a further appropriation for this service.

Total number cubic feet of matresses sunk during season 1900-1, 998,881, costing $39,456. Average cost per cubic foot of mattress in place ·0395 cents, say ·04 cents.

Two thousand tons of extra rock, costing $1,710.82, was placed on the dam after the mattresses were sunk, for levelling and filling holes in same, the cost of which is not included in the above estimated cost per cubic foot.

Average cost per ton of rock loaded on scows 85 cents.

The above expenditure of $50,677.57 does not include the items of superintendence, tide gauges, and the four months (January, February, March and April) of the snag boat *Samson,* charged to this service.

The total expenditure on Fraser river improvements for fiscal year, ending June 30, 1901, is $54,871.07.

No further work was done under this appropriation in the past year, the dredge *Mud Lark* having been fully employed in Victoria and Vancouver harbours. The only expense chargeable to this service is the contingent one of a new dipper arm, 60 feet in length, to replace the one used up in the work in Nanaimo harbour previous to June, 1900. Cost of making new arm, $688.14.

SERPENTINE RIVER.

The dredge *Beaver* was chartered on October 15, 1900, at the rate of $12.50 per day for use of dredge alone, the department paying all the expenses of crew and running expenses in connection with the work. All the work contemplated, under instructions of September 24, 1900, was completed by the end of March, and consisted of a trench one and one-half miles long, 40 feet in width, and averaging 8 feet in depth, and clearing out the old channel of the Serpentine to its mouth. The provincial government have continued the work of extending this trench with a view to accelerate the drainage of the upper portions of the river upon which they are still engaged.

The total expenditure for dredging, British Columbia, may be summarized as follows:—

Snag boat *Samson*	$6,404 57
Vancouver harbour	7,301 30
Serpentine river	5,786 87
Total	$19,492 74

SKEENA RIVER.

The increasing volume of trade on this river and the growing importance of Port Essington at its mouth and Hazelton at the head of navigation at the Forks as commercial centres, and as a large contributor to the annual fish pack of British Columbia, the navigation and the removal of snags and other obstacles to the prosecution of the fishing industry is becoming annually a mater of growing importance.

From a careful examination of the river by canoe from Port Essington to Kitsilas Canyon in October last, it would be better to confine operations to the Kitsilas Canyon for this year, with a view to completion of all work at that point, than attempt to cover too many points, which could only be partially done and with unsatisfactory results. At the Kitsilas Canyon on October 15, 1900, work was commenced and continued until February 25, 1901, when the work was practically completed on the lines contemplated.

There are now three steamers plying on the Skeena, a new one, the *Hazleton,* being added this year by Cunningham & Son. They now consist of the *Caledonia* (H.B.Co.), the *Monte Christo,* and *Hazleton* above mentioned (Cunningham & Son). The *Caledonia* draws too much water to be available at a low water stage. During the construction of the telegraph line from Quesnelle to Hazleton northward, a large amount of supplies was shipped in by this route. A branch of the main line from Hazleton to Port Simpson and Essington has this year been completed, and will prove a great boon to the canneries and shipping interests as the only points on the coast at which such communication can be obtained between Victoria and Alaska.

The snag scow began work on March 25, and was laid up on May 11, having removed the worst of the snags from the mouth of the river to the head of tide water, some 25 miles.

Our appliances for this work, as referred to in my previous reports, are entirely inadequate—a simple hand-winch, such as we have on the scow, with a frame and purchase blocks, has not nearly sufficient power to move the larger snags partially embedded in the sand. A powerful steam winch, combining propelling power by means of a sprocket attachment and stern wheel, would overcome the difficulty and eliminate the heavy charge for tug hire that represents the greater part of the expenditure.

VANCOUVER HARBOUR.

In compliance with a request of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in deepening in front of their wharfs in Vancouver harbour by dredging to a uniform depth of 27 feet at extreme low tide ; the dredge was moved from Victoria to Vancouver on November 23, 1900, and the work commenced on December 1, 1900, and completed on February 5, 1901. Under a further application of the Hastings Mill Company for similar work, the dredge was moved there, commencing work on February 8, and completing it on March 14, when she was moved by request to Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf. She began work on March 16, and completed it on April 17. Some work was also done in front of the city wharf, so that a uniform depth of 27 to 30 feet at low tide is now continuous in front of the principal wharfs in Vancouver harbour from the eastern end of the Canadian Pacific Railway wharfs to the Hastings Mill. The material met with was extremely hard, consisting of hard blue clay ; boulders, and hardpan, culminating in sandstone rock near the western limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway wharfs, which the company blasted to remove. The work done was satisfactory to all parties, and all the work applied for, and for which instructions had been received, was completed. The dredge returned to Victoria harbour on May 12, and resumed her work at that point.

VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Before continuing the work of dredging in Victoria harbour it was found absolutely necessary to overhaul and repair the plant and machinery of the dredge, tug *Princess,* and the two hopper scows engaged in the work. These repairs were commenced on July 2, 1900, by hauling out the two scows on Bullen's Ways, and completed by September 19, when dredging was resumed. The *Quadra's* berth was dredged out and the work of clearing up Dredger Rock completed.

On October 9, the hours constituting a day's work on all government work in British Columbia were reduced from 10 to 9.

On November 10, orders were received to move the dredge to Vancouver, which was accordingly done. Upon her return to Victoria on May 12, 1901, the change in the dipper arms was made and some light repairs, required after the heavy work at Vancouver, and work was begun on Tuzo shoal on June 12, which was completed on the 30th of that month, ending her operations for the fiscal year 1900-1.

The dredging of Dredger rock and Tuzo shoal in Victoria harbour was done in connection with the work of the removal of these rocks by blasting, for which purpose, as the old plant used was found so seriously impaired—with the exception of the drilling platform—as to be practically useless, the discarded hull of the dismantled clam dredge lying at New Westminster was utilized and a better and more effective means for doing the work was secured than formerly in use.

Instructions, under date of July 20, 1900, were received for the immediate removal of Dredger rock, a portion of which had, by work extending over a series of years, been formerly removed. This work was completed on March 2, 1901, but was not thoroughly cleaned up until the return of the *Mud Lark* from Vancouver, when this work was done, as before stated, by May 12. On April 18, instructions were received to begin the work of removal of Tuzo rock. The scows were launched and moved to the site of this work, and the drilling started on May 3. This work has been steadily prosecuted since that date to June 30, but will take some months yet to complete.

The expenditure during the year was $14,968.80.

WILLIAM'S HEAD.

The sum of $1,924 was expended in repairing the damage done to the wharf by the incoming Canadian Pacific Railway steamer *Empress of China* on February 5, 1901. The responsibility was acknowledged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the work done by the department. The work was commenced on April 26, and completed on June 21. An additional spur or approach to the centre of the quarantine wharf was also built. This was urgently required as a matter of convenience by Dr. Watt, the officer in charge, to avoid the long detour and delay entailed in sending the bathed and disinfected passengers around to the extreme eastern end of the wharf. It was also a great advantage as a brace or buttress to the wharf to take the impact of these large vessels striking the wharf at its weakest point. This work, together with some 600 feet of cast-iron pipe to replace defective portions of the original line, was completed by the end of June. The pipe line has been found very defective, and is continually developing fresh leaks, and will require from 4,000 to 5,000 feet additional, to make it secure against the chance of collapse. The reservoir also needs attention, the rapid growth of of vegetable matter necessitating cutting and cleaning out. This can be done to the best advantage when the water is low and immediately preceding the rainy season, as the risk would be too great to entirely empty the reservoir for the purpose, the water supply being the first essential in the requirements of this station.

YUKON.

CARIBOU CROSSING.

Caribou crossing and Nares lake divide Lakes Bennett and Tagish.

The place was surveyed, so as to find out the improvements to be made.

The river, especially close to Nares lake, is very shallow, and to give a good depth of water in the steamboat channel, a dam was built.

The dam is 400 feet in length, 10 in width, and 6 in height.

Two permanent buoys on piers were built at the entrance of the channel, which is also indicated by six floating buoys.

The dam is in good condition, and the object successful.

FIFTY MILE RIVER.

Three boulders, which were located 8 miles below White Horse town, were removed.

FIVE FINGERS RAPIDS.

The channel at the Five Fingers, 219 miles below White Horse, passes between two rocks, of over 50 feet in height, and 150 feet apart. The steamboat channel was 40 feet wide and over flat rocks, standing 1½ foot below low water level, on each side of the channel.

After a survey the west side of the channel was improved giving a better channel of 80 feet, instead of 40; about 7,000 cubic yards of solid rocks were removed.

HEAD OF LABARGE.

At the entrance of Lake Labarge, the crooked channel is very shallow and surrounded by many sand bars. Not more than 1½ feet of water is to be found at low water and in many places.

So as to give a straighter and a deeper channel, three dams were constructed to throw the water into a single channel.

One dam, between the main shore and Labarge island, 400 feet in length, consists of brush and rock. This dam was completed and is in good condition.

Two pile work dams, one of 1,400 feet, the other 2,400 feet, which close the present channel at the entrance into the lake, were built.

These dams consist of two rows of piles, 10 feet apart. In the front row the piles are, at every five feet, braced with walings and the other row consists of piles 10 feet apart, braced to the front corresponding piles with cross-pieces.

The space between the piles is to be filled with brush and stone.

Eleven hundred piles are on the ground and 600 feet of the dam are completed with the brush and stone. A large quantity of brush and stone is ready to be used.

The piles are 4 feet above low water and every 40 feet stands a 14-foot pile to indicate the channel.

SIX MILE RIVER OR TAGISH RIVER.

This river, which divides Lakes Tagish and Marsh, had a channel of good depth, but rendered dangerous by boulders.

After a survey, the boulders were removed and the channel was indicated by floating buoys.

The wharf, built by the North-west Mounted Police, was repaired in 1900.

THIRTY MILES RIVER.

This river, which runs from Lake Labarge, 59 miles below White Horse, empties into the Lewis river. The water is very shallow, and the channel was covered with boulders which average 5 or 6 tons.

One hundred and fifty-six boulders were removed, and two piers with beacons were built at the discharge of the lake into the river.

DREDGING OPERATIONS.

During the fiscal year, 1900-1, dredging was done in the following places :—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Cook's Cove, Guysboro' county.
Cribbin's Point, Antigonish county.
Milton, Yarmouth county.
St. Mary's river, Guysboro' county.
Tickle Passage, Little Canso, Guysboro' county.
Yarmouth Main Channel, Yarmouth county.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Bay View, New London, Queen's county.
French river, New London, Queen's county.
Summerside, Prince county.
Wedlock's wharf, Queen's county.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bellisle, King's county.
Bent's wharf, Maugerville, Sunbury county.
Chipman, Curley's shoal, Queen's county.
Chipman and Brigg's corner, Queen's county.
Chipman and Ward's shoal, Queen's county.
French lake, Oromocto river, Sunbury county.
Jemseg, Queen's county.
Oromocto shoal, Sunbury county.
Spring Hill, York county.
St. John harbour, Hilyard Bros. wharf, St. John county.
St. John harbour, T. McAvity & Sons' wharf, St. John county.
St. John harbour, front I.C. Railway long wharf, St. John county.
Upper Sheffield wharf, Sunbury county.
Upper Gagetown wharf, Queen's county.
Washademoak lake, Queen's county.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Chateauguay.
Coteau Landing.
Gatineau River.
Graham.
Rivière du Lièvre.
Richelieu River.
St. Jean des Chaillons.
St. Michel de Bellechasse.
St. Nicholas.
Valleyfield.
Yamaska.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Belleville.
Burlington pier.
Cobourg.
Collingwood.
Hamilton.
Hawkesbury.
Kaministiquia River.
Kincardine.
Kingston.
Oshawa.
Ottawa River.
Port Arthur.
Port Hope.
Port Stanley.
South Nation River.
Trenton.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Red River. Assiniboine.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Columbia River (above Golden). Vancouver.
Nanaimo. Victoria.
Serpentine.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DREDGING AT COOK'S COVE, GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

A fishing and farming settlement in Guysboro' county, 3 miles from Guysboro' and 42 miles from Antigonish, with a poulation of about 300. The dredge *George McKenzie* continued the dredging from July 1 to September 20, 1900, completing the channel, as directed, to the depth of 10 feet at L.W.S.T., removing the further quantity of 11,920 cubic yards of stone, sand and gravel to a place of deposit, distance 2 miles, at a cost of 45·58 cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING AT CRIBBIN'S POINT, ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Eight miles south of Cape George, on the west side of Georges bay, and 5 miles north of Antigonish harbour, is Cribbin's Point wharf, and here the dredge *George McKenzie* was engaged from June 1 to 30, in preparing the bottom to receive a further addition to the present wharf, having at that date removed 2,865 cubic yards of sand, gravel and stone, at a cost of $1.17·78 per cubic yard. About two weeks will be required to complete the work. The place is much exposed to gales and heavy seas. To perform the work, two tugs were required to be in attendance to remove the dredge and plant to Bayfield, 8 miles distant, for shelter and protection when the weather was unfavourable.

DREDGING BY HAND AT MILTON, YARMOUTH COUNTY.

A mile above Yarmouth town is the head of navigation, and the village of Milton, where some hand-dredging was being done at the close of the fiscal year 1900. The work was continued from July 1 to 10, 1900, completing the channel to 3 feet, L.W.S.T., at and in front of F. H. Wilson & Company's wharfs, by the removal of the further quantity of 320 cubic yards of sand and mud at a cost of 78·35 cents per cubic yard. There is a population of about 1,500 ; foundry, post office, stores, &c., and electric street cars connect with Yarmouth town.

DREDGING AT ST. MARY'S RIVER, GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

St. Mary's river flows into the Atlantic, 112 miles E.N.E of Halifax. Large quantities of deals are shipped from here. At the mouth of the river is a sand bar or shoal about 1,800 feet across, from 15 feet depth outside to 15 feet depth inside the bar. The dredge *St. Lawrence* was engaged from July 11 to November 17, 1900, and from May 3 to June 30, 1901, in dredging this bar to 15 feet at L.W.S.T., removing 47,687 cubic yards of sand, gravel and boulders, at a cost of 32·43 cents per cubic yard, and at the

latter date about eight weeks would complete the work, according to plan, 200 feet in width. If the passage remains without filling in, it will be of great advantage to vessels using the St. Mary's river.

DREDGING AT TICKLE PASSAGE, LITTLE CANSO, GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

At the eastern entrance, Canso harbour, a cut 450 feet in length, 50 feet in width at bottom, was made through a sheal, increasing the depth of water from 4 feet to 7 feet, L.W.S.T. Also removed boulders from side of channel, largely improving the navigation past Mr. M. Cohen's wharf. The material, 3,015 yards of mud, gravel and boulders, was deposited a mile from the work outside the harbour, at a cost of $1.48·52 per cubic yard.

DREDGING AT YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH COUNTY.

A county at the western extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic and intersected by Tusket river. The coasts are deeply indented, and the surface is extremely diversified with mountains, rivers and lakes. Area, 752 square miles. Yarmouth is a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the above county, on a small bay, 88 miles from Annapolis, and 205 miles south-west of Halifax. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. The town contains many fine public buildings, as churches, educational institutions, banks, custom house, post office, hotels.

The channel leading to the wharfs is narrow and circuitous, but well marked with buoys and dolphins. The anchorage within Bunker's island is safe from all winds. The channel has been repeatedly dredged since 1875. The dredging operations were continued, that have been in progress for a number of years, with several intermissions. The work comprises the widening, deepening and otherwise improving the channel from along the water front to deep water in the sound, and a large amount has been done, generally to a depth of 16 feet, L.W.S.T., and the navigation of the harbour has been greatly improved. The total dredged area covers a length of over 1,400 yards, with a width of 20 to 115 yards, some of which has been gone over twice. The dredging has been attended with difficulties and interruptions by vessels getting in the way, the difficulties of turning the dredge each trip in the narrow channel at low water, the long run of 6 miles to deposit, foggy weather, &c. During the fiscal year 1900-1 the dredge *Canada* operated from July 1 to November 24, 1900, removing 29,070 cubic yards, at a cost of 25·41 cents per cubic yard.

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DREDGING AT BAY VIEW, NEW LONDON, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

An inlet from New London bay in Queen's county. There is a public wharf and considerable produce shipped, and supplies received at it. The dredge *Prince Edward* was engaged from August 28 to September 5, improving the channel and approach to the wharf, removing 4,095 cubic yards sand and silt at a cost of 46·71 cents per cubic yard, and completing the work and giving improved facilities to shipping.

DREDGING AT FRENCH RIVER, NEW LONDON, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

An inlet from New London bay in Queen's county. The village has a population of about 150 inhabitants. The dredge *Prince Edward* continued the work from July 1

until August 24, deepening and improving the channel to 10 feet L.W.S.T., and completing the same by the removal of 15,840 cubic yards of mud and silt to a place of deposit at a distance of half a mile. Cost per cubic yard 57·43 cents.

DREDGING AT SUMMERSIDE, PRINCE COUNTY.

The second town in importance in Prince Edward Island in exports and imports, with an excellent harbour on the Northumberland straits. Steamships from Montreal, Sydney, Newfoundland and Charlottetown touch, and a terminus of the Prince Edward Island Railway is here, connecting with which is the splendid steel steamer *Northumberland*, owned by the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, and making the daily round trip to Point du Chene, New Brunswick, and connecting with the government Intercolonial Railway there.

In the harbour channel the dredge *St. Lawrence* continued from July 1 to 10th, 1900, cutting through the sand and clay bar, and deepening to 20 feet L.W.S.T., completing the same and making much improvement in the navigation, removing the further quantity of 2,800 cubic yards to a deposit 4 miles distant, at a cost of 26·82 cents per cubic yard. The dredge *Prince Edward* was also engaged in the removal of a middle ground in the harbour, between the channel light and the end of the Prince Edward Island Railway wharf, from October 15 to November 3, and on June 25 and 26 removing 2,025 cubic yards of sand and clay, at a cost of 30·96 cents per yard. At the latter date the dredge was ordered to work at Hurd's Point, and proceeded there.

DREDGING AT WEDLOCK'S WHARF, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A wharf adjoining the public wharf at Bay View, where the dredge *Prince Edward* was engaged on September 6, 7, and 8 last removing 1,260 cubic yards of mud and improving the channel leading to said wharf at a cost of 41·30 cents per cubic yard.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DREDGING AT BELLEISLE, KING'S COUNTY.

Belleisle point, also called Springfield, a village on Belleisle bay, and about 10 miles north of Kingston, the former capital of the county. The population of the place is about 350. There are flourishing farms in the neighbourhood, and the place is a calling point for river steamers, as the Belleisle is an important and beautiful affluent of the St. John river.

Dredging was done in 1885-6 by the *New Dominion* opening a channel from where 6 feet L.W. summer level was found on the river to the point where the building of a public landing pier was proposed. Again in 1886-7-8 when the site of the pier was removed farther up the bay, the work was continued, improving the channel and forming turning berths, and a basin where vessels could lie afloat and load produce and lumber.

Between September 18 and October 31, 1900, the *New Dominion* again worked in the above channel and berth, removing 14,450 cubic yards of mud and silt at a cost of 22·44 cents per cubic yard, and from October 31 to November 14 the *Clamshell* dredge continued the work, removing 3,285 cubic yards at a cost of 50·75 cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING AT BENT'S WHARF, MAUGERVILLE, SUNBURY COUNTY.

Bent's wharf is one of the public piers on the St. John river in Sunbury county, where the steamers running between St. John and Fredericton call to land passengers and freight. From the 19th to the 25th of September the *Clamshell* dredge was engaged deepening the water in front and at the sides of said wharf, removing 2,310 cubic yards of sand and silt, at a cost of 18·54 cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING AT CHIPMAN, SALMON RIVER, WARD'S SHOAL AND CURLEY'S SHOAL, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

These two shoals are not far removed from each other, near Chipman, Salmon river. The Salmon river, an affluent of the Grand lake is a water way of considerable importance. The dredge *New Dominion* operated on this river deepening over the shoals named, and improving the channel to 9 feet low water summer level.

Ward's shoal from July 18 to August 1, removing 5,700 cubic yards of mud, and completing the work. Cost, 14:11 cents per cubic yard.

Curley's shoal from the 1st to the 17th of July, removing 5,600 cubic yards of mud to a distance of two miles for deposit at a cost of 15:41 cents per cubic yard, and completed the work.

DREDGING AT CHIPMAN BRIDGE TO BRIGG'S CORNER, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Chipman bridge to Brigg's corner is a distance of about 13,300 feet, and near the latter point quantities of lumber are manufactured, which with logs cut and floated down the Salmon river, seek export at St. John harbour.

During the summer season the water in the Salmon river is very shoal, in places merely a rivulet, necessitating the sawn lumber being thrown into the water, and floated below the Chipman bridge, where it is placed in scows or small vessels and taken to St. John for export. Placing the newly sawn lumber in the water causes it to discolour and become dark, while in vessel in transport, therefore deteriorates in value. To remedy this, the dredge *New Dominion* was engaged from April 28 to June 30, and while the freshet remained in the river, improved the same to enable the removal of lumber by barges, and at the latter date had removed 29,300 cubic yards of mud, sand and silt to a place of deposit, at a cost of 11:65 cents per cubic yard, and giving good satisfaction as far as the work had been proceeded with. When the water became too low to permit the dredge doing further work there until the freshet is again in the river, and the dredge proceeded with other work.

DREDGING AT FRENCH LAKE, OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY.

French lake is situated on the south side of the Oromocto river, about 7 miles above Oromocto village. Here lumbering, milling, and manufacturing of lumber is carried on, and in the summer season when the water has fallen, it is difficult to get logs and manufactured lumber from the lake to market. To remedy this the dredge *New Dominion* was from the 1st to the 10th of November engaged opening a channel from the river into the lake, and at the latter date on account of the ice making, the work was closed for the season, 3,250 cubic yards of clay and mud having been removed at a cost of 20:71 cents per cubic yard.

The *Clamshell* dredge resumed work on April 22, and at the close of the year, June 30, had removed 21,235 cubic yards of clay and mud at a cost of 14:04 cents, and completing a channel from the river into the lake 1,200 feet in length, 40 feet wide and 8 feet deep at summer water level. Also 20 guide piles were driven on the side of the channel for convenience of warping rafts and vessels.

DREDGING AT GAGETOWN (UPPER), QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A point of call for steamers between St. John and Fredericton. Here the *Clamshell* dredge operated from the 6th to the 30th of October, improving the depth of water in front of the wharf by the removal of 1,700 cubic yards of clay and silt. Cost, 64·99 cents per cubic yard, including the driving of four piles at the corners of the wharfs.

DREDGING AT JEMSEG, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

An affluent of the St. John river from Grand lake. There is considerable traffic on the Jemseg, and a large amount of produce shipped from the settlements on its banks, in addition to coal, lumber and products of the farm passing from the lake and Salmon river.

Steamers call at upper and lower Jemseg villages. The dredge *New Dominion* was here this year from the 4th to the 7th of August, 1900, deepening and improving the channel to 10 feet, low-water summer level, and completing the work. The soil was sand and silt ; 600 cubic yards excavated and deposited 2 miles distant ; cost per cubic yard, 45·68 cents.

DREDGING AT OROMOCTO SHOAL, SUNBURY COUNTY.

The River St. John is navigable between the city of St. John and the town of Fredericton for good-sized vessels, drawing as much as 8 feet of water. The principal obstruction is found near Oromocto village, and is called the Oromocto shoal. During the present fiscal year the dredge *Cape Breton* worked on the shoal from May 9 to June 26, improving the channel 4,900 feet in length, over a width of about 50 feet. The quantity of material removed was 63,214 cubic yards of sand, silt and saw-dust, at a cost of 9·61 cents per cubic yards. Place of deposit, 2½ miles distant.

DREDGING AT SPRINGHILL, ST. JOHN RIVER, YORK COUNTY.

Springhill is about 6 miles above Fredericton, on the St. John river, and here are found a number of shoals which require the attention of the department. The *Clamshell* dredge has operated on the shoal for parts of three seasons. This year, from July 1 to September 18, 1900. The depth required is to 3½ feet, low-water summer level. The swift water and the great quantity of logs and rafts running make the work very difficult and at times dangerous. It is, however, being vigorously pushed ; 12,110 cubic yards were removed this year to a place of deposit five-eigths of a mile distant, at a cost of 32·19 cents per cubic yard. The launch *Cricket* in attendance removing the barges.

DREDGING AT ST. JOHN HARBOUR, WINTER PORT, CITY OF ST. JOHN.

The winter port is situated at the mouth of the St. John river, and owing to the great rise and fall of tide, is free from ice all the year. On the east are two deep-water terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, where the large ocean steamers arrive and take in cargo for the other side of the Atlantic. A large elevator, having all modern equipments for handling grain, has been erected in connection with the Intercolonial Railway terminals and deep-water government piers.

On the west side is the unsurpassed freight terminals of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a modern elevator, well equipped for handling grain, in connection with the well-appointed piers and freight sheds erected by the City of St. John.

During the present fiscal year, from August 4 to September 10, and October 30 to December 4, 1900, the dredge *Cape Breton* was engaged in deepening the water in front of the Intercolonial pier to the channel to a depth of 28 feet, L.W.S.T., as conditions would permit. The dredging required to be done as the tides served, a short time each day. Detentions were caused by steamers in the way, boulders and bad weather. In the above-mentioned time, 19,215 cubic yards were removed to a place of deposit 2 miles distant. Cost per cubic yard, 22·85 cents.

DREDGING AT M'AVITY'S WHARF, ST. JOHN HARBOUR.

The dredge *Cape Breton* was engaged on the 14th and 15th of September deepening and improving to 20 feet depth at L.W.S.T. around McAvity's wharf, an important shipping place in St. John harbour. Fourteen hundred and seventy cubic yards of gravel and mud were removed, at a cost of 22·85 cents per yard.

DREDGING AT HILYARD BROS.', ST. JOHN HARBOUR.

The dredge *New Dominion* was engaged from the 13th to the 20th of November deepening and improving around Hilyard's wharf in St. John harbour. Fourteen hundred cubic yards of mud were removed, at a cost of 22·43 cents per yard.

DREDGING AT UPPER SHEFFIELD, SUNBURY COUNTY.

A point of call for steamers between St. John and Fredericton. Here the *Clamshell* dredge operated from September 26 to October 5, improving the depth of water in front of the wharf by the removal of 3,830 cubic yards of clay and silt. Cost, 11·10 cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING AT WASHADEMOAK LAKE, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Washademoak, a tributary of the St. John river, which it enters about 35 miles from the city of St. John, and 12 miles below Jemseg. Between Goldings landing and McDonald's point ; from the entrance to the Narrows is 12 miles ; from the Narrows to Perry's flats is 4 miles. The flats are about 1 mile in length. The surrounding country is well settled and fertile, and considerable produce is shipped from different points on the lake, which is over 20 miles long, and say, ¾ to 1½ miles in width. The navigation of the lake was obstructed by two shoals, known as Perry's flats, upper and lower, situated about 16 miles from the entrance of the lake to the St. John river.

A dugway made by the New Brunswick government some 39 years ago is about 100 rods in length, very narrow, 20 to 40 feet, crooked and bad at the entrance, having a long sharp point on the lower end, so that vessels have to make a very short turn, nearly at right angles, to get into the cut. The Department of Public Works further improved over these shoals by deepening to 12 feet, straightening and lengthening the channel and widening at the ends. Between August 15 and September 17, 1900, the dredge *New Dominion* further proceeded with the improvement of these shoals, by the removal of 16,700 cubic yards of mud, at a cost of 8 cents per yard. A very large amount of dredging is yet required to complete the work.

MARITIME PROVINCE DREDGES.

The Dredge 'St. Lawrence.'

Beginning of fiscal year, 1900-1, the dredge *St. Lawrence* was operating at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, improving the channel there for winter navigation by

cutting a channel across a bar to 20 feet L.W.S.T., which it completed by July 10, removing 2,800 cubic yards of sand and clay, and depositing it a distance of 4 miles outside the harbour. At the last mentioned date the *St. Lawrence* was under order for St. Mary's river, Guysboro' county, Nova Scotia. Having coaled and provisioned, it proceeded to St. Mary's river, where it operated until November 17, when orders were received and the dredge proceeded to Halifax on the 18th, and a heavy blow and snow storm coming on, it put into Liscom. 19th arrived at Halifax, and booked for marine slip at Dartmouth. 23rd. Hauled dredge on marine slip, scraped and painted two coats dry red lead and oil, and one coat Peacocks Patent Antifouling paint. Overhauled hopper doors and found wood, rudder and iron loose and part gone. Removed all wood, rudder and iron fastenings and renewed the same. Examined rudder and made necessary repairs. Examined boiler and removed a defective plate, which was replaced by a new plate and extra stay. 18th December. All having been completed that required dredge remaining on slip, it was launched and towed to a berth at the Intercolonial Railway piers at Halifax. 20th. Filled boiler and got steam, and by the 28th had buckets and links removed. Ladder and tumbler secured, and in the evening paid off crew. During the winter the boiler was thoroughly cleaned inside and painted. A new 8-foot wheel put in place of one cracked. Buckets re-riveted and repaired. Links rebored and new bushed. A set of new bucket pins put in. Engines, condenser, pumps and dredge machinery overhauled and lost motion taken up and renewals made where they appeared necessary. The repairs were quite heavy and expensive. 10th April. Having received instructions the crew were ordered to join, and immediately began placing the buckets on ladder. All repairs being completed, the dredge was coaled and provisioned, and under instructions on the first day of May proceeded to St. Mary's river, Guysboro' county, N.S., where it arrived and resumed dredging on the 3rd, and was continuing the work there on the 17th, when the large driving wheel, 8 feet in diameter, broke. Moorings were lifted, and having a spare wheel in store at Pictou, the dredge proceeded there, removed the broken wheel and put the new in place by the 28th, and was ready to leave, but owing to fog and unfavourable weather, did not arrive at St. Marys river until the 5th of June, when moorings were laid and work continued, and was in progress on the 30th of June. 47,687 cubic yards of sand and gravel being removed during the year and deposited three miles distant.

The Dredge 'Canada.'

Beginning of fiscal year was at Yarmouth in the county of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, improving the harbour channel to a depth of 16 feet L.W.S.T., and by the 24th of November 29,070 cubic yards of mud and shells were removed to a place of deposit, 4½ miles distant. At the latter date, the dredge's boiler having been reported unsafe, the dredge was placed in winter quarters, dismantled, and the crew paid off. A new boiler is being constructed under contract by the New Burrell Johnson Iron Company, Limited. New tube sheet heads have been placed in the condenser. Buckets re-riveted, links re-bushed, new bucket and link pins and keys put on, engines, pumps, winches, steering and dredging gear taken down and repaired ready for work. The dredge was placed on the marine slip. Hull cleaned and painted with two coats dry red lead and oil, and one coat of Peacock's Patent Antifouling paint. Rudder and hopper doors had attention, and bottom plating was examined while on the slip.

The Dredge 'New Dominion.'

Beginning of fiscal year, 1900-1, the dredge *New Dominion* was engaged from the 1st to the 17th of July on Curley's shoal, Salmon river, Queen's county, N.B.; from the

18th of July to the 1st of August on Ward's shoal; from the 4th to the 7th of August on the Jemseg ; on the 15th of August it was ordered to the Washademoak, where it worked until the 17th of September ; on the 18th of September it was under orders for the Bellisle, King's county, where it was engaged until October 31. At the latter date it was ordered to French lake, Sunbury county, and was there employed until the 10th of November, when ice began to make, and the plant was removed to St. John harbour, and worked from the 13th to the 20th of November at Messrs. Hilyard Brothers' wharfs. Orders being now received, the dredge was placed in winter quarters, dismantled and the crew paid off. Dredge was idle seven days by broken machinery in September, at the Belleisle : boiler and water-tanks repaired and painted ; dredge bucket and locket repaired ; engines, pumps and dredging machinery taken down, repaired and put in place again; a new smoke stack was put in place. 15th April. Shipped crew, coal and provisions, caulked dredge and repaired four mud scows. All being now ready, and as the freshet in the river was rising rapidly, fears were entertained that it would so rise that the falls would not permit taking the plant through and up the river until the freshet receded, and to avoid this emergency, the dredge and plant were at once taken through the falls to await orders for work. 25th April. Received orders to proceed to Salmon river, Grand lake, and there take up the improving of the channel between the Chipman bridge and Brigg's corner. This was done, and dredging began on the first day of May, and was being continued at the close of the year, 77,000 cubic yards having been removed by this dredge during the fiscal year.

The Dredge 'Prince Edward.'

Beginning of present fiscal year at French river, New London, Queen's county, P.E.I. ; continued the work of opening the channel into French river, and completed the same by the 24th of August, and, under orders, immediately removed to Bay View, and was engaged there from the 28th of August to the 5th of September, and completed the channel ; also from the 6th to the 8th of September, improving the channel to Wedlock Bros.' wharf. Dredge under orders and making ready to leave for Summerside. 15th. Tugs arrived, but weather unfit to leave. 20th. Left Bay View ; at Kildare cape met storm and returned to Alberton for shelter. 26th. Left Alberton. 27th. Arrived at Summerside, and preparing dredge for work. 11th October. Began dredging on Middle Ground. 3rd Nov. Bottom casting of crane broken. Weather has been unfavourable for work ; removing anchor posts and crane for repair. 17th. Received orders to pay off crew and haul dredge out for repairs at Summerside. This was a difficult job. The most suitable place to be got for hauling the dredge and scows was leased ; lumber and ways procured from different parts of the island, and by the 31st of December ways had been laid and the dredge and four scows hauled out of the water and blocked ready for examination and repair. On examination, the keelsons, part of the frame, anchor housings and dredging end of dredge were found to be badly worn and broken. To make repairs, crane, anchor posts and much of the machinery had to be removed, and the boiler lifted ; then the rotten timbers and fastening removed, and in doing so, part of the copper sheathing had to be taken off. After it was found what was required, timbers, plank and other lumber had to be procured from the woods, and was very difficult to get on the island. The four scows were much worm-eaten and required re-caulking, new door-hinges, &c. 25th February. Began repairs. 25th June. Repairs and renewals completed and crew shipped ; dredge resumed work on the middle ground, in Summerside harbour. During the fiscal year 23,220 cubic yards were removed by this dredge.

The Dredge 'George McKenzie.'

Beginning of fiscal year, this dredge was engaged opening a channel into Cook's cove, Guysboro' county, which it completed the 20th of September, and was under orders for Tickle passage, Little Canso, Guysboro' county, N.S., where it arrived on the 25th of September, and on the 23rd of November had completed improving the passage there; at the latter date it was under orders for winter quarters at Port Hawkesbury, Richmond county, N.S., where it arrived, and on the 15th of December dredge and four mud scows and water scows were placed on the marine slip, Point Tupper, where necessary repairs, alterations and renewals were made. On the 29th of March orders were : 'At the opening of navigation this dredge is to be placed at work at Point Tupper and Mulgrave, to perform the dredging required at the Intercolonial Railway termini at these two places.' Dredge and scows were launched on the 17th of April ; coaled, provisioned and all ready for work, with crew on board, and tug in attendance by the 27th, when orders were received : 'Services of dredge *Geo. McKenzie* not required at Mulgrave or Port Hawkesbury. Place her at work at Cribbin's point for dredging foundation, proposed wharf there ; then in harbour, Cheticamp. Employ tug *Shannon.*' Preparation was made for sending the dredge to Cribbin's point, when, on the 3rd of May, orders were received to 'send *Geo. McKenzie* to Cheticamp until further orders.' The dredge was again dismantled and made ready for the voyage, and the tug *Goliah,* of Halifax, engaged to make the tow there. Coming out of Halifax, the *Goliah* met fog and went ashore, damaging it so it had to return and repair. Her engagement was cancelled, and the tug *A. C. Whitney* engaged. On the 18th of May orders were received : 'Have dredge *Geo. McKenzie* stop at Cribbin's point on way to Cheticamp.' This was done, and on arriving there, as the place was exposed and dangerous, and required that in rough weather the plant be removed to Bayfield, 8 miles distant, it became necessary to retain the services of the two tugs, *A. C. Whitney* and *Shannon.* This was done, and the work proceeded with and was well advanced at the close of the fiscal year. Seventeen thousand eight hundred cubic yards were removed.

The Dredge 'Cape Breton.'

Beginning of present fiscal year the dredge *Cape Breton* had completed the dredging to 28 feet L.W.S.T., at the city winter port piers, St. John west, and was sheathing houses and making ready to leave for Halifax. Waiting orders for tugs. 25th July. Orders received to dredge in front the Intercolonial new pier and slips, long wharf, East St. John, to the channel. Removed the sheathing from dredge houses; again put machinery in place in working order. While doing this and fitting plate in friction box on crane, the sling chain holding outer end of boom broke and damaged plate and stay on the bucket handle, the handle going to the bottom. By the 4th of August repairs were completed and moorings laid for work at the Intercolonial Railway, and work continued until the 13th of September, when dredge being in the way of Messrs. Connolly, the contractors for the new pier, it was removed to Messrs. McAvity's wharf for two days' work which was completed. 16th. The dredge was removed to St. John west. Bucket and barges were prepared for holding fine sand. 30th October, received orders to proceed with dredging in front of Intercolonial Railway pier, which was immediately commenced, and continued until the 4th of December, as wind and weather would permit. As the work interfered with the ocean steamers arriving at the Intercolonial Railway wharf, the Intercolonial Railway department asked that the dredging be discontinued, which was done, and the dredge and plant removed to winter quarters; crew paid off on the 12th of December. Began repairs to boiler, crane, swing-

ing engines, condenser, separators, main engines and dredging machinery, all of which had attention, and by the 1st of May were in thorough repair, and all ready for work. 3rd May. Received order to send dredge to work on the Oromocto shoals, Sunbury county, St. John river, N.B. Crew were shipped, coal and provisions put on board, and the 8th of May dredge and plant proceeded through the falls, and arrived on the shoals on the 9th, and started work on the 11th of May, which was continued with good effect until the 26th of June, when the water had fallen too low in the river for tugs and barges to make deposit, and orders were given and the plant left for St. John to take up the work in front the Intercolonial Railway pier there. The dredge and plant arrived at Indiantown. Fog being too dense to go through the falls, they were in waiting there at the close of the fiscal year. Eighty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine cubic yards were removed by this dredge during the year.

The 'Clamshell' Dredge.

Beginning of fiscal year this dredge was awaiting repairs to the tug *Cricket* at Springhill, York county, N.B. Repairs being completed, work was resumed by the dredge at Springhill, and continued until the 15th of September, when water had fallen so low, the tug was unable to work removing scows. Orders were received and the dredge removed to Maugerville wharf, Sunbury county, N.B., where the work of improving the depth of water in front the wharf at that place was commenced on the 19th, and completed on the 25th of September. Orders were then received and an attempt made to drive piles in front of the public wharf at Burton, Sunbury county, N.B., but striking rock, driving the piles had to be abandoned. Orders were then received and the plant removed to upper Sheffield, and the depth of water in front of the Sheffield wharf improved until the 5th of October when it was completed, and under orders, the plant was removed to upper Gagetown, where work was commenced on the 6th, and continued to the 31st of October, improving the channel and driving piles in front of the wharf; when orders were to proceed to Belleisle in Kings county, N.B., which was done, and the dredge and plant arrived, and worked from the 1st until the 14th of November, improving the channel and around the two public wharfs at the Belleisle; ice making, the dredge and plant left for St. John, where it arrived on the 17th, and was placed in winter quarters. Crew paid off.

During the winter, engines, pumps, and all machinery were overhauled, repaired and slack motion taken up, water tanks put in, raft and log shunter placed on the dredge's bow, dredge and scow caulked, boiler of dredge and pile-driver had attention, and all being in readiness, orders were received and the dredge and plant left for French lake, Sunbury county, N.B., on the 20th, and by the 24th of April was at work cutting a channel from the Oromocto river into the French lake, and at the close of the fiscal year only required a few days to complete the channel, twenty guide or warping piles were driven on the side of the channel. Forty-four thousand four hundred and seventy cubic yards were removed during the year.

The Steam Launch 'Cricket.'

Attended the Clamshell dredge during the year, except when it was laid up for repairs to hull and placing of new pipes in the boiler. By July 23, 1900, repairs were completed and the *Cricket* in attendance, which continued until it went into winter quarters. During the winter the hull, engine and boiler had attention, and during the present season did excellent work.

HAND-DREDGING.

Beginning of fiscal year, hand-dredging at Milton, in Yarmouth county, N.S., was being continued, and with two scows and a number of men, 320 cubic yards of mud and stone were removed from the channel in front of Messrs. F. H. Wilson & Company's wharfs by the 10th of July, and the work completed.

MEMORANDUM of quantities removed by the several dredges in the Maritime Provinces during the fiscal year, 1900-1.

	Cubic yards.
'St. Lawrence'	50,487
'Canada'	29,070
'New Dominion'	77,000
'Prince Edward'	23,220
'Geo. McKenzie'	17,800
'Cape Breton'	83,899
'Clamshell'	44,470
Hand-dredging	320
Total	326,266

DREDGING MARITIME PROVINCES.

CLASSIFICATION of Disbursements of the Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "ST. LAWRENCE."

ITEMS.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	461 66	478 56	483 33	483 33	472 30	426 31	262 33	197 41	165 00	340 34	483 33	482 36	4,736 29
Coal	426 87	28 40	551 40		157 00	97 71				247 50	534 25		2,043 13
Provisions	114 06	93 03	76 68	157 11	142 85	78 61				34 93	168 68	155 34	1,051 29
Stores		18 95		0 70	10 33				65 54	62 88	135 15	52 71	346 26
Equipment	418 75	8 40		73 80	28 38					36 56		7 50	573 39
Water	6 75	7 50	4 65		6 75						32 40		58 05
Repairs				52 55		2,590 14	1,229 36	513 66				1,193 52	5,579 23
Pilotage	101 00	81 00	75 00	81 00	57 00						85 09	75 00	555 09
Towage						15 00							15 00
Wharfage	7 50	35 25		61 00	18 00						50 00	43 00	214 75
Contingencies	70 79	1 80	9 00	1 79	21 33		13 46		2 83		8 25	45 05	174 30
Totals	1,637 38	752 89	1,200 06	911 28	913 94	3,207 77	1,505 15	711 10	233 37	722 21	1,497 15	2,054 48	15,346 78
Working expenses	1,637 38	752 89	1,200 06	858 73	913 94	617 63	13 46		233 37	722 21	1,497 15	860 96	9,307 78
Repairs, ordinary				52 55		2,590 14	91 00					1,193 52	3,927 21
D. V. repairs and wintering							1,400 69	711 10					2,111 79
Totals	1,637 38	752 89	1,200 06	911 28	913 94	3,207 77	1,505 15	711 10	233 37	722 21	1,497 15	2,054 48	15,346 78

DREDGE "CANADA."

Wages	425 00	420 00	420 00	417 19	419 31	225 55	191 73	212 00	212 00	229 95	212 00	242 15	3,626 88
Coal	163 07	300 87	256 24	108 27	225 48								1,053 93
Provisions	91 13	89 89	85 65	48 16	49 84	77 56							442 23
Stores	14 06	6 81		14 78	54 82	10 78		2 45	11 06		8 61	73 71	197 08
Equipment			77 20		2 94							14 00	94 14
Water	4 86		6 48	5 94	12 60								29 88
Repairs	162 34	13 39	53 11	168 68	61 66	120 72	4 86				19 68	611 40	1,215 84
Pilotage	52 00	54 00	50 00	54 00	44 00								254 00
Towage	5 00											14 00	19 00
Wharfage													
Contingencies	1 34	1 78		2 25	7 92	6 51		22 10	9 84		4 36	3 20	59 30
Totals	918 80	886 74	948 68	819 27	878 57	441 12	196 59	236 55	232 90	229 95	244 65	958 46	6,992 28
Working expenses	756 46	873 35	895 57	650 59	816 91	320 40		24 55	232 90	229 95	224 97	295 10	5,320 75
Repairs, ordinary	162 34	13 39	53 11	168 68	61 66	120 72					19 68	341 60	941 18
D. V. repairs and wintering							196 59	212 00				321 76	730 35
Totals	918 80	886 74	948 68	819 27	878 57	441 12	196 59	236 55	232 90	229 95	244 65	958 46	6,992 28

DREDGE "NEW DOMINION."

Wages	358 15	369 18	370 00	372 47	341 35	130 00	170 00	130 00	256 40	407 11	370 00	370 00	3,644 66
Coal	122 39			195 00						240 97		144 00	702 36
Provisions	62 71	99 46	32 48	90 87	28 13	4 33				138 24	43 66	60 79	560 67
Stores						7 78				43 21	22 67	11 45	85 11
Equipment												151 65	151 65
Water						39 25				23 50			62 75
Repairs				60 12		32 73	123 73	48 93		81 39		69 61	416 51
Pilotage													
Towage	520 00	665 00	525 40	1,520 00	509 32						809 00	500 00	5,048 72
Wharfage													
Contingencies						12 77			5 86			6 54	25 17
Totals	1,063 25	1,133 64	927 88	2,238 46	878 80	226 86	293 73	178 93	262 26	934 42	1,245 33	1,314 04	10,697 60
Working expenses	1,063 25	1,133 64	927 88	2,178 34	878 80	194 13			262 26	853 03	1,245 33	1,244 43	9,981 09
Repairs, ordinary				60 12		32 73		48 93		81 39		69 61	292 78
D. V. repairs and wintering							293 73	130 00					423 73
Totals	1,063 25	1,133 64	927 88	2,238 46	878 80	226 86	293 73	178 93	262 26	934 42	1,245 33	1,314 04	10,697 60

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION of Disbursements of Dredges operated by the Public Works Department, &c.—*Continued.*

DREDGE "PRINCE EDWARD."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Total.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Wages	371 30	370 00	370 00	388 08	363 45	1,047 13	159 86	185 87	501 15	853 62	1,223 95	893 85	6,728 26
Coal	180 00	90 50		9 16		66 27			56 93			79 22	482 08
Provisions	84 19	103 94	4 25	45 60		119 88	82 08	13 58	40 08		1 12	102 59	597 31
Stores	0 90	7 59	2 56	96 50		12 24	9 00		4 25			96 53	229 57
Equipment		49 75				55 22			118 41			277 14	500 52
Water	25 00	25 00	25 00	90 26	21 37	9 40			15 10				211 13
Repairs	6 85		51 75	263 90			243 73	24 00	195 05	22 47	7 45	3,021 68	1,136 88
Pilotage				17 75		18 00							35 75
Towage		1,158 75	625 00	927 07	464 75	835 00			24 00				4,034 57
Wharfage				5 00		26 00							31 00
Contingencies	11 61	7 40	7 46	49 40		35 20		28 25	5 80		5 64	116 10	266 86
Totals	679 85	1,812 93	1,086 02	1,892 72	849 57	2,224 34	494 67	251 70	1,260 77	876 09	1,238 16	4,587 11	17,253 93
Working expenses	673 00	1,812 93	1,034 27	1,628 82	849 57	2,224 34	250 94	41 83	765 72	853 62	1,230 71	1,565 13	12,931 18
Repairs, ordinary	6 85		51 75	263 90			156 13	24 00	495 05	22 47	7 45	3,021 68	4,049 28
D. V. repairs and wintering							87 60	185 87					273 47
Totals	679 85	1,812 93	1,086 02	1,892 72	849 57	2,224 34	494 67	251 70	1,260 77	876 09	1,238 16	4,587 11	17,253 93

DREDGE "GEO. McKENZIE".

Wages	381 50	384 39	378 41	384 25	378 69	133 52	162 50	313 50	664 50	409 09	394 89	393 75	4,378 99
Coal			26 20									71 17	97 37
Provisions	74 06	178 58	92 70	93 88	71 50						191 79	89 67	792 09
Stores	11 20						1 20				50 46	28 57	91 43
Equipment	9 86		11 71							14 85	28 84	62 46	157 72
Water	78 00	81 00	70 50	81 00	45 00							72 00	427 50
Repairs		27 56	5 17	15 02		14 87		99 15	159 96			524 68	846 41
Pilotage													
Towage	575 00	675 00	625 00	675 00	885 00	15 00					675 00	1,470 00	5,595 00
Wharfage												70 00	70 00
Contingencies	2 33	9 20	10 54	5 61	8 94	9 18	0 93		18 17		42 82	7 99	115 71
Totals	1,131 95	1,355 73	1,220 23	1,254 76	1,389 13	172 57	164 63	412 65	842 63	453 94	1,383 71	2,790 29	12,572 22
Working expenses	1,131 95	1,328 17	1,215 06	1,239 74	1,389 13	157 70			682 67	453 94	1,383 71	2,265 61	11,247 68
Repairs, ordinary		27 56	5 17	15 02		14 87		40 58	159 96			524 68	787 84
D. V. repairs and wintering							164 63	372 07					536 70
Totals	1,131 95	1,355 73	1,220 23	1,254 76	1,389 13	172 57	164 63	412 65	842 63	453 94	1,383 71	2,790 29	12,572 22

"CAPE BRETON"

Wages	435 48	135 00	435 00	435 00	450 27	299 81	140 00	140 00	180 00	228 76	421 39	433 72	4,034 43
Coal			107 85		95 75						416 02	89 98	709 60
Provisions	120 67	68 34	30 75	53 92	83 67	132 00					104 77	112 49	706 61
Stores	86 98				10 46	16 55		5 25	6 50	4 34	12 46	33 80	176 34
Equipment	38 44				115 38	111 10			38 70			176 43	479 85
Water						73 50				13 58		22 50	109 58
Repairs	81 88	92 70	129 22	56 15		56 88		223 11	9 12			65 94	1,015 00
Pilotage													
Towage	10 00	436 00	209 50		196 50	49 50					200 00	1,885 50	2,987 00
Wharfage													
Contingencies						2 48						2 78	5 26
Totals	773 45	1,032 04	1,212 32	545 07	952 03	741 82	140 00	368 36	234 12	246 68	1,154 64	2,823 14	10,223 67
Working expenses	691 57	939 34	783 10	488 92	952 03	684 94		5 25	225 00	233 10	1,154 64	2,757 20	8,915 09
Repairs, ordinary	81 88	92 70	429 22	56 15		56 88		204 21	9 12	13 58		65 94	1,009 68
D. V. Repairs and Wintering							140 00	158 90					298 90
Totals	773 45	1,032 04	1,212 32	545 07	952 03	741 82	140 00	368 36	234 12	246 68	1,154 64	2,823 14	10,223 67

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES *Continued.*

"CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of the Dredges operated by the Public Works Department, &c.—*Continued.*

DREDGE "CLAM SHELL."

ITEMS.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Total.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	424 50	462 33	478 22	482 60	345 13	100 00	240 25	191 00	307 90	360 83	345 00	345 00	4,082 76
Coal	80 75		112 50			2 55				241 61		147 54	584 95
Provisions	186 40	208 07	210 05	218 20	129 15					15 25	202 92	141 46	1,311 50
Stores	6 90		14 50	32 44	5 85	37 88		7 66		22 98	16 50	4 38	149 09
Equipment		98 00	114 65		6 25							30 55	249 45
Water												12 50	12 50
Repairs	70 92		53 58	6 25	119 39	234 95	531 20	99 49	39 83	10 21	38 55	84 52	1,288 89
Pilotage													
Towage	178 82	230 11	266 94	188 63	882 25						327 17	130 72	2,204 64
Wharfage													
Contingencies	34 30					6 32			9 35		4 00	4 97	58 94
Totals	982 59	998 51	1,250 44	928 12	1,488 02	381 70	771 45	298 15	357 08	650 88	934 14	901 64	9,942 72
Working expenses	911 67	998 51	1,196 86	921 87	1,368 63	146 75		7 66	317 25	640 67	895 59	817 12	8,222 58
Repairs, ordinary	70 92		53 58	6 25	119 39	234 95	370 70	99 49	7 60	10 21	38 55	84 52	1,096 16
D. V. repairs and wintering							400 75	191 00	32 23				623 98
Totals	982 59	998 51	1,250 44	928 12	1,488 02	381 70	771 15	298 15	357 08	650 88	934 14	901 64	9,942 72

HAND DREDGING.

| | | |

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION AND QUANTITIES of Material removed by Dredges operated by the Public Works Department, &c.—*Continued.*

DREDGE "ST. LAWRENCE."

Description of Material Dredged.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Hard-pan													
Boulders													
Gravel and sand		8,050											8,050
Sand											3,500	8,050	11,550
Stone				2,275	1,050								3,325
Sand and clay	2,800												2,800
Sand and stone	7,350	8,050	7,700	1,662									24,762
Mud													
Totals	10,150	16,100	7,700	3,937	1,050						3,500	8,050	50,187

DREDGE "CANADA."

Hard-pan													
Boulders													
Gravel													
Clay													
Clay and stone													
Sand—ordinary													
Sand—very fine													
Mud and shells	6,660	8,550	6,300	5,670	1,890								29,070
Totals	6,660	8,550	6,300	5,670	1,890								29,070

DREDGE "NEW DOMINION."

Clay					3,250								3,250
Sand and sediment			3,100	5,750									8,850
Sand, mud and sediment				1,700									1,700
Clay and sand	400				500								900
Clay and mud				1,150									1,150
Sand	8,100	1,000							400	13,600	15,300		38,400
Sand and mud	1,050			2,750									3,800
Mud	1,350	8,800	7,900		900								18,950
Totals	10,900	9,800	11,000	11,350	4,650				400	13,600	15,300		77,000

DREDGE "GEO. McKENZIE."

Hard-pan													
Boulders, stone and gravel	690		270	2,295	450								3,705
Gravel, sand and stone	2,770	960	80									2,515	6,325
Clay													
Stone and gravel	3,355	1,600	2,165										7,420
Sand and gravel												350	350
Sand—very fine													
Mud													
Totals	6,815	2,560	2,815	2,295	450							2,865	17,800

DREDGE "CAPE BRETON."

Hard-pan													
Boulders, sand and logs										7,665			7,665
Gravel													
Logs, ballast and mud			1,470										1,470
Clay and stone													
Sand and sawdust										9,450	34,234		43,684
Sand very fine										11,865			11,865
Mud		10,500	3,150		4,725	840							19,215
Totals		10,500	4,620		4,725	840				28,980	34,234		83,899

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION AND QUANTITIES of Material removed by Dredges operated by the Public Works Department, &c.—*Continued.*

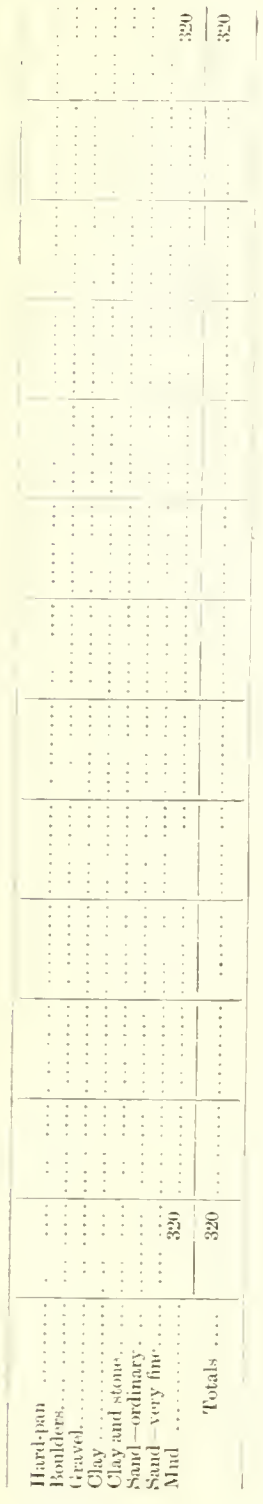
DREDGE "PRINCE EDWARD."

Description of Material dredged.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.
Hard-pan													
Boulders													
Gravel													
Clay													
Clay and stone													
Sand—ordinary													
Sand—very fine													
Mud and sand	7,110	10,575	3,510	1,755	135							135	23,220
Totals	7,110	10,575	3,510	1,755	135							135	23,220

DREDGE "CLAM SHELL."

Hard-pan													
Shell rock and clay				625									625
Gravel	3,810	4,680	120										8,610
Clay and gravel		1,200		1,075									2,275
Clay and sand			3,935	2,205	1,215								7,355
Sand and gravel			2,300										2,300
Clay										2,160			2,160
Mud and clay					2,070						8,995	10,080	21,145
Totals	3,810	5,880	6,355	3,905	3,285					2,160	8,995	10,080	44,470

DREDGING BY HAND.



DETAILS OF DREDGING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

For the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1901.

Dredge.	Locality.	Date.	Time Actual Dredging.	Quantity Cubic Yards.	Expenditure at Locality.	Per Cubic Yard for Local Expenditure.	Wintering, Repairs, Equipment and Superintendence, *pro rata*.	Total Cost.	Per Cubic Yard for Total Expenditure.
			Hrs. Min.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	
St. Lawrence...	Summerside, Prince Co., P.E.I.	July 1 to 10, 1900....	43 15	2,800	298 01	0 10·64	453 16	751 17	0 26·82
	St. Mary's River, Guysboro' Co., N.S.	July 11 to Nov. 17, and May 3 to June 30, 1901.	681 40	47,687	6,135 93	0 12·86	9,330 61	15,466 54	0 32·43
Canada.	Yarmouth, Yarmouth Co., N.S.	July 1 to Nov. 24, 1900	788 30	29,070	4,199 52	0 14·44	3,189 51	7,389 03	0 25·41
New Dominion.	Curley's Shoal, Salmon River, Queen's Co., N.B.	July 1 to 17, 1900	112 00	5,600	666 14	0 11·89	196 97	863 11	0 15 41
	Ward's Shoal, Salmon River, Queen's Co., N.B.	July 18 to Aug. 1, 1900	124 00	5,700	621 06	0 10·89	183 64	804 70	0 14·11
	Jemseg, Queen's Co., N.B.	Aug. 4 to 7, 1900	20 00	600	211 55	0 35·25	62 55	274 10	0 45·68
	Washademoak, Queen's Co., N.B.	Aug. 15 to Sept. 17, 1900.	231 00	16,700	1,337 37	0 08·00	395 45	1,732 82	0 13·03
	Belleisle, King's Co., N.B.	Sept. 18 to Oct. 31, 1900.	260 30	14,450	2,491 56	0 17·24	736 73	3,228 29	0 22·44
	French Lake, Sunbury Co., N.B.	Nov. 1 to 10, 1900	45 30	3,250	519 60	0 15·98	153 64	673 24	0 20·71
	Hilyard Bros., St. John, St. John Co., N.B.	Nov. 13 to 20, 1900	33 00	1,400	242 42	0 17·31	71 68	314 10	0 22·43
	Between Chipman & Brigg's Corners, Salmon River, N.B.	April 28 to June 30, 1901	487 00	29,300	2,635 07	0 08 99	779 18	3,414 25	0 11·65
Prince Edward.	French River, New London, Queen's Co., P.E.I.	July 1 to Aug. 24, 1900	320 30	15,840	2,451 21	0 15·47	6,646 27	9,097 48	0 57·43
	Bay View, Queen's Co., P.E.I.	Aug. 28 to Sept. 5, 1900.	75 00	4,095	515 40	0 12·58	1,397 47	1,912 87	0 46·71
	Wedlocks, Queen's Co., P.E.I.	Sept. 6 to 8, 1900.	25 00	1,260	140 24	0 11·13	380 24	520 48	0 41·30
	Summerside, Prince Co., P.E.I.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 3, and June 25 and 26, 1901	73 00	2,025	1,805 81	0 89 17	4,896 32	6,702 13	3 30 96
Geo. McKenzie.	Cook's Cove, Guysboro' Co., N.S.	July 1 to Sept. 20, 1900.	291 00	11,920	3,364 39	0 28 22	2,068 75	5,433 14	0 45·58
	Tickle Passage, Little Canso, N.S.	Sept. 25 to Nov. 23, 1900.	290 00	3,015	2,772 91	0 91 97	1,705 06	4,477 97	1 48·52
	Cribbin's Point, Antigonish Co., N.S.	June 1 to 30, 1901	83 00	2,865	2,089 60	0 72 93	1,284 89	1,374 49	1 17·78
Cape Breton.	I. C. Ry. Terminus, St. John, St. John Co., N.B.	Aug. 4 to Sept. 10, and Oct. 30 to Dec. 4, 1900.	91 45	19,215	2,427 51	0 12·63	1,963 27	4,390 78	0 22·85

T. McAvity & Son's Wharf, St. John, St. John Co., N.B.	Sept. 14 and 15, 1900	8	00	1,470	185 71	0	12 63	150 19	335 90	0	22 85
Oromocto Shoal, Sunbury Co., N.B.	May 9 to June 26, 1901	334	30	63,214	3,359 82	0	05 31	2,717 30	6,077 12	0	09 61
Clam Shell		334									
Springhill, York Co., N.B.	July 1 to Sept. 18, 1900	440	00	12,110	2,139 25	0	20 14	1,459 01	3,898 26	0	32 19
Bent's Wharf, Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.	Sept. 19 to 25, 1900	49	00	2,310	268 09	0	11 60	160 35	428 44	0	18 54
Upper Sheffield, Sunbury Co., N.B.	Sept. 26 to Oct. 5, 1900	72	00	3,830	266 04	0	06 94	159 11	425 15	0	11 10
Upper Gagetown, Queen's Co., N.B.	Oct. 6 to 30, 1900	187	30	1,700	691 35	0	40 66	413 53	1,104 88	0	64 99
Belleisle, King's Co., N.B.	Oct. 31, to Nov. 14, 1900	83	30	3,285	1,043 20	0	31 75	623 98	1,667 18	0	50 75
French Lake, Sunbury Co., N.B.	April 22 to June 30, 1901	545	00	21,235	1,866 52	0	08 79	1,116 43	2,982 95	0	14 04
		5801	10	325,946	45,945 28	0	13 81	42,695 31	87,740 59	0	26 91

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES *Continued.*

EXPENDITURE for Dredging in Nova Scotia for the twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901.

County.	Locality.	TOTAL FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.			FOR THE YEAR 1900-01.			Total Quantity.	Total Cost.	Cost for each County.
		Quantity.	Cost.	Cost for County.	Quantity.	Cost.	Cost for County.			
		c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Antigonish	Antigonish	22,025	3,649 15					22,025	3,649 15	
	Harbour au Bouche	59,243	19,703 33					59,243	19,703 33	
	Tracadie	12,245	5,530 29					12,245	5,530 29	
	McNair's Cove	11,265	10,035 68					11,265	10,035 68	
	Bayfield	12,871	9,505 79					12,871	9,505 79	
	Arisaig	8,230	7,452 26					8,230	7,452 26	
	Cribbin's Point			55,876 50	2,865	3,374 49	3,374 49	2,865	3,374 49	59,250 99
Annapolis	Annapolis	2,825	1,635 68	1,635 68				2,825	1,635 68	1,635 68
Cape Breton	Lingan	22,267	9,275 56					22,267	9,275 56	
	Sydney	54,600	17,781 54					54,600	17,781 54	
	Little Glace Bay	46,450	16,936 02					46,450	16,936 02	
	Port Caledonia	17,413	8,242 21					17,413	8,242 21	
	Benacadie Pond	20,860	5,993 90					20,860	5,993 90	
	Christmas Island	19,045	3,364 98					19,045	3,364 98	
	Cow Bay	3,255	1,892 32					3,255	1,892 32	
	Main-à-Dieu	4,680	2,720 76	66,207 29				4,680	2,720 76	66,207 29
Colchester	Tatamagouche	65,480	20,373 07	20,373 07				65,480	20,373 07	20,373 07
Cumberland	Parrsboro'	42,595	12,804 68					42,595	12,804 68	
	Wallace	93,865	24,140 37	36,945 05				93,865	24,140 37	36,945 05
Digby	Digby	12,585	5,056 29					12,585	5,056 29	
	Weymouth	88	28 62	5,084 91				88	28 62	5,084 91
Guysboro'	Guysboro'	5,400	1,413 53					5,400	1,413 53	
	Larry's River	47,655	16,519 85					47,655	16,519 85	
	Port Mulgrave	4,347	2,494 81					4,347	2,494 81	
	Sherbrooke	1,260	496 49					1,260	496 49	
	Cook's Cove	4,895	1,903 15		11,920	5,433 14		16,815	7,336 29	
	St. Mary's River				47,687	15,466 54		47,687	15,466 54	
	Tickle Passage, Little Canso			22,827 83	3,015	4,477 97	25,377 65	3,015	4,477 97	48,205 48

Halifax	Chezzetcook	3,920	2,593	71						3,920	2,593	71	
	Halifax Ferry	6,177	2,063	38						6,177	2,063	38	
	Herring Cove	26,101	12,049	68						26,101	12,049	68	
	Ketch Harbour	4,227	1,690	53						4,227	1,690	53	
	Richmond Wharf	792	182	53						792	182	53	
	Roche's Wharf	1,750	620	28						1,750	620	28	
	Halifax Railway terminus	35,565	11,056	79						35,565	11,056	79	
	Jeddore	21,515	4,958	56						21,515	4,958	56	
	North-West Arm	7,350	2,970	39						7,350	2,970	39	
	Cunard's Wharf	1,400	530	04						1,400	530	04	
	Salmon River	14,288	5,962	93						14,288	5,962	93	
	Spry Bay	10,665	3,075	72						10,665	3,075	72	
	Eastern Passage	2,070	596	97						2,070	596	97	
	Sambro	4,815	1,388	61	49,740	12				4,815	1,388	61	49,740 12
Inverness	Whycocomagh	19,760	3,491	31						19,760	3,491	31	
	Campbell's Pond	4,940	872	83						4,940	872	83	
	Port Hastings	270	190	37						270	190	37	
	Cheticamp	170,740	52,863	40						170,740	52,863	40	
	Mabou	128,347	49,126	92						128,347	49,126	92	
	Port Hood	7,153	3,619	81						7,153	3,619	81	
	Grand Etang	10,980	3,431	25	113,595	89				10,980	3,431	25	113,595 89
Lunenburg	Lunenburg	70,510	22,194	57						70,510	22,194	57	
	Mahone Bay	21,844	5,958	65						21,844	5,958	65	
	Vogler's Cove	11,610	5,075	53	33,228	75				11,610	5,075	53	33,228 75
Pictou	Acadia Coal Co. Wharf	14,060	4,351	55						14,060	4,351	55	
	Albion Mines	9,475	2,181	25						9,475	2,181	25	
	East River	144,407	47,696	43						144,407	47,696	43	
	Halifax Coal Co. Wharf	1,650	359	90						1,650	359	90	
	Pictou Public Wharf	7,020	1,634	82						7,020	1,634	82	
	" Market Wharf	78,250	21,687	04						78,250	21,687	04	
	" Railway Wharf	51,414	12,907	08						51,414	12,907	08	
	" Landing Wharf	48,645	8,898	40						48,645	8,898	40	
	" Steam Ferry Co. Slip	720	246	18						720	246	18	
	" Bar	23,800	1,932	73						23,800	1,932	73	
	Vale Colliery	1,395	682	15						1,395	682	15	
	River John	85,173	22,243	98						85,173	22,243	98	
	Granton	25,110	10,707	59						25,110	10,707	59	
	New Glasgow	35,445	11,795	79						35,445	11,795	79	
	Middle River	15,060	4,984	40						15,060	4,984	40	
	C. Dwyer's Wharf	5,400	1,087	66						5,400	1,087	66	
	" Berths, ss. "Campania"	5,850	2,000	22						5,850	2,000	22	
	Dwyer & Co's Wharf	360	123	09	155,520	26				360	123	09	155,520 26
Queen's	Liverpool	33,730	9,960	70						33,730	9,960	70	
	Port Mouton	10,620	2,283	77	12,244	47				10,620	2,283	77	12,244 47

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE for Dredging in Nova Scotia for the twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901—*Concluded.*

County.	Locality.	TOTAL FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.			FOR THE YEAR 1900-01.			Total Quantity.	Total Cost.	Cost for each County.
		Quantity.	Cost.	Cost for County.	Quantity.	Cost.	Cost for County.			
		c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richmond	D'Escousse	23,650	10,052 76					23,650	10,052 76	
	St. Peter's Canal	90,830	27,435 95					90,830	27,435 95	
	St. Peters	7,150	2,407 41					7,150	2,407 41	
	Grand Goulet	23,584	5,570 49					23,584	5,570 49	
	River Bourgeois	18,920	4,468 87					18,920	4,468 87	
	Marine slip	320	56 53					320	56 53	
	Poulemont	10,080	2,566 14					10,080	2,566 14	
	Fourchu Harbour	16,875	9,454 94	62,013 09				16,875	9,454 94	62,013 09
Shelburne	Lockeport	75,358	18,026 86					75,358	18,026 86	
	Barrington Passage	40,780	13,123 31					40,780	13,123 31	
	Osburne	990	145 31					990	145 31	
	Woof's Harbour	1,170	245 45					1,170	245 45	
	Barrington Public Wharf and Sherrow's Channel	9,090	1,074 02	32,614 95				9,090	1,074 02	32,614 95
Yarmouth	Yarmouth	363,682	99,660 43		29,070	7,389 03		392,752	107,049 46	
	Milton	343	248 71	99,909 14	320	250 75	7,639 78	663	449 46	107,548 92
Hants	Windsor	5,450	1,627 60	1,627 60				5,450	1,627 60	1,627 60
Victoria	Aspy Bay	3,820	1,569 95	1,569 95				3,820	1,569 95	1,569 95
Dredge "C.B." losses			762 98	762 98					762 98	762 98
		2,471,909	771,777 53	771,777 53	94,877	36,391 92	36,391 92	2,566,786	808,169 45	808,169 45

Expenditure for Dredging in Prince Edward Island for the twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901.

King's	Grand River	76,170	15,304 04						76,170	15,304 04		
	Montague River	132,480	22,819 11						132,480	22,819 11		
	Murray Harbor South	99,453	17,638 73						99,453	17,638 73		
	Sturgeon	16,026	6,066 27						16,026	6,066 27		
	St. Mary's wharf	21,963	4,752 55						21,963	4,752 55		
	Georgetown Railway wharf	1,002	408 32						1,002	408 32		
	Cardigan bridge	35,955	8,619 36						35,955	8,619 36		
	Newport	3,240	917 82						3,240	917 82		
	Souris	3,825	1,083 53	77,609 73					3,825	1,083 53	77,609 73	
Queen's	Charlottetown Railway wharf	86,151	22,162 30						86,151	22,162 30		
	" Pownal wharf	14,193	2,963 50						14,193	2,963 50		
	" Ferry	10,075	2,006 99						10,075	2,006 99		
	" Steam Nav. Co.	13,113	5,491 77						13,113	5,491 77		
	" Connolly's wharf	9,978	4,409 68						9,978	4,409 68		
	" Peake Bros	12,195	5,362 46						12,195	5,362 46		
	" Queen Street slip	3,915	1,109 03						3,915	1,109 03		
	" Geo. Peake's wharf	5,805	1,644 42						5,805	1,644 42		
	" Pooles wharf	12,240	1,609 95						12,240	1,609 95		
	" McMillan's wharf	6,165	1,320 13						6,165	1,320 13		
	" Dom. building sewer	5,355	1,146 68						5,355	1,146 68		
	" Public sewerage	2,880	679 12						2,880	679 12		
	Websters Corner, East River	203	43 47						203	43 47		
	Crapaud, Victoria	109,652	31,747 99						109,652	31,747 99		
	Pownal Bay	33,610	6,536 20						33,610	6,536 20		
	Rocky Point	82,920	13,426 13						82,920	13,426 13		
	Vernon River	17,860	6,326 72						17,860	6,326 72		
	Wood Island	2,780	548 00						2,780	548 00		
	Nine Mile Creek	31,650	6,286 46						31,650	6,286 46		
	Hickey Wharf	750	150 51						750	150 51		
	Carr's Point	12,165	2,441 28						12,165	2,441 28		
	Pinette	3,825	756 24						3,825	756 24		
	Fort Augustus	3,195	631 68						3,195	631 68		
	Southport ferry	45,300	7,508 75						45,300	7,508 75		
	Red Point	7,161	3,879 60						7,161	3,879 60		
	North Rustico	13,536	4,775 38						13,536	4,775 38		
	South Rustico	11,649	4,109 67						11,649	4,109 67		
	Gauthier Creek	17,847	8,305 50						17,847	8,305 50		
	Malpeque	28,575	3,483 32						28,575	3,483 32		
	French River	25,831	4,213 98		15,840	9,097 48			41,671	13,311 46		
	Bay View				4,095	1,912 87			4,095	1,912 87		
	Weedlocks			155,076 91	1,260	520 48	11,530 83		1,260	520 48	166,607 74	

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE for Dredging in Prince Edward Island for twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901—*Continued.*

County.	Locality.	TOTAL FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.			FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.			Total Quantity.	Total Cost.	Cost for each County.
		Quantity.	Cost.	Cost for County.	Quantity.	Cost.	Cost for County.			
		c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince	Summerside	84,136	19,221 15		4,825	7,453 30		88,961	26,674 45	
	Hurds Point Pier	59,295	11,913 99					59,295	11,913 99	
	Tignish	11,387	13,005 45					11,387	13,005 45	
	Cascumpec	1,157	538 42					1,157	538 42	
	Cape Traverse	16,740	5,105 89					16,740	5,105 89	
	Holman wharf	9,585	1,269 21	51,054 11			7,453 30	9,585	1,269 21	58,507 41
		1,202,988	283,740 75	283,740 75	26,020	18,984 13	18,984 13	1,229,008	302,724 88	302,724 88

EXPENDITURE for Dredging in Quebec for the twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901. (From Appropriations Maritime Provinces.)

Magdalen Island, Co. Gaspé	House Harbour	6,800	2,392 92					6,800	2,392 92	
" "	Amherst Harbour	495	242 05	2,634 97				495	242 05	2,634 97
Temiscouata	River du Loup	2,587	825 47	825 47				2,587	825 47	825 47
Rimouski	Rimouski	8,123	3,997 59	3,997 59				8,123	3,997 59	3,997 59
		18,005	7,458 03	7,458 03				18,005	7,458 03	7,458 03

EXPENDITURE for Dredging in New Brunswick for the twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901.

Gloucester	Bathurst	98,637	29,095 79	29,095 79						98,637	29,095 79	29,095 79	
Kent	Richibucto	140,228	44,001 19							140,228	44,001 19		
	Cocagne	27,180	9,601 45							27,180	9,601 45		
	Buctouche	13,005	4,934 24							13,005	4,934 24		
	" Priests' Point	3,510	1,110 70							3,510	1,110 70		
	" Chapel Point	4,140	1,310 07							4,140	1,310 07		
	" Robertson's wharf	45	14 23	60,971 88						45	14 23	60,971 88	
King's	Belleisle Point	60,170	8,156 76		17,735	4,895 47				77,905	13,052 23		
	Kennebecasis River	116,270	20,081 83							116,270	20,081 83		
	Moss Glen	10,200	1,924 47	30,163 06			4,895 47			10,200	1,924 47	35,058 53	
Northumberland	Horse Shoe, Miramichi	208,892	55,058 36							208,892	55,058 36		
	Outer Bar "	29,935	7,965 31							29,935	7,965 31		
	Grand Dune "	37,975	10,121 67							37,975	10,121 67		
	Gordon Flats "	22,425	4,403 95	77,549 29						22,425	4,403 95	77,549 29	
Queen's	Grand Lake	93,555	16,372 96							93,555	16,372 96		
	" McMann's Cove	20,440	1,522 82							20,440	4,522 82		
	Jemseg	86,630	16,915 96		600	274 10				87,230	17,190 06		
	Washademoak	48,975	6,340 85		16,700	1,732 82				65,675	8,073 65		
	Grimross, Middleground	12,040	3,274 99							12,040	3,274 99		
	Gagetown Creek Canal	33,590	5,968 99							33,590	5,968 99		
	Spoon Island	3,000	402 51							3,000	402 51		
	Ward's shoal, Salmon Riv	40,925	3,788 89		5 700	804 70				46,625	4,593 59		
	Curley's shoal "	31,025	2,606 05		5,600	863 11				36,625	3,369 16		
	Chipman & Briggs Corner				29,300	3,414 25				29,300	3,414 25		
	Upper Gagetown wharf			60,094 00	1,700	1,104 90	8,193 88			1,700	1,104 90	68,287 88	
Restigouche	Dalhousie	22,301	6,543 08							22,301	6,543 08		
	Traverse	110,810	21,415 93	27,959 01						110,810	21,415 93	27,959 01	
St. John	I. C. Railway terminus	159,472	41,553 75		19,215	4,390 78				178,687	45,944 53		
	Navy Island	25,294	9,296 79							25,294	9,296 79		
	Marble Cove	29,925	4,374 40							29,925	4,374 40		
	Murray's Mills	23,880	3,441 65							23,880	3,441 65		
	Indiantown wharf	1,615	192 83							1,615	192 83		
	Long wharf	7,137	2,680 24							7,137	2,680 24		
	Miller & Woodman's	9,275	1,090 42							9,275	1,090 42		
	Hayford & Stetson	8,015	942 29							8,015	942 29		
	International wharf	450	52 90							450	52 90		
	Adams' wharf	7,513	3,247 29							7,513	3,247 29		
	Anchor Line wharf	4,695	996 81							4,695	996 81		
	Dominion Atlantic Railway wharf	15,525	4,484 72							15,525	4,484 72		
	St. John winter berths	320,548	40,956 91							320,548	40,956 91		
	" Harbour channel	3,413	5,063 92							3,413	5,063 92		
	Purves Murchie mill	675	142 57							675	142 57		
	McAvity wharf	2,640	270 98		1,470	335 90				4,110	608 88		
	Lawton's "	570	101 46							570	101 46		
	Thorne "	1,980	249 02							1,980	249 02		
	Maritime Nail Co. wharf	1,425	224 52							1,425	224 52		
	Cushing's mill	20,850	1,222 86							20,850	1,222 86		
	Hilyard Bros.			120,586 33	1,400	314 10	5,040 78			1,400	314 10	125,627 11	

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES *Continued.*

EXPENDITURE for Dredging in New Brunswick for the twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901 *Continued.*

County.	Locality.	For the twenty-eight Years ended June 30, 1900.			For the Year 1900-1901.			Total Quantity.	Total Cost.	Cost for each County.
		Quantity.	Cost.	Cost for County.	Quantity.	Cost.	Cost for County.			
		c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sunbury	Oromocto	287,873	55,775 79		63,214	6,077 12		351,087	61,852 91	
	McLean wharf	625	181 59					625	181 59	
	Ox Island	4,340	551 31					4,340	551 31	
	French Lake				24,485	3,656 19		24,485	3,656 19	
	Bent's wharf, Maugerville				2,310	428 44		2,310	428 44	
	Upper Sheffield			56,508 69	3,830	425 15	10,586 90	3,830	425 15	67,095 59
Westmoreland	Pointe du Cachue	92,925	27,599 90	27,599 90				92,925	27,599 90	27,599 90
York	Fredericton	115,070	19,651 33					115,070	19,651 33	
	St. Mary's Ferry	15,570	6,827 36					15,570	6,827 36	
	Gibson	30,395	4,379 52					30,395	4,379 52	
	Nashwaak	1,600	435 22					1,600	435 22	
	Fisher & Chestnut shoals	8,200	1,547 12					8,200	1,547 12	
	Canada Eastern Railway wharf	3,250	938 82					3,250	938 82	
	Springhill	15,620	3,598 89		12,110	3,898 26		27,730	7,497 15	
	Robinson Bar	6,965	1,717 16	39,095 42			3,898 26	6,965	1,717 16	42,993 68
	Clam shell dredge, equipment		1,591 12	1,591 12					1,591 12	1,591 12
	Totals	2,503,233	531,214 49	531,214 49	205,369	32,615 29	32,615 29	2,708,602	563,829 78	563,829 78

STATEMENT of Dredging showing Quantities removed in each Province and Cost of each work for the twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901.

FISCAL YEAR.	NEW BRUNSWICK.		NOVA SCOTIA.		QUEBEC.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		Total Quantity.	Total Expenditure	Cost per Cubic Yard.
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity	Cost.	Quantity	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.			
	c. yds.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts
1872-73	38,060	13,240 50	23,260	8,422 70					61,320	21,663 20	0 35·328
1873-74	57,725	14,395 57	18,600	6 545 61	6,800	2,392 92			83,125	23,334 10	0 28·71
1874-75	78,223	17,325 05	24,416	13,238 83			18,655	9,892 89	121,294	40,456 77	0 33·354
1875-76	79,935	17,040 52	91,974	21,885 90			58,283	10,891 80	230,192	49,818 22	0 21 642
1876-77	97,690	23,161 90	127,785	34,846 74			74,460	12.758 27	299,935	70,766 91	0 23 594
1877-78	81,070	23,323 92	106,857	29,607 94			82,860	12,011 18	270,787	64,943 04	0 23 983
1878-79	132,555	27,400 22	116,307	28,267 59			46,490	9,164 07	295,352	64,831 88	0 21·951
1879-80	63,540	16,581 79	127,684	34,765 84	765	374 08	36,390	12,674 98	228,379	64,396 69	0 28·197
1880-81	44,315	12,385 85	87,118	23,061 64	2,317	693 44	46,335	9,298 53	180,085	45,439 46	0 25·232
1881-82	79,640	18,626 87	89,566	33,363 71			47,325	9,356 57	216,531	61,347 15	0 28·331
1882-83	48,565	13,422 70	143,616	42,996 95			68,535	11,080 37	260,716	67,500 00	0 25 890
1883-84	47,058	17,103 38	157,560	49,050 58			79,750	13,355 05	284,368	79,509 01	0 27·959
1884-85	128,997	24,460 35	76,164	25,250 73	8,123	3,997 59	55,075	8,668 01	268,359	62,376 68	0 23 242
1885-86	68,505	14,874 63	56,790	21,482 05			17,137	10,349 66	142,432	46,706 34	0 32·793
1886-87	69,440	11,452 86	53,400	25,621 19			6,137	6,214 74	128,977	43,288 79	0 33 56
1887-88	50,152	9,252 50	84,175	29,847 60			3,775	5,899 90	138,102	45,000 00	0 32 58
1888-89	63,633	16,508 08	56,910	32,697 00			24,240	15,502 95	144,783	64,798 03	0 27 29
1889-90	86,068	20,544 93	59,783	22,821 55			31,422	11,085 39	177,273	54.451 87	0 30·71
1890-91	96,588	20,375 06	61,698	24,386 57			19,004	8,843 92	177,290	53,605 55	0 30 25
1891-92	75,023	20,592 85	81,993	27,376 08			31,382	12,788 34	188,398	60,757 27	0 32·249
1892-93	108,035	23,742 26	40,834	18,125 58			66,585	15,112 83	215,454	56,980 67	0 26·44
1893-94	77,505	21,564 27	59,581	28,664 99			61,536	12,269 24	198,622	62,498 50	0 31·46
1894-95	59,715	13,630 11	105,463	32,202 70			48,060	10,428 90	213,238	56,261 71	0 26 38
1895-96	98,905	21,352 63	36,428	15,828 89			36,360	10,299 93	171,693	47,481 45	0 27·65
1896-97	203,975	34,050 86	84,735	22,080 46			51,078	10,937 62	339,788	67,068 94	0 19 73
1897-98	187,325	27,611 17	147,085	31,497 57			46,710	10,701 49	381,120	69,810 23	0 18 31
1898-99	105,058	23,315 82	155,510	36,628 81			51,040	13,283 71	311,608	73,228 34	0 23·50
1899-1900	175,935	28,232 46	152,033	37,589 22			94,364	17,537 73	422,332	83,359 41	0 19 76
1900-01	205,369	32,615 29	94,557	36,141 17			26,020	19,984 13	325,946	87,740 50	0 26 91
	2,707,604	578,274 40	2,521,882	791,296 17	18,005	7,458 03	1,229,008	309,392 20	6,477,499	1,689,420 80	0 26 08

DREDGING—MARITIME PROVINCES—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Dredging showing Quantities removed by hand in each Province and Cost of each dredging for the twenty-nine Years ending June 30, 1901.

Fiscal Year.	New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Prince Edward Island.		Total Quantity.	Total Expenditure	Cost per Cubic Yard.
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.			
	c. yds.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1878-79	.....	.....	245	555 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	555 13	2 26 58
1879-80	.....	.....	12,370	3,666 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,370	3,666 90	0 29 64
1880-81	.....	.....	11,140	2,560 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,140	2,560 25	0 22 98
1881-82	.....	.....	10,640	2,650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,640	2,650 00	0 24 90
1882-83	.....	.....	8,190	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,190	2,500 00	0 30 52
1883-84	.....	.....	5,460	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,460	2,500 00	0 45 78
1899-1900	.....	.....	343	248 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	248 71	0 72 51
1900-01	.....	.....	320	250 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	250 75	0 78 35
	.....	.....	48,708	14,931 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,708	14,931 74	0 30 65

STATEMENT of dredging in the Maritime Provinces, showing quantities removed by and expenditure of each Dredge during the twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901.

Dredge.	Total quantities and cost for twenty-eight Years ending June 30, 1900.			1900 1901.			Total for twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901.		
	Total Quantity.	Cost.	Per cubic yard.	Quantity.	Cost.	Per cubic yard.	Total Quantity.	Total cost.	Cost per cubic yard.
	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts	$ cts
St. Lawrence	1,317,514	347,575 08	0 26·38	50,487	16,217 71	0 32·12	1,368,001	363,792 79	0 26·59
Canada	866,314	274,739 63	0 31·58	29,070	7,389 03	0 25·41	895,384	282,128 66	0 31·50
New Dominion	1,302,080	237,296 18	0 18 22	77,000	11,304 61	0 14·68	1,381,080	248,600 79	0 18 00
Prince Edward	1,169,428	283,699 86	0 23·90	23,220	18,232 96	0 78·52	1,192,648	301,932 82	0 25·31
(Old) Cape Breton	534,938	139,074 33	0 25·99				534,938	139,074 33	0 25·99
Geo. McKenzie	644,560	254,254 74	0 39·44	17,800	13,285 60	0 74·63	662,360	267,540 34	0 40·39
Cape Breton	277,886	47,730 38	0 17·17	83,899	10,803 80	0 12·87	361,785	58,534 18	0 16·17
Clam Shell	26,925	10,812 42	0 40·15	44,470	10,506 88	0 14 04	71,395	21,319 30	0 29 86
	6,139,645	1,595,182 62	0 25·98	325,946	87,740 59	0 26·91	6,465,591	1,682,913 21	0 26 02

DREDGING MARITIME PROVINCES *Concluded.*

STATEMENT of dredging performed by hand in the Maritime Provinces, showing quantities removed and expenditure at each locality for twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901.

Locality.	Total quantities and cost for twenty-eight Years ending June 30, 1900.			1900 1901.			Total for twenty-nine Years ended June 30, 1901.		
	Total Quantity.	Cost.	Per cubic yard.	Quantity.	Cost.	Per cubic yard.	Total Quantity.	Total cost.	Cost per cubic yard.
	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.	c. yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Parrsboro, N.S.	42,595	12,804 68	0 30·06				42,595	12,804 68	0 30·06
Windsor	5,450	1,627 60	0 29·86				5,450	1,627 60	0 29·86
Milton	343	248 71	0 72·51	320	250 75	0 78·35	663	499 46	0 75·33
	48,388	14,680 99	0 30·34	320	250 75	0 78·35	48,708	14,931 74	0 30 65

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE SHIP CHANNEL.

(Following is an extract of a report made by Assistant Engineer F. W. Cowie) :—

The distance between Montreal and Quebec by the River St. Lawrence ship channel is 160 miles. Of this distance, about 65 per cent is natural deep water, not requiring any improvement.

From Montreal to Three Rivers, 82 miles, the tide is not appreciable.

From Three Rivers to Batiscan, 20 miles, the tide can always be felt, but owing to uncertainty of time and height, it cannot be depended upon for navigation.

From Batiscan to Portneuf, 22 miles, during six hours out of every twelve, half-tide, giving an additional depth of from 1½ to 4 feet, may be taken advantage of during that six hours.

From Portneuf to Quebec, 36 miles, there is a tide of from 9 to 15 feet, giving tidal navigation for about nine hours out of every twelve.

The water in the river has a very great annual fluctuation. The average height above ordinary low water is for May, 6½ feet ; June, 4⅓ feet ; July, 3¾ feet ; August, 1¾ feet ; September, 1 foot ; October, ⅓ foot ; November, ¾ foot.

Unfortunately, however, the low-water season is the season of largest cargoes.

The total fall, in water level, in the river at ordinary low water between Montreal and Quebec, is about 29 feet.

From Montreal to Three Rivers, 11 feet ; from Three Rivers to Batiscan, 3½ feet ; from Batiscan to Portneuf, 10½ feet, and from Portneuf to Quebec, 4 feet.

The current varies throughout. It is strongest at St. Mary's current, in Montreal harbour, at Cap à la Roche and at the Richelieu rapids. It is quite gentle in Lake St. Peter.

The general average is about 2½ miles per hour.

The general direction of the river being northward, the season is shortened by the fact, that the last ice to yield in the spring is nearest the outlet.

Before the commencement of dredging operations, the depth on the flats of Lake St. Peter was about 11 feet at the ordinary low water of autumn of that time.

In the year 1888 the channel from Montreal to Cap à la Roche was completed to 27½ feet at ordinary low water, and at Cap à la Roche and Cap Charles, where most of the material to be removed was rock, the depth was 27½ feet at half-tide. From Cap Charles to Quebec it was suspected that there were shoal places, but nothing definite was known.

At that time, the tonnage tax having been found against the interests of trade in the St. Lawrence route, an Act was passed relieving the Montreal Harbour Commissioners of their indebtedness with respect to the River St. Lawrence ship channel, and transferring the work, the plant, &c., to the government ; the channel to be continued and completed as a public work.

The plant then consisted of six elevator dredges, 7 tug-boats, 3 stone-lifters and a number of scows, barges, &c., with a leased shipyard, machine shop and office ; all in very bad repair.

Under the Public Works Department, from 1888 until 1898, the work commenced by the harbour commissioners was continued.

The difficult rock work at Cap à la Roche and Cap Charles was completed, as designed.

Almost the whole of the dredged portions of the river, except the channel in Lake St. Peter, was cleaned up or deepened, and many curves and narrow places were widened.

Surveys were made, and, between Cap Charles and Quebec, to avoid the necessity of waiting for the tide, channels were dredged through several shoals.

The extraordinary low water of 1895 and 1897, and the increase in size of vessels urgently called for a wider and deeper channel, and for this, new, larger and more powerful dredges and plant were required.

In 1899 the dredging plant was in a position to warrant the commencement of a more extensive plan of operations. Two new elevator dredges of large type, with their tugs and plant, had proved their efficiency. Two powerful steel dredges, designed according to the best practice and experience in this identical work, with their tugs, &c., were almost completed ; and two more, to complete the six required, were authorized.

With this dredging fleet, and the necessary repair shops and ship yard at Sorel available, and having in view the faults of the old channel, the type of steamships using it, and the necessity of work capable of immediate utility, the question of type of channel to give the best results was carefully considered.

The old channel depth was 27½ feet at low water of ordinary years, but as will be seen from the attached table, this depth could not be relied on during occasions of extraordinary low water.

The low water of 1897, the lowest on record, except the short period of extraordinary low water of 1895, has been adopted as the plain of river level at which the improved channel will be made 30 feet in depth.

It was likewise decided to make the channel as wide as could be dredged in one cut.

The object in view, is, therefore, to realize in the shortest possible time, a channel 450 feet wide, and 30 feet deep at the extreme low water level of 1897, from the eastern limit of Montreal harbour to available tide water at Batiscan

Between Longue Pointe, the eastern limit of Montreal harbour, and tide water at Batiscan, in a distance of about 100 miles, the length of channel requiring improvement is estimated at 50 miles.

At the close of the season of 1900, the length completed was 10·8 miles.

At the date of writing, the close of the season of 1901, the total length completed to a minimum width of 450 feet is 17·20 miles, or 18·20 miles by including a mile of channel in Lake St. Peter, deepened to 30 feet, but not widened.

Early in 1903, it is expected that between Sorel anchorage and Montreal harbour, the channel will be completed, marked and opened for navigation day and night.

Early in 1904, before the low water sets in, it is hoped that by taking advantage of the tide up to Batiscan, vessels may safely navigate in a channel of 30 feet, between Quebec and Montreal, at lowest water.

In the improvements being carried on, the channel is not only being widened and deepened, but in many places it is being straightened.

It is, in fact, being designed so that, with good range lights and a few gas buoys, it will permit of easy and safe navigation day and night.

The addition to the work is enormous. Shoals that were formerly avoided by a detour, are cut through or removed.

The extreme low water of 1897, at which level the new channel will give 30 feet, is nearly 1½ feet lower than the ordinary low water, when there is 27½ feet in the present ship channel.

The depth of the new channel will, therefore, be almost 4 feet deeper than the present channel.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE SHIP CHANNEL.

The following table gives the averages of the greatest and least depths in the 27½-foot channel, during the navigation season, from 1890 to date :—

Year.	Average depth for each month.							From Sorel gauge. During each year. (May to Nov.)	
	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Highest.	Lowest.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
1890	35 6	35 3	31 9	30 6	30 9	29 9	30 6	37 0	29 0
1891	34 6	31 3	29 9	29 9	30 0	28 3	28 3	36 9	27 3
1892	31 0	31 9	31 6	30 6	28 9	28 3	28 3	33 6	27 3
1893	36 0	34 3	30 9	29 9	29 6	28 6	28 0	37 6	27 6
1894	34 6	31 9	31 0	29 0	28 3	28 9	29 0	36 0	27 7
1895	33 3	31 3	28 3	28 3	27 6	26 9	26 9	34 6	25 10
1896	33 6	30 6	28 9	28 0	27 6	27 9	29 0	37 0	27 4
1897	35 6	32 6	30 3	29 3	28 0	27 0	27 6	37 0	26 5
1898	31 6	30 9	29 8	28 6	28 2	28 3	28 6	32 1	26 9
1899	36 0	31 9	30 3	28 6	27 6	28 0	27 9	37 9	26 9
1900	33 6	30 9	30 6	29 6	28 1	28 9	29 2	35 9	27 4
1901	34 3	31 10	29 2	28 3	27 7	27 4	27 3	36 3	26 6

The semaphore at St. Jean des Chaillons, was maintained as usual, by the department, to indicate the depth of water in the Cap à la Roche channel.

All of the dredged or doubtful portions of the ship channel, between Longue Pointe, the eastern limit of Montreal harbour and Quebec, were thoroughly tested and examined during the season, as has been done annually since 1898.

No boulders nor obstructions of a dangerous character were found.

During the supervison of the dredging, the testing and the other work, according to special orders from the Hon. the Minister, the officers of the department take every precaution, and if necessary use the government plant for the safety and assistance of navigation.

Throughout the season of 1901, there was not a single grounding or accident that in any way reflected on the ship channel.

In every accident the vessel was outside the channel.

The most serious grounding of the season was that of H.M.S. *Indefatigable*. This accident happened in the ship channel in Quebec harbour. The vessel was on her way to Montreal, and in charge of a Montreal pilot. At the point of grounding the channel is 1,600 feet wide, and in the centre 150 feet deep.

Three accidents took place near St. Antoine, where the natural channel is wide and deep.

The ships of light draught suffered most during the season.

The officers of the department have had constantly in view night navigation, as soon as it can be made practicable and safe.

The improved channel is being constructed with especial reference to safe night navigation, especially for all inward bound vessels.

With permanent range lights to mark the widened tangents and a few lighted buoys at bends and isolated points, night navigation would not be difficult.

The steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company sail with great regularity, always at night. It is not generally known that during the low water season they are obliged to keep to the channel in Lake St. Peter.

Their record is an almost entire freedom from groundings.

The capacity of the dredging plant, already up to 2,500,000 cubic yards in one year, will be enormously added to early in the coming season (1902).

At Sorel the ship yard and shops are already assuming the proportions and completeness of a modern ship building establishment.

The fifth new dredge *Lafontaine* was completed and commissioned for work in August, 1901. Like the *Laurier* and *Lady Aberdeen* she is designed for work in sand

or soft clay. With the new twin-screw tug *Lac St. Pierre,* and two 300-yard scows it makes a magnificent plant.

The sixth dredge will be ready for work early in the season 1902.

A stone-lifter, barges, tugs and scows are being constructed.

A large steel sea-going-hopper hydraulic dredge is commenced. It is designed for the improvement of the River St. Lawrence ship channel below Quebec, and for work in connection with Atlantic ports.

The new hydraulic dredge *J. Israel Tarte* has been completed and successfully tried at Toronto. Everything possible has been done to provide a dredge that will successfully and most speedily deepen and widen the channel in Lake St. Peter.

Four of the dredges worked for the greater part of the time day and night.

In spite of precautions and constant watchfulness, several serious breakdowns occurred, with consequent delays.

The strain and wear and tear, however, on the heavy machinery, working day and night for 180 days, is enormous. Certain parts of the heavy machinery had to be renewed as often as three times.

Besides weather and repairs, the most general causes for delay were steamships passing, changing anchors and taking coal.

The standard of steady work is, when the dredging machinery is in motion, 75 per cent of the possible working time.

DREDGING Operations Completed, 30-foot Channel, to End of Season 1901.

Locality.	Description of work.	Width.	Depth.	Length of Channel Completed. Miles.
Pointe aux Trembles (en haut)	Widening and deepening	450 to 650	30 ′ 0″	1·0
Ile Ste. Thérèse	" "	450 ft.	30 ′ 0″	0·4
Varennes to Cap St. Michel	" "	450 to 500	30 ′ 0″	3·0
Cap St. Michel to Verchères	Straightening, widening and deepening	450 ft.	30 ′ 0″	4·5
Verchères Traverse	" " "	450 "	30 ′ 0″	1·1
Verchères to Contrecœur	" " "	450 "	30 ′ 0″	1·7
Contrecœur Channel	Widening and deepening	450 "	30 ′ 0″	1·2
Ile de Grâce Channel	Straightening, widening and deepening	450 "	30 ′ 0″	2·1
Stone Island	Widening and deepening	450 "	30 ′ 0″	1·1
Lake St. Peter	Deepening	325 "	30 ′ 0″	1·0
Three Rivers	Straightening, widening and deepening	600 "	30 ′ 0″	0·5
				17·6
Champlain and Pointe Citrouille	Cleaning up small sand bars	300 "	27·6	.....
Lotbinière	Completion of new channel	500 "	30 ′ 0″	0·4
Cap Santé	" "	500 "	30 ′ 0″	0·2
Ste. Croix Bar	Completion ½ width, new channel	500 "	30 ′ 0″	0·3
				18·5

	Miles.
Total length of dredging completed between Montreal Harbour and Bastican, Dec. 1901	17·6
Estimated length requiring dredging	50·0

NOTE.—The low water level of 1897, is the datum to which the dredging is being done to 30 feet. This level being 1·4 feet lower than the "Ordinary Low Water" when there is 27½ feet in the Ship Channel, the channel being dredged will therefore be nearly 4 feet deeper than the channel now in use.

The dredges engaged on the work during the fiscal year were :

Wooden hull elevator dredge				'No. 11,' new in	1874
"	"	"	"	'No. 8,' new in	1874
"	"	"	"	'Laval,' new in	1894
"	"	"	"	'Laurier,' new in	1897
Steel	"	"	"	'Lady Aberdeen,' new in	1900
"	"	"	"	'Lady Minto,' new in	1900

The operations of each dredge in detail, during the fiscal year, were as follows:—

Dredge *No. 11.*—This old dredge worked on the curve at Cap St. Michel from the commencement of the fiscal year until nearly the close of the season of 1900.

During 107 days, 61,900 cubic yards were removed at a cost of $9,295.26 or 15·02 cents per yard.

This old dredge was maintained with difficulty until the end of the season 1900, when, being beyond further repair, she was broken up.

Dredge *No. 8.*—This dredge, the last of the old fleet, is also beyond further repair. The only economy in keeping her in commission during the last season was because she could do odd dredging, and so make it unnecessary to take a new dredge away from the main work. *No. 8* will be broken up at the end of the season 1901.

Throughout the fiscal year, work was done at Three Rivers, channel and harbour, at Ile Ste. Therese, and making the first cut on the shallow bank for the widening of the Pointe aux Trembles (en haut) curve.

In 163 days the total quantity removed was 114,115 cubic yards, costing $15,904.87, or 13·93 cents per yard.

Dredge *Laval.*—The hull of this dredge was built by contract, and although she only commenced work in 1894, much of her timber and planking are already badly gone. At the opening of the season 1901, it was necessary to have the vessel docked and caulked. At the end of the season it will be necessary to have extensive repairs made.

This dredge was designed for hard material, and had to be moved about to several places. During 165 days' work the quantity dredged amounted to 211,370 cubic yards, costing $20,233.86, or 9·57 cents per yard.

Dredge *Laurier.*—This magnificent large wooden dredge worked throughout the whole fiscal year between Cap St. Michel and Verchères, and continued her good record.

The quantity dredged in 183 working days—working day and night—was 731,760 cubic yards, costing $25,751.62, or 3·52 cents per yard.

Dredge *Lady Aberdeen.*—This steel dredge, completed in 1900, is the highest type of elevator dredge for mud or sand channel dredging.

Under Captain Louis Dauphinais, the dredging machinery was in actual motion 71 per cent of the possible working time.

The record quantity dredged during the fiscal year amounted to 855,200 cubic yards, and cost $26,911.98, or 3·14 cents per yard.

Dredge *Lady Minto.*—This steel dredge, also completed in 1900, commenced for the first time on July 6. The buckets were designed for harder material. Several serious break-downs caused considerable delay. The quantity dredged amounted to 471,550 cubic yards, and cost $22,889.47, or 4·85 cents per yard.

The aggregate quantity dredged during the fiscal year, therefore, amounted to 2,445,895 cubic yards.

This is nearly 1,000,000 cubic yards more than ever dredged in one year in the history of the dredging of the ship channel.

The total cost of the work for the fiscal year, including fuel, wages, board, stores, repairs, testing, supervision and office expenses, in fact everything excepting new plant and the hydrographic survey, amounted to $120,987.06.

The cost per cubic yard for the year was, therefore, 4·94 cents.

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.

River St. Lawrence Ship Channel.

Abstract of work of Dredging Fleet during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Dredge	Locality of Dredging.	Time of Service. Days.	Nominal Working Time 10 hrs per Day. Hours.	Hours Actual Dredging	Number of Scows filled	Number of Cubic yards Dredged. Scow Measurement.	Depth of dredging at low waters.	Width.	Character of Soil.	Remarks.
"Lady Aberdeen"	Ile de Grace Channel	164	3,020	2,221¼	3,673	734,600	30'0"	450 ft.	Soft blue clay.	New steel dredge 1900.
	Lake St. Peter	21	400	246¼	603	120,600	30'0"	300 ft.	Soft blue clay.	
		185				855,200				
"No. 11"	Cap St. Michel Curve	197	1,070	659½	410	61,900	30'0"	450 ft.	Soft clay.	Old dredge broken up Nov. 1900.
"Lady Minto"	Ile de Grace Channel	6	60	19½	17	3,400	30'0"	450 ft.	Blue clay.	New steel dredge, commenced July 6th, 1900.
		171	3,085	2,138¾	2,454⅔	468,150	30'0"	450 ft.	Hard blue clay.	
		177				471,550				
"No. 8"	Three Rivers	25	250	186½	137	20,550	30'0"	600 ft.	Clay and stones.	
	Three Rivers Harbour	19	190	106	52½	7,875	30'0"		Sand and clay	
	Ile Ste. Thérèse	73	730	477	145⅔	21,790	30'0"	450 ft.	Clay and stones	
	Pointe aux Trembles Curve	46	460	365¼	426	63,900	20'0"		Clay, sand and stones	
		163				114,115				
"Laurier"	Cap St. Michel to Verchéres	183	3,385	2,213¾	3,499	731,760	30'0"	450 ft.	Clay	
"Laval"	Cap St. Michel to Verchéres	12	230	139	222⅔	27,829	30'0"	450 ft.	Hard blue clay	
	Champlain	12	120	64	48⅓	7,250	27'6"	300 ft.	Sand and stones	
	Pointe Citrouille	9	90	67½	44½	6,650	27'6"	300 ft.	Sand	
	Ste. Croix Bar	18	180	97½	63⅔	9,550	29'0"	250 ft.	Sand and stones	
	Stone Island	50	500	332½	233⅔	35,441	30'0"	450 ft.	Soft clay	
	Verchéres to Contrecœur	57	885	635½	752⅔	112,900	30'0"	450 ft.	Hard clay, sand and stones	
	Verchéres Traverse	7	140	108¾	77⅔	11,750	30'0"	450 ft.	Stiff clay	
		165				211,370				

RESUMÉ.

"Lady Aberdeen"	185	3,420	2,407½	....	....	55,200	
"No. 11"	167	1,070	659½	....	....	61,900	
"Lady Minto"	177	3,145	2,157½	....	....	471,550	
"No. 8"	163	1,630	1,134½	....	....	114,115	
"Laurier"	183	3,385	2,213½	....	....	731,760	
"Laval"	165	2,145	1,441½	....	....	211,870	
						2,445,895	

DREDGING SHIP CHANNEL, River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, Classification of Disbursements for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1901.

Vessels.	Fuel.	Wages.	Board.	Supplies.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Expenditure on New Plant and Ship Yard Improvement.	Proportion of General Maintenance Expenses, Expenditure, &c.	Total Expenditure for each Vessel.	Total Expenditure for each Service.	Stone Lifter Service.	Tug Service.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dredge Lady Aberdeen	3,412 75	5,595 23	2,136 67	1,067 95	5,601 48		1,127 35	18,941 43			7,970 55
" "											
Dredge Lady Minto	3,487 11	5,260 75	2,036 63	1,126 21	3,187 56		974 47	16,372 73			6,516 74
" "											
Dredge Laurier	4,303 13	5,586 71	2,195 69	1,031 52	1,642 89		1,123 92	18,883 86			6,867 76
Dredge Laval	2,577 43	3,851 99	1,310 71	948 80	5,956 53		926 83	15,572 29			4,661 57
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
Dredge No. 8	2,859 36	2,710 42	913 09	915 10	2,651 00		635 91	10,684 91			5,319 96
"											
"											
"											
Dredge No. 11	1,622 01	1,928 95	590 62	233 30	2,008 67		403 98	6,787 53			2,507 73
Spoon Dredge No. 6	1,275 00	3,179 36		359 60	641 84		345 27	5,801 07	93,043 82		1,471 04
" "											
Tug St. Jean Iberville	1,842 37	3,385 94	1,314 79	515 38	437 69		474 38	7,970 55			
Tug Cartier	1,340 87	2,334 54	862 98	546 24	1,044 25		387 86	6,516 74			
Tug Emilia	1,415 26	3,044 07	1,180 17	522 93	296 58		408 75	6,867 76			
Tug Champlain	881 00	1,898 21	613 13	583 69	375 09		277 45	4,661 57			
Tug St. Francis	958 38	2,413 93	886 10	316 07	398 85		316 63	5,319 96			
Tug Minnie F. Parsons	633 94	1,102 75	319 05	183 66	119 08		149 25	2,507 73			
Tug Jessie Hume	80 75	318 56		214 75	769 42		87 56	1,471 04			
SS. Frontenac	174 25	492 92	139 67	20 76			52 36	879 96			879 96
SS. Eureka	1,802 00	3,023 73	1,158 37	732 12	360 30		447 85	7,524 67			7,524 67
SS. John Pratt	1,393 96	2,393 23	910 45	519 53	656 23		371 68	6,245 08			6,245 08
SS. St. James	611 12	1,405 18		206 79	21 53		142 23	2,389 85	52,354 91		2,389 85
Stone Lifter No. 2	106 25	534 00	132 84	32 23	82 55		56 19	944 06	944 06	944 06	
Hydrographic Survey											

Real estate							8,000 00							
New buildings							8,075 87							
Rebuilding wharfs							12,368 15							
Tools and machinery							5,113 56							
Dredge A. L. Tarte							28,861 72							
Steel Dredges Nos. 3 and 4							11 76							
Dredge Lafontaine							58,974 96							
Dredge No. 6							4,704 18							
SS. Frontenac							33,530 41							
Tug Champlain							794 17							
Tug Lac St. Pierre							15,101 97							
Tug No. 7							19,681 68							
Three dumping scows, 300 c. y							33,885 73							
Two dumping scows, 75 c. y							8,628 17							
1 Winch scow							1,267 45							
Coal Barge No. 2							17,325 61							
Coal Barge No. 3							55 16							
Stone Lighter No. 3							2,891 80							
Elec. equipment of ship yard							2,679 49							
Steam Launch Marie							1,914 93							
St. Maurice Tug Annette							1,989 42							
	39,782 94	50,490 17	16,730 96	10,376 93	29,251 51	255,922 52	8,709 95	146,342 79	146,342 79	944 66	752,354 91			

DREDGING SHIP CHANNEL, River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, Classification of Disbursements, &c.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Hydrographic Service.	Total cost of working each Dredge and attending Plant.	Number of Working Days.	Hours of Actual work.	Cost of each Locality.	Number of Cubic Yards Dredged.	Cost per Cubic Yard.	Kind of Material Removed.	Locality of Dredging.	Depth of Dredging.
	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.		cts.			′ ″
Dredge Lady Aberdeen		26,911 98	164	2,221¼	23,857 10	734,600	3 2/10	Soft blue clay	Ile de Grace channel	30 0 at E.L.W. of '97.
" "			21	246¾	3,054 88	120,600	2 5/10	"	Lake St. Peter	30 0 "
Dredge Lady Minto		22,889 47	6	19½	775 90	3,400	22 8/10	"	Ile de Grace channel	30 0 "
" "			171	2,138¼	22,113 57	468,150	4 7/10	Hard blue clay	Cap St. Michel to Verch's	30 0 "
Dredge Laurier		25,751 62	183	2,213¾	25,751 62	731,760	3 5/10	Clay	" "	30 0 "
Dredge Laval		20,233 86	12	139	1,471 55	27,829	5 3/10	Hard blue clay	" "	30 0 "
"			12	64	1,471 55	7,250	20 3/10	Sand and stones	Champlain	27 6 at O.L.W.
"			9	67½	1,103 65	6,650	16 5/10	Sand	Pointe Citrouille	27 6 "
"			18	97½	2,207 31	9,550	23 1/10	Sand and stones	Ste. Croix Bar	29 0 at E.L.W. of '97.
"			50	332½	6,131 50	35,441	17 3/10	Soft clay	Stone Island	30 0 "
"			57	635½	6,989 90	112,900	6 1/10	H'd clay s. & st'ns	Verchères to Contrecœur	30 0 "
"			7	108½	858 40	11,750	7 3/10	Stiff clay	Verchères Traverse	30 0 "
Dredge No. 8		15,904 87	25	186½	2,439 40	20,550	11 3/10	Clay and stones	Three Rivers	30 0 "
"			19	106	1,853 93	7,875	23 5/10	Sand and clay	Three Rivers Harbour	30 0 "
"			73	477	7,123 01	21,790	32 6/10	Clay and stones	Ile Ste. Thérese	30 0 "
"			46	365¼	4,488 53	63,900	7 1/10	Clay, sand & st'n	Pte. aux Trembles curve	20 0 "
Dredge No. 11		9,295 26	107	659½	9,295 26	61,900	15 1/10	Soft clay	Cap St. Michel curve	30 0 "
Spoon Dredge No. 6		7,272 11	120	854	7,037 53	33,250	21 1/10	Sand	Louise Basin	
" "			4	12	234 58	240	97 7/10	"	Sillery Cove	
Tug St. Jean Iberville										
Tug Cartier										
Tug Emilia										
Tug Champlain										
Tug St. Francis										
Tug Minnie F. Parsons										
Tug Jessie Hume										
SS. Frontenac										
SS. Eureka										
SS. John Pratt										
SS. St. James	2,389 85									
Stone Lifter No. 2										
Hydrographic Survey	30,717 09									
Real estate										
New buildings										

| | | |

DREDGING IN THE CHATEAUGUAY RIVER.

Between July 4 and September 19, 1900, dredging operations were carried on below the basin on the Chateauguay river, deepening and widening the channel at the lower or lake entrance. The material removed consisted of 25,330 cubic yards of hard pan, boulders, clay and quick sand.

As the main steamboat channel from the lake to the basin is a very crooked one, a whole season's dredging would be required to straighten it sufficiently to enable the markets boats, when loaded, to pass without striking.

DREDGING AT COTEAU LANDING.

Dredging was performed at Coteau Landing, under contract, by Messrs. L. Cohen & Sons, which consisted in the continuation of the channel, through the boulder shoal, between the new elevator and the Soulanges canal, but owing to the very hard material encountered, the contractor asked to be released from his contract, which request was granted by this department on August 10, 1900.

The material removed from July 1 to August 10 at this place, was 10,850 cubic yards of boulders, at a cost of 14 cents per cubic yard.

DREDGING ON THE GATINEAU RIVER.

The construction of the new dredge *Ontario* being completed on July 9, 1900, she commenced dredging operations on the Gatineau river, above the railway bridge, on the 11th, and continued there up to August 1, removing 5,900 cubic yards of sand. The object of this work was to deepen the channel sufficiently to enable free passage to the logs coming down the river.

DREDGING AT GRAHAM.

From May 11 to June 13, 1901, dredging was performed at this place by dredge *No. 4*, making an approach and turning basin to and in front of the wharf, to enable passenger and freight steamers to land. The westerly approach was made 500 feet long and 50 feet wide, and the easterly approach, 800 feet long, 50 feet wide, and a turning basin in front of wharf, 150 feet wide and 250 feet long. 14,960 cubic yards of clay and hardpan were removed.

DREDGING ON THE LIÈVRE RIVER.

On July 3, 1900, dredging operations were in progress on the Lièvre river, and continued the whole season. The object of this work is to deepen the channel, through the various shoals, between the mouth of the river and the village of Masson, to render the various lumber vessels a free outlet from the different docks to the Ottawa river. 42,625 cubic yards of sand and slabs were removed.

This work has proved of great benefit to the lumbering industry on this river, but owing to the immense slab shoals, formed in the basin between the McLaren and Ross docks,, which every spring discharges large quantities of mill refuse into the channel, the benefit of the work now being done will very soon be diminished.

DREDGING ON THE RICHELIEU RIVER.

Between July 2 and November 18, dredging operations were performed on this river by the dredge *Canals No. 1*, deepening a channel at Pointe à la Mule Flats, and widening and deepening an approach from the main channel to Sabrevois wharf as well as deepening in front of the wharfs at Iberville.

On May 4 dredging was resumed by this dredge at Iberville, and continued up to the close of the fiscal year, leaving a turning basin 110 feet wide, 694 feet long, to a depth of 9 feet at low water.

The total quantity of material removed at Pointe à la Mule Flats, Sabrevois and Iberville was 29,777 cubic yards of sand, clay, gravel and stones.

DREDGING AT ST. JEAN DES CHAILLONS.

On July 3, 1900, the dredge *Nithsdale* was working at this place, dredging along the front of the wharf, to a depth of 8 feet at low water, to permit the market boats to approach during low tide.

Seven hundred cubic yards of gravel and stone were removed.

DREDGING AT ST. MICHEL DE BELLECHASSE.

Between July 9 and October 7, the dredge *Nithsdale* worked at this place, dredging through a boulder and clay shoal, about 350 feet from the wharf. A channel was made through this shoal, 400 feet long, 125 feet wide, to a depth of 8 feet at low tide.

On May 20, 1901, this work was resumed by the same dredge, and continued up to June 30, the close of the fiscal year.

The total amount of material removed at this place, was 25,376 cubic yards of hardpan, stones and gravel.

DREDGING AT ST. NICHOLAS.

From the 1st to the 18th May, 1901, the dredge *Nithsdale* worked at this place; removing a quantity of old crib-work and planking around the wharf.

DREDGING AT VALLEYFIELD.

From July 2 to November 17, 1900, the close of navigation, dredging was performed at Valleyfield by the dredge *No. 7*. This work consisted of widening an approach to the flumes of the cotton mills, and although the material removed was of a hard nature and the current very strong, making it difficult to take out the loaded scows, satisfactory work was done. About 12,000 cubic yards of boulders and rock being removed.

DREDGING AT YAMASKA.

On July 2, 1900, dredging operations were in progress on the Yamaska river, the dredge *St. Louis* continuing to work there up to the close of navigation, deepening the channel east of the dam to 6 feet at low water. On April 29, 1901, work was resumed at this place by the same dredge and continued up to the end of the fiscal year. The total quantity of material removed consisted of 26,750 cubic yards of sand, clay and gravel.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DREDGING AT BELLEVILLE.

Dredging operations were performed by the dredge *Queen* at Belleville, between September 10 and November 11, 1900. This work consisted of the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the Moira river, on the west side of the island ; 18,190 cubic yards of gravel and stone were removed.

Considerable dredging is yet required at this place to prevent the yearly overflow of the river at its outlet.

DREDGING AT BURLINGTON PIER.

Dredging operations were commenced at this place, on July 30, by the dredge *Queen*, and continued up to September 4, 1900, making three cuts, 25 feet wide ,at each end of the piers to a depth of 14 feet ; 5,070 cubic yards of sand and clay were removed.

Owing to the deep draught of vessels carrying ore to the new smelting works at Hamilton, it was found necessary to place the dredge *Nipissing* at this work, and on October 18 this dredge commenced work, and continued to November 17, the close of navigation. One cut was made, from the lake entrance to the government bridge, a distance of 1,400 feet, 25 feet wide, and to a depth of 16 feet, removing 9,112 cubic yards of hardpan, sand and mud.

On May 13, 1901, the dredge *Nipissing* resumed operations between the piers, and continued up to the close of the fiscal year, removing 18,073 cubic yards of sand and clay. A channel was thus completed, between the piers and at the lake and bay entrances, giving ample room to any vessel at present passing through.

DREDGING AT COBOURG.

Dredging operations were performed at this place from September 10 to October 27, making a channel through the shoal at the entrance to the piers, 50 feet wide, 500 feet long, to a depth of 14 feet at low water. Two cuts were also made along the west side of the east pier, in front of the freight shed, 100 feet long, 25 feet wide and 14 feet deep at low water. The inner harbour was also deepened along the north and east dock, to permit vessels to unload coal. The total quantity of material removed at this place was 7,065 cubic yards of sand and clay.

DREDGING AT COLLINGWOOD.

From July 2 to November 17, 1900, the dredge *Challenge* was working at Collingwood, and continued up to the close of navigation, deepening the approach from the main channel to the Meat Co.'s dock. Three cuts were also made along the north side of the wharf, 200 feet long and 13 feet deep. Two cuts were made from the above channel, in a north-westerly direction to Charlton's slab dock, one cut 650 and the other 450 feet long, to a depth of 14 feet a low water. There were also two cuts made at the intersection of the approach to the Meat Co.'s wharf.

The total quantity of material removed at this place was 38,390 cubic yards of clay, hardpan, rock and sand.

Owing to the rough weather experienced and the shaky condition of the old dump scows, the plant was laid up for the winter on November 17, 1900.

DREDGING AT HAMILTON.

On July 2, 1900, the dredge *Queen* was working at Hamilton on an approach to the Smelting Works dock, which was completed on the 6th of the same month. A channel was made 280 feet long, 45 feet wide and 14 feet deep, to enable vessels carrying ore to unload at this dock.

Dredging was also performed alongside of Brown's wharf, at this place, where one cut 25 feet wide and 200 feet long to a depth of 14 feet was made. A total of 5,280 cubic yards of sand were removed.

DREDGING AT HAWKESBURY.

Between September 10 and November 24, 1900, the dredge *Little Giant* worked at this place, deepening and widening the channel from the Ottawa river to Higginson's wharf. One cut was made on the south side of the channel, 1,500 feet long, 25 feet wide, and one cut on the north side, above Cobb island, 1,000 feet long, 25 feet wide, to a depth of 8½ feet at low water.

On June 1 operations were resumed and continued up to the 29th, the close of the fiscal year.

The total quantity of material removed consisted of 35,012 cubic yards of clay, boulders and hardpan.

DREDGING IN THE KAMINISTIQUIA RIVER.

Between July 2 and September 30, and from October 25 to November 15, 1900, the dredge *Arthur* was engaged deepening the approaches to the new oil docks and wharfs between the mouth of the Kaministiquia river and the new steel elevator. All to a depth of 20 feet.

On May 21, 1901, dredging operations were resumed at this place, and continued up to June 15.

The total quantity of material removed was 32,762 cubic yards of fine sand and clay.

DREDGING AT KINCARDINE.

On June 10, 1901, dredging operations were commenced at this place by the dredge *Challenge,* and continued up to the end of the fiscal year, making one cut 1,275 feet long, and one cut 500 feet, to a depth of 15 feet at low water.

The material consisted of 6,570 cubic yards of sand.

DREDGING AT KINGSTON.

On July 2, 1900, dredging operations were in progress at Kingston, by the dredge *Nipissing,* and continued up to August 15, completing the deepening of the harbour between the Montreal Transportation Company's elevator and Richardson's elevator. 16,986 cubic yards of hardpan were removed.

DREDGING AT OSHAWA.

On June 28 the dredge *Queen* deepened the channel alongside the dock at this place, 200 feet in length and 14 feet in depth, at low water, to enable freight and passenger vessels to safely unload. The material removed consisted of 1,220 cubic yards of sand.

DREDGING IN THE OTTAWA RIVER.

Between the 8th and 29th August, 1900, the dredge *Ontario* worked at the Green shoals, on the Ottawa river, where a large quantity of shale rock and boulders were removed from the channel north of the lighthouse.

Nothing more could be done at this place until the thick formation of rock is broken up.

On August 31 work was commenced at Buckingham wharf by the same dredge, and continued up to September 8, 1900. Widening and deepening the turning basin in front of the wharf.

One thousand seven hundred and ten cubic yards of clay were removed.

DREDGING AT PORT ARTHUR.

On September 1, 1900, the dredge *Arthur* was placed at work in the harbour of Port Arthur, to deepen the channel between the breakwater and the Canadian Pacific Railway dock, to 21 feet at low water, and widen the turning basin around the dock. This work was continued up to October 24.

On June 17 work was resumed at this place, and continued up to the end of the fiscal year.

The material removed consisted of 16,418 cubic yards of sand, clay and hardpan.

DREDGING AT PORT HOPE.

Between August 17 and October 19, the dredge *Nipissing* worked at Port Hope, making three cuts outside the piers, 300 feet long, 25 feet wide and 14 feet deep at low water, and nine cuts, averaging 425 feet in length, to the same depth inside the harbour.

The material removed consisted of 31,312 cubic yards of sand and mud.

On May 7, 1901, this work was resumed by the dredge *Queen,* and continued up to June 27, when 7,500 cubic yards of sand were removed.

DREDGING AT PORT STANLEY.

On April 25 the dredge *Ontario* commenced work at Port Stanley, widening and deepening the entrance to the piers, 750 feet long, 100 feet wide and 14 feet deep, and one cut along coal-hoist, 340 feet long. A cutting 65 feet wide and 400 feet long, was also made in line with and west of the lighthouse pier, and one cut 150 feet long in front of the car-ferry landing.

The total quantity of material removed at this place consisted of 21,145 cubic yards of clay, sand and gravel.

It will yet require two months' dredging to complete this work.

DREDGING IN THE SOUTH NATION RIVER.

Dredging operations were continued in the South Nation River, from the 3rd July to the 11th November, 1900, deepening the river for drainage purposes. During the above period the channel was deepened a distance of 2,960 feet, 20 feet wide to a depth of three feet. The material dredged being cast over on the banks. Three or four seasons' work are yet required, at this deepening, before the work asked for will be completed.

DREDGING AT TRENTON.

From July 20 to November 14, 1900, the dredge *Trenton* worked at this place widening what is known as the dark channel, leading from the Murray Canal to the harbour. This work was performed for the purpose of shortening the distance from the Murray canal to Trenton, and now that this channel is used by vessels instead of the circuitous route formerly taken, the channel will no doubt be kept open. The material removed consisted of 70,560 cubic yards of sand, gravel, hard-pan and boulders.

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of the Dredges operated by Department of Public Works during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "CHALLENGE."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	402 25	420 00	120 00	420 00	251 00	30 00		60 00	30 00	140 98	380 17	410 00	2,964 40
Coal		527 75	298 51	249 00	189 72						8 25	231 83	1,505 06
Provisions		218 90	113 00	113 00	63 76						73 98	105 20	687 84
Stores		12 60	2 27	72 60	17 84							24 50	129 21
Equipment								16 96					16 96
Repairs	61 55	29 40	18 40	17 08				5 25		98 65	628 92	42 25	901 50
Towage												293 17	293 17
Contingencies		4 75			49 33			10 70		66 31	40 64	4 25	175 98
Totals	463 80	1,212 80	852 18	871 68	571 65	30 00		92 91	30 00	305 94	1,131 96	1,111 20	6,674 12
Working expenses	402 25	1,183 40	833 78	854 60	571 65	30 00		87 66	30 00	207 29	503 04	1,068 95	5,772 62
Repairs, ordinary	61 55	29 40	18 40	17 08				5 25		98 65	628 92	42 25	901 50
Totals	463 80	1,212 80	852 18	871 68	571 65	30 00		92 91	30 00	305 94	1,131 96	1,111 20	6,674 12

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of the Dredges operated by Department of Public Works during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "ONTARIO."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	393 29		758 53	395 00	223 83		29 12	85 16	30 00	288 30	404 68	436 46	3,044 47
Coal	249 62		298 62	146 56	111 75					48 00	113 28	117 70	1,085 47
Provisions	159 60		114 60	104 40	58 16						107 00	141 16	684 92
Stores	171 24		3 30	101 68						70 94	50 02		397 18
Equipment			195 04		58 70			10 00					263 74
Repairs	306 51		17 51	206 05	91 30		177 80	4 61		702 88	23 55	105 03	1,635 24
Pilotage	20 00		40 00										60 00
Towage			30 00		442 31								472 31
Contingencies			15 98	41 85	63 20		111 36				29 02	11 44	272 85
Totals	1,300 36		1,473 58	995 48	1,049 25		318 28	99 77	30 00	1,110 12	727 55	811 79	7,916 18
Working expenses	993 85		1,456 07	789 43	957 95		140 48	95 16	30 00	407 24	704 00	706 76	6,280 94
Repairs, ordinary	306 51		17 51	206 05	91 30		177 80	4 61		63 88	23 55	105 03	996 24
Repairs, extraordinary										639 00			639 00
Totals	1,300 36		1,473 58	995 48	1,049 25		318 28	99 77	30 00	1,110 12	727 55	811 79	7,916 18

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of the Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30 1901.

DREDGE "NIPISSING."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	395 00		395 00	395 00	690 46	30 00		60 00	30 00	333 43			2,328 89
Coal	198 20		528 76		105 44					437 00			1,269 40
Provisions	206 00		103 00		190 71								499 71
Stores	22 05		2 05	22 49	29 42					45 79			121 80
Equipment								135 00					135 00
Repairs	167 35		8 58	103 36	18 46					199 30			497 05
Contingencies	21 66			22 23	69 44					46 49			159 82
Totals	1,010 26		1,037 39	543 08	1,103 93	30 00		195 00	30 00	1,062 01			5,011 67
Working expenses	842 91		1,028 81	439 72	1,085 47	30 00		195 00	30 00	862 71			4,514 62
Repairs, ordinary	167 35		8 58	103 36	18 46					199 30			497 05
Totals	1,010 26		1,037 39	543 08	1,103 93	30 00		195 00	30 00	1,062 01			5,011 67

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of the Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "QUEEN."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	385 00	385 00	385 00	385 00	231 12			90 00	30 00	262 34	358 75	385 00	2,897 21
Coal		561 40	95 23	213 50	370 58					3 00			1,243 71
Provisions		103 00	103 00		161 16						100 43	117 00	584 59
Stores		35 13	7 16	48 44	6 45					19 59	40 52		157 29
Equipment								6 00					6 00
Repairs		175 02	21 20	43 05	65 63			3 48		119 51	462 51	43 49	933 89
Towage											52 75		52 75
Contingencies		40 80	11 75		27 79					26 40	3 71		110 45
Totals	385 00	1,300 35	623 34	689 99	862 73			99 48	30 00	430 84	1,018 67	545 49	5,985 89
Working expenses	385 00	1,125 33	602 14	646 94	797 10			96 00	30 00	311 33	556 16	502 00	5,052 00
Repairs, ordinary		175 02	21 20	43 05	65 63			3 48		119 51	462 51	43 49	933 89
Totals	385 00	1,300 35	623 34	689 99	862 73			99 48	30 00	430 84	1,018 67	545 49	5,985 89

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of Dredges operated by the Public Works Department, &c.—*Continued.*

DREDGE "No. 7."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	402 26	438 55	445 00	449 91	277 59	379 61	296 04	172 75	38 25	144 13			2,044 09
Coal		350 20	166 20	118 97	122 24			5 11					802 72
Provisions		336 50	165 00	167 50	34 50								703 50
Stores		39 15		11 13									50 28
Equipment			32 90										32 90
Repairs		94 06	81 39	104 82				2 90					283 17
Contingencies		43 89		11 70	36 40								91 99
Totals	402 26	1,302 35	890 49	904 03	470 73	379 61	296 04	180 76	38 25	144 13			5,008 65
Working expenses	402 26	1,208 29	809 10	799 21	470 73	379 61	296 04	177 86	38 25	144 13			4,725 48
Repairs, ordinary		94 06	81 39	104 82				2 90					283 17
Totals	402 26	1,302 35	890 49	904 03	470 73	397 61	296 04	180 76	38 25	144 13			5,008 65

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of Dredges operated by the Public Works Department, &c.—*Continued.*

DREDGE "ST. LOUIS."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	350 00	350 00	350 00	354 04	246 42					211 79	350 00	350 00	2,562 25
Provisions	103 00	103 00	103 00	109 80	40 50						103 00	103 00	665 30
Stores				5 00	2 45								7 45
Equipment				56 10				6 00					62 10
Repairs	8 80		11 00							62 09	50 75		132 64
Contingencies	0 75			4 45	6 00							0 70	11 90
Totals	462 55	453 00	464 00	529 39	295 37			6 00		273 88	503 75	453 70	3,441 64
Working expenses	453 75	453 00	453 00	529 39	295 37			6 00		211 79	453 00	453 70	3,309 00
Repairs, ordinary	8 80		11 00							62 09	50 75		132 64
Totals	462 55	453 00	464 00	529 39	295 37			6 00		273 88	503 75	453 70	3,441 64

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE CANALS "No. 1."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	390 00	390 00	390 00	390 00	205 35	30 00	30 00	30 00	47 37	258 37	466 77	510 00	3,137 86
Coal										5 25	248 26		223 51
Provisions	102 00	101 00	101 25	101 05			56 66				100 00	100 00	661 96
Stores	4 25				4 23						40 22		48 70
Equipment	7 14				1 50			6 00					14 64
Repairs	17 69			13 63						273 84	120 37	63 31	488 84
Contingencies			1 50		29 39					18 39	7 50	5 02	61 80
Totals	521 08	491 00	495 75	504 68	240 47	30 00	86 66	36 00	47 37	555 85	953 12	678 33	4,640 31
Working expenses	503 39	491 00	495 75	491 05	240 47	30 00	86 66	36 00	47 37	282 01	832 75	615 02	4,151 47
Repairs, ordinary	17 69			13 63						273 84	120 37	63 31	488 84
Totals	521 08	491 00	495 75	504 68	240 47	30 00	86 66	36 00	47 37	555 85	953 12	678 33	4,640 31

DREDGE "NITHSDALE."

Wages	365 00	365 00	364 26	350 00	268 29				69 10	186 15	375 00	375 00	2,722 82
Provisions	114 85	113 00	110 00		178 51						111 70	113 00	741 06
Stores			5 53	7 05									12 58
Repairs			30 10		62 38					209 75	41 08		343 31
Contingencies & rent	75 36		3,735 67	3 00	1,423 00						3 00		5,240 03
Totals	555 21	478 00	4,245 56	365 07	1,932 18				69 10	395 90	530 78	488 00	9,059 80
Working expenses	555 21	478 00	4,215 46	365 07	1,869 80				69 10	186 15	489 70	488 00	8,716 49
Repairs, ordinary			30 10		62 38					209 75	41 08		343 31
Totals	555 21	478 00	4,245 56	365 07	1,932 18				69 10	395 90	530 78	488 00	9,059 80

DREDGING QUEBEC AND ONTARIO *Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "LITTLE GIANT."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages				40 00	96 00		73 75						209 75
Towage						384 00							384 00
Contingencies				1,220 00	3,412 00		2,316 00	8 50					6,956 50
Totals				1,260 00	3,508 00	384 00	2,389 75	8 50					7,750 25
Working expenses				1,260 00	3,508 00	384 00	2,389 75	8 50					7,750 25

DREDGE "T. F. M. No. 1."

Wages		65 00	81 00	156 00	30 00							93 90	425 90
Towage						638 00							638 00
Contingencies		1,836 00	1,972 00	3,488 00	784 00							2,158 00	10,238 00
Totals		1,901 00	2,053 00	3,644 00	814 00	638 00						2,251 90	11,301 90
Working expenses		1,901 00	2,053 00	3,644 00	814 00	638 00						2,251 90	11,301 90

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "No. 4"

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages		58 50	33 75									110 00	202 25
Towage				384 00									384 00
Contingencies		1,744 00	3,032 00									2,904 00	7,680 00
Totals		1,802 50	3,065 75	384 00								3,014 00	8,226 25
Working expenses		1,802 50	3,065 75	384 00								3,014 00	8,226 25

DREDGE "ARTHUR"

Wages			83 30	78 00	136 00								297 30
Towage							168 00						168 00
Contingencies and Rent			3,300 00	1,712 00	3,198 00							2,820 00	11,030 00
Totals			3,383 30	1,790 00	3,334 00		168 00					2,820 00	11,495 30
Working expenses			3,383 30	1,790 00	3,334 00		168 00					2,820 00	11,495 30

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS of the Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "TRENTON."

Items.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
Wages			88 50	75 00	144 00							150 00	457 50
Contingencies & rent			2,360 00	2,000 00	3,840 00							3,872 00	12,072 00
Totals			2,448 50	2,075 00	3,984 00							4,022 00	12,529 50
Working expenses			2,448 50	2,075 00	3,984 00							4,022 00	12,529 50
Totals			2,448 50	2,075 00	3,984 00							4,022 00	12,529 50

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO *Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION AND QUANTITIES of Material removed by Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "CHALLENGE."

Description of Material dredged.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.
Hard-pan	1,390	3,450	1,870	5,810	820								13,340
Clay	7,270	9,150	5,060	2,120									23,600
Clay and stone				290									290
Sand ordinary				300	860							6,570	7,730
Totals	8,660	12,600	6,930	8,520	1,680							6,570	44,960

DREDGE "ONTARIO."

Boulders		150											150
Gravel											360	390	750
Clay		300	1,380								820		2,500
Sand ordinary	5,910		540	1,755							8,770	10,805	27,780
Sand very fine				4,640									4,640
Totals	5,910	450	1,920	6,395							9,950	11,195	35,820

DREDGE "NIPISSING."

Hard pan	11,331	5,625											16,956
Clay and stone													1,000
Sand ordinary			3,525	2,500	450						1,000		6,475
Sand very fine		7,462	11,175	8,287	4,350						4,880	12,223	48,377
Mud				2,675									2,675
Totals	11,331	13,087	14,700	13,462	4,800						5,880	12,223	75,483

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION AND QUANTITIES of Material removed by Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "ST. LOUIS."

Description of Material dredged.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.
Boulders			1,500	1,350									2,850
Clay												2,630	2,630
Sand ordinary	4,880	5,210	2,220	220	1,215					255	4,530	2,740	21,270
Totals.	4,880	5,210	3,720	1,570	1,215					255	4,530	5,370	26,750

DREDGE "CANALS No. 1."

Hard-pan					500						2,480	4,350	7,330
Boulders			460	90	232							475	1,257
Clay	6,000	6,510	3,950	4,730									21,190
Totals.	6,000	6,510	4,410	4,820	732						2,480	4,825	29,777

DREDGE "QUEEN."

Gravel			7,340	8,400	2,740								18,480
Clay	1,620	840	1,020										3,480
Clay and stone					210								210
Sand ordinary	3,180	3,570	120								2,040	5,940	14,850
Mud											240		240
Totals.	4,800	4,410	8,980	8,400	2,950						2,283	5,940	37,260

DREDGE "No. 7."

Boulders, stones and rock	3,230	2,690	1,735	3,550	750								11,955
Totals.	3,230	2,690	1,735	3,550	750								11,955

DREDGING—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION AND QUANTITIES of Material removed by Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "NITHSDALE."

Description of Material dredged.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.
Hard-pan	3,702	2,555	1,895	395	175								8,722
Boulders	808	1,050	887	725	210						500	1,365	5,545
Gravel	500			1,470	220						404	3,045	5,639
Sand—ordinary				1,175	200								1,375
Sand—very fine				295									295
Totals	5,010	3,605	2,782	4,060	805						904	4,410	26,076

DREDGE "T. F. M. No. 1."

Hard-pan	1,000	1,075	200										2,275
Boulders	575	1,425	400	225									2,625
Gravel		700											700
Clay	3,275	3,500	5,875	9,825	4,225						650	7,500	34,850
Sand—ordinary												2,175	2,175
Totals	4,850	6,700	6,475	10,050	4,225						650	9,675	42,625

DREDGE "LITTLE GIANT."

Hard pan												400	400
Boulders												300	300
Clay												4,000	4,000
Clay and stone			6,087	8,345									14,432
Sand ordinary				1,805	7,885							6,190	15,880
Totals			6,087	10,150	7,885							10,890	35,012

DREDGING—ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION AND QUANTITIES of Material removed by Dredges operated by the Public Works Department during the Year ended June 30, 1901.

DREDGE "No. 4."

Description of Material dredged.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand Totals.
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.
Hard-pan	800		2,600								320	1,110	4,830
Boulders	1,315	130	1,105										2,550
Clay	4,285	6,015									5,650	7,880	23,830
Sand—ordinary	1,000	8,600											9,600
Totals	7,490	14,745	3,705								5,970	8,990	40,810

DREDGE "ARTHUR."

Hard-pan			428	3,179									3,607
Clay	1,450	3,342	3,422	3,842							2,515	5,417	19,988
Clay and stone			392										392
Sand—ordinary		750	600										1,350
Sand—very fine	3,206	3,766	516	1,652	6,966						2,150	5,587	23,843
Totals	4,656	7,858	5,358	8,673	6,966						4,665	11,004	49,180

DREDGE "TRENTON."

Hard-pan	440	9,060	10,500	1,510									21,510
Boulders		2,820	2,920	3,480	7,250						1,970	2,450	20,890
Gravel	1,000	2,310		2,000							5,480	5,720	16,510
Sand—ordinary				7,110									7,110
Mud											2,540	2,000	4,540
Totals	1,440	14,190	13,420	14,100	7,250						9,990	10,170	70,560

DREDGE STATEMENT.

SHOWING material removed, at different localities, total expenditure on each Dredge and average cost per cubic yard.

Dredge.	Location.	Yards removed.	Character of Soil.	Expenditure.	Cost per yard.
				$ cts.	cts.
Challenge	Collingwood	38,390	Hardpan and clay	6,674 12	14¾
"	Kincardine	6,570	Sand		
Ontario	Cobourg	7,065	Sand and clay	7,916 18	22⅛
"	Port Stanley	21,145	Sand, clay and gravel		
"	Gatineau—Green Shoals	5,900	Sand		
"	Buckingham Wharf	1,710	Clay		
Nipissing	Kingston	16,986	Hardpan and sand	5,011 67	6⅝
"	Port Hope	31,312	Sand		
"	Burlington Piers	27,185	Sand and clay		
Queen	Hamilton	5,280	Clay and sand	5,985 89	15¾
"	Burlington	5,070	Sand, clay and gravel		
"	Belleville	18,190	Gravel		
"	Port Hope	7,500	Sand		
"	Oshawa	1,220	"		
St. Louis	Yamaska	26,750	Sand, clay and boulders	3,441 64	12¾
Canals No. 1	Richelieu River	22,472	Clay and boulders	4,640 31	15½
"	Iberville	7,305	Hardpan and boulders		
Arthur	Fort William	21,300	Clay, sand, hardpan	11,495 30	23⅝
"	Port Arthur	16,418	" "		
"	Kaministiquia	11,462	" "		
Nithsdale	St. Jean des Chaillons	700	Stones	9,059 80	34⅞
"	St. Michel de Bellechasse	25,376	Hardpan, stones, gravel		
"	St. Nicholas		Working at wharf		
T. F. M. No. 1	Lièvre River	42,625	Hardpan, clay, boulders, slab	11,301 90	26½
Little Giant	Hawkesbury	35,012	Hardpan, clay, boulders, sand	7,550 25	21½
No. 7	Valleyfield	11,955	Shale rock	5,008 65	41¾
No. 4	Chateauguay	25,850	H'pan, clay, boulders, sand	8,266 25	20¼
"	Graham's Wharf	14,960	Clay and hardpan		
Trenton	Trenton	70,560	Gravel, sand, h'pan, boulders	12,529 50	17⅞

DREDGING MANITOBA.

RED RIVER.

During the season 1900, the usual work of deepening and straightening the east steamboat channel at the mouth of the Red river was proceeded with, as well as some dredging in West Slough, Selkirk, and subsequently the work of cutting the new channel at the mouth of the Red river, in order to ensure a direct channel and enable navigators to run in and out of the river at all times, that is to say, night and day.

The work of excavating was at once proceeded with until the close of the season 1900, and a total of 9,133 cubic yards were moved from this latter source.

This season, 1901, the dredging plant started work at an early date. A little dredging and removing of snags was done opposite the government dock at Selkirk before running the plant down to the mouth of the Red river. The importance of doing this latter work was manifest, as just along this shore the parties interested in navigation built wharfs, drove piles, sunk small cribs, &c., and all one after another were carried away by either the spring freshets or ice shoves, so that to ensure the safety of the vessels using this wharf, it became necessary to remove the debris hereabove alluded to. Then the plant was towed down to the mouth of the Red river early in May. The old channel was buoyed out, sounded, &c., and it was found that some dredging had to be done to ensure safe navigation of this channel this season; if the frost had been out of the ground from the bed of the proposed new channel earlier, it might have curtailed the above work to some extent. However, the dredging work of the new channel was resumed June 7, and continued on until the latter week of the month, which was the cause of a good deal of delay and inconvenience in working, as well as of several breakdowns, &c., but fair progress was made.

The average cost per cubic yard is ·244 cents, which is not so very high, considering that all expenditure on new machinery, &c., are included in the computations, as being part of the working expenses. If both the ordinary and extraordinary repairs were excluded from the computations, the actual cost for working expense would be reduced to ·154 cents per cubic yard.

RED AND ASSINIBOINE RIVERS.

The work of removing snags and boulders from both the Red and Assiniboine rivers about Winnipeg was proceeded with during the year. The expenditure incurred was $369. This work was also appreciated, but a good deal of it remains to be done along these rivers, particularly about St. Andrew's, St. Agathe rapids, &c., so as to render the rivers navigable at those points.

DREDGING BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The working expenses of the snag boat *Samson* for the months of January, February, March and April were charged to Fraser river, she being engaged during that time almost exclusively in work connected with the mattressing and protection works. The other expenditure was incurred in her usual occupation of removing snags and keeping the river clear between its mouth and Chilliwack, including the North Arm and Pitt river, in sounding and surveying the channel between New Westminster and the sand heads, replacing buoys in main channel and buoying Canoe pass, and the various duties appertaining to this service.

Almost the entire amount of the appropriation was expended on the dredge *Mud Lark*, her tender the tug *Princess*, and two hopper scows. This dredge has now been in constant use for the past eleven or twelve years on the hardest kind of work, and is beginning to show the effects of the severe strain. Consequently, repairs are necessarily becoming more frequent and expensive.

The snag boat *Samson* is also showing the effects of long and arduous service, and, in common with the rest of the government plant, it becomes a question of economy to consider when these frequent and expensive repairs should cease in favour of an entire renewal, which should be anticipated before the present plant becomes entirely useless.

NEW DREDGING PLANT.

A contract for the construction of a 20-foot hydraulic dredge, with a capacity of not less than 500 cubic yards per hour, for use on the Fraser river and such other points in British Columbia where such a machine could be worked advantageously, was concluded by the department at Ottawa some time in August, 1900, with the Polson Iron Works, of Toronto. The dredge is not yet ready for work.

DREDGING PLANT.

The following is a summary description of the dredging plant owned and operated by the Public Works Department in the various parts of the Dominion.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The self-propelling elevator dredge "St. Lawrence" (iron hull)	
Length over all	175 feet.
Beam	30 "
Draft when loaded, aft	13·5 "
" " forward	8·5 "
Least working depth, (ladder with 32 buckets dropped 30 feet from bow)	8·5 "
Greatest working depth, (bucket ladder dropped 40 feet from bow)	28·0 "
Capacity of hopper for spoil material	350 cubic yards.
Speed when light	6 to 7 miles per hour.
Speed when loaded	3 to 4 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	350 to 700 cubic yds
" " ordinary earth	750 to 1,000 "
" " soft material	1,050 to 1,400 "

The self-propelling elevator dredge "Canada" (iron hull).

Length over all	130 feet.
Beam	20 "
Draft when loaded, aft	11 5 "
" " forward	7 0 "
Least working depth	7 0 "
Greatest working depth (ladder 24 buckets)	16·0 "
Capacity of hopper for spoil material	90 cubic yards.
Speed when light and newly painted	6 to 7 miles per hour
Speed when loaded	3 to 4 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard bottom	180 to 270 cubic yards.
" " with ordinary digging	180 to 360 "
" " in soft material	360 to 450 "

The spoon dredge "New Dominion" (wooden hull)—

Length over all	90 feet.
Width	28 "
Draft	5½ "
Greatest working depth	21 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	300 cubic yards.
" " with ordinary material	450 "
" " in soft material	600 to 700 "
Number of dump scows or barges used	4 "

The spoon dredge "Prince Edward" (wooden hull)

Length over all	80 feet.
Width	28 "
Draft	6 "
Greatest working depth	21 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	300 cubic yards.
" " with ordinary material	500 "
" " in soft material	600 to 700 "
Number of dump scows or barges used	3 "

The spoon or dipper dredge "George McKenzie" (wooden hull)—

Length	90 feet.
Width	28 "
Draft	5 "
Greatest working depth	22 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	350 cubic yards.
" " ordinary material	500 "
" " soft material	600 "

The boom and dipper dredge "Cape Breton" (steel hull)—

Length	91 feet
Beam	36 "
Draft	7½ "
Greatest working depth	34 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	1,000 cubic yards.
" " ordinary material	1,500 "
" " soft material	2,000 "
Number of barges used (each of 210 cubic yards capacity)	2 "

N. B. Tug service performed by hired tugs in the Maritime Provinces.
The Clam Shell dredge (wood) "Clam Shell".
With 3 decked scows.
One pile driver, engine and boiler fitted on scow.
One stone lifter, engine and large grips.
One (old) small scow for coal belonging to "New Dominion" at St. John, unfit for use.
Two old side hopper scows at Pictou unfit for use, belonging to dredge "Prince Edward".
One old side hopper scow at Pictou, belonging to dredge "George McKenzie" unfit for use.
One steam launch "Cricket".

SHIP CHANNEL, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

The elevator dredge "Laurier (Wooden hull)—

Length over all	168·6 feet.
Width of beam	32·0 "
Depth of hold	14·0 "
Average draught	10·5 "
Greatest working depth	42·5 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard clay, about	1,700 cubic yards.
" " ordinary earth, about	3,000 "
" " soft clay (Lake St. Peter)	4,000 "

The elevator dredge "Laval" (wooden hull, small bucket)—

Length over all	150·0 feet.
Width of beam	30·0 "
Depth of hold	14·0 "
Average draught	11·0 "
Greatest working depth	43·5 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	400 cubic yards.
" " ordinary clay	2,000 "

The elevator dredges "Nos. 11" and "12" (wooden hulls)—

Length over all	137·0 feet
Width of beam	29·5 "
Depth of hold	11·0 "
Average draught	8·5 "
Greatest working depth	38·0 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material, about	200 cubic yards.
" " ordinary clay "	2,000 "

The elevator dredge "No. 8" (wooden hull)—

Length over all	137·0 feet
Width of beam	29·6 "
Depth of hold	11·0 "
Average draught	8·6 "
Greatest working depth (short bucket frame)	27·0 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material, about	200 cubic yards.
" " soft clay, about	1,800 "
" " ordinary clay, about	1,200 "

Elevator dredge "No. 4."—

Length over all	77 feet 3 inches.
Beam	27 feet 0 inches.
Depth	6 feet 6 inches.
Built	1872
Engine	Horizontal non-condensing.
Cylinder { Diar	14 inches.
Cylinder { Stroke	16 inches.
Steam pressure	85 lbs.
Capacity of bucket	2½ cubic yards.
Depth to which dredge can work	33 feet.

Rebuilt and alterred in 1890.

Elevator dredge "No 7."—

Length over all	77 feet 3 inches.
Beam	27 feet 0 inches.
Depth	7 feet 0 inches.
Built	1874.
Engine	Horizontal non condensing.
Cylinder. { Diar	14 inches.
Cylinder. { Stroke	16 inches.
Steam pressure	85 lbs.
Capacity of bucket	1½ cubic yards.
Depth of which dredge can work	32 feet

Rebuilt in 1889.

The stone lifter "No 2" (wooden hull)—

Length over all	80 0 feet.
Breadth	25 0 "
Depth of hold	7·9 "
Size of well	22 by 10·0 "

Fourteen dumping scows, the dimensions and capacities of which are as follows:

No. of Scows.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth of Hold.	Capacity.
1	60 feet.	16 feet.	6½ feet.	60 cubic yards.
7	80 "	16 "	7 "	75 "
2	84 "	20 "	8 "	150 "
2	90 "	18 "	7 "	150 "
2	95 "	23 "	8½ "	200 "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The coal barge 'Caroline'—

Length over all	103 7 feet.
Breadth	22 5 "
Depth of hold	8 3 "
Capacity	250 tons.

The coal barge 'Waverly'—

Length over all	100 0 feet.
Breadth	20 9 "
Depth of hold	7 1 "
Capacity	250 tons.

The coal scow 'No. 1'—

Length over all	80 0 feet.
Breadth	16 0 "
Depth of hold	4 5 "
Capacity	90 tons.

The coal scow 'No 2'—

Length over all	54 0 feet.
Breadth	18 0 "
Depth of hold	4 6 "
Capacity	60 tons.

The sounding scow—

Length over all	60 0 feet.
Breadth	25 0 "
Depth of hold	4 5 "

The winch scow 'No. 1'—

Length over all	54 0 feet.
Breadth	18 0 "
Depth of hold	4 0 "

The winch scows "No. 2"—

Length over all	50 0 feet.
Breadth	19 0 "
Depth of hold	4 0 "

The above ship channel plant was attended in 1900-01 by the tugs "John Pratt," "St. James," "St Francis," "C. J. Brydges," "M. J. Parsons," "Cartier," "St. John d'Iberville" and "Emelia."

The spoon dredge "St. Louis" (wooden hull)—

Length	50 0 feet.
Width	14 0 "
Depth of hold	4 0 "
Draft	2 5 "
Greatest working depth	12 0 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard-pan, etc	50 cubic yards.
" " soft material	300 "

Dredge attended by tug "Daisy" with two dump scows, having a capacity of 30 cubic yards; plan used only for light digging.

A twin stone lifter (catamaran style)—

Length of each wooden hull	42 0 feet.
Width	8 5 "
Depth of hold	3 0 "
Draft	1 0 "
Distance between hulls	7 0 "

One wooden scow for reserve and supply for Q. & O. dredging fleet.

Length	59 0 feet.
Breath	17 0 "
Depth of hold	8 3 "
Draft when loaded	6 0 "
Capacity	100 tons.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

The elevator dredge No. 9 (wooden hull)—

Length	137 0 feet.
Width	29 0 "
Depth of hold	11 0 "
Draft	9 0 "
Greatest working depth	38 0 "
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	200 cubic yards.
" " in soft "	2,000 "

Dredge attended by tug "Delisle" with two dump scows, each of 80 cubic yards capacity.

The dipper dredge "Queen" (wooden hull)—

Length	65·3	feet.
Width	25 0	"
Depth of hold	5·0	"
Draft	3·0	"
Greatest working depth	16·0	"
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	200	cubic yards.
" " in medium firm material	400	"
" " in soft material	600	"

Dredge attended by tug "Ottawa" with two dump scows, of 60 cubic yards capacity.

The dipper dredge "Nippissing" (wooden hull)—

Length	70 7	feet.
Width	25 0	"
Depth of hold	6·0	"
Draft	4 5	"
Greatest working depth	20·0	"
Daily rate of dredging in hard-pan, etc	300	cubic yards.
" " in stiff clay	500	"
" " in soft clay and sand	800	"

Dredge attended by tug "St. Paul" and two dump scows, of 75 cubic yards capacity.

The dipper dredge "Ontario" (wooden hull)—

Length	75·0	feet.
Width	25 0	"
Depth of hold	7 0	"
Draft	4·5	"
Greatest working depth	22 0	"
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	300	cubic yards.
" " in medium firm material	500	"
" " in soft clay and loose sand	800	"

Dredge attended by tug "Sir John" with two dump scows, of 100 cubic yards capacity.

The dipper dredge "Challenge" (wooden hull)—

Length	70·5	feet.
Width	25·0	"
Depth of hold	6 0	"
Draft	4 5	"
Greatest working depth	21·0	"
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	300	cubic yards.
" " in medium firm or ordinary earth	500	"
" " in soft clay and loose sand	800	"

Dredge attended by tug "Trudeau" with two dump scows, having a capacity of 60 cubic yards.

Manitoba.

The dipper dredge "Winnipeg" (wooden hull)

Length	71 0	feet.
Width	25·0	"
Depth of hold	6·0	"
Draft	4 5	"
Greatest working depth	20 0	"
Daily rate of dredging in hard material	300	cubic yards.
" " ordinary earth	500	"
" " soft clay and loose sand	800	"

Dredge attended by tug "Sir Hector" with two dump scows, having a capacity of 60 cubic yards, and a coal barge.

The "Priestman" dredge.

The steamer "Victoria".

British Columbia.

The dipper dredge "Mud Lark" (wooden hull)—

Length	90 0	feet.
Width	30·0	"
Depth of hold	7·9	"
Draft	4·6	"
Greatest working depth	40·0	"
Daily rate of dredging in hard-pan and gravel and boulders	300 to 400	cubic yds.
" " medium hard earth	500 to 600	"
" " soft material, mud, etc	800	"

Dredge "Mud Lark" attended by tug "Princess" and three dump scows.

The self-propelling stern wheel, clam-shell dredge "Muskrat"—

Length	60 0 feet.
Width	30 0 "
Depth of hold	3 3 "
Draft	1 7 "
Daily rate of dredging in loose gravel, etc., the only kind of material which has been worked so far	300 cubic yards.

The "Muskrat" works with two scows in attendance.

The snag-boat "Samson" and one scow.

The snagging scow built for use on the Fraser while the "Samson" was operating on the Stikine.

GRAVING DOCKS.

The Dominion government owns and maintains three graving docks, viz. :—The Lorne Graving Dock, at Lévis, in the province of Quebec ; the Kingston Graving Dock, at Kingston, in the province of Ontario ; and the Esquimalt Graving Dock, at Esquimalt, near the city of Victoria in British Columbia.

LÉVIS GRAVING DOCK EXTENSION.

In 1899, the necessity for enlarging the Lévis dry dock, was taken into serious consideration. The constantly increasing trade through the St. Lawrence route, the large increase in the number and size of vessels, rendered it imperative that adequate facilities be given for the repairs of the larger class of vessels visiting our St. Lawrence ports.

The question of building a new dock was considered, but as this would take considerable time, it was thought advisable to build at once an additional length to the Lévis dry dock, which could be done in one season and be ready for use without delay.

The original total length of the dock was 484 feet from the inside face of the caisson to the apex of the circular head ; its width at the entrance 62 feet. As the large steamers now being built, nearly 600 feet in length or over, have a greater beam than 62 feet, it may be seen that the dock entrance width governed the maximum length to be given to the dock. For this reason it was deemed sufficient to give to the dock an additional length of 116 feet or a total length of 600 feet.

Plans and specifications were prepared with the object in view that the dockage of vessels should not be stopped during the progress of the work. This was covered by special clauses in the contract and specifications.

Tenders were asked for early in 1899, and the contract awarded October 23, 1899, to Mr. Thomas Powers, of Lévis, for the bulk sum of $94,976.

Up to July, 1900, the circular head in the old dock had been removed, about half the stone required for the new work quarried, and some 30,000 cubic yards of rock excavated.

The concrete and masonry work proper was commenced September 20, 1900, and was pushed with so much vigour that it was completed by the 1st of December of the same year.

The whole of the work to be done consisted in the blasting and removing of 38,000 cubic yards of rock ; the building of 3,500 cubic yards of concrete and stone masonry; the removal and rebuilding of circular head, stairs and timber slides, and of part of the old walls to bind courses with new work ; road surfacing, drains, and the placing of 6 new cast iron bollards and 60 keel blocks.

Rock excavation was completed in August, and preparations were made at once to start the concrete foundations.

After placing the necessary drains, concrete was deposited in the bottom of the excavation, levelled and well rammed, and large stones forming the flooring placed on top of the concrete to conform with the shape of the flooring in the old dock. At the same time the walls forming the sides of the dock were built up of stones of the same thickness as those in the old walls, and backed with concrete. Four derricks placed at coping level around the excavation, were used in handling the stone and material for concrete. The reach of these derricks covered the whole work, permitting the building up of the walls and the laying of the flooring in a most systematic manner, and allowing of good progress being made.

All the stone used was grey limestone from the Terrebonne quarries of the same colour as that in the old walls, and proved to be of very good quality.

Only Portland cement was allowed in the work, and the following quantity and brands were used :—

'Citadel' Silicate Portland cement	3,850 barrels.
'Hercules' Portland cement	500 "
'Josson' Portland cement	806 "
Total number of barrels	5,156

This cement was delivered at the dock in several shipments, and was stored and sampled out for testing purposes before being allowed in the work. Samples of the cement were in every case forwarded to the departmental testing laboratory and carefully tested.

The concrete under the paved floor of the dock and at the back of the side walls, is composed of 1 part Portland cement and 6 parts of sand and freshly broken stone, excepting under the central portion of the flooring, for a width of 20 feet, which is 5 to 1 concrete. The concrete around the arterial drains under the foundations and at the back of the wall was made porous so as to allow the spring water to find free access to the drains.

The present surface drain was also continued for the full length of the new extension and around the head of the dock.

During the execution of this work the docking and undocking of vessels was not stopped, the works being allowed to be flooded. When this occurred, after the emptying of the basin, all deposits of mud or slush caused by flooding were thoroughly washed off, before the masonry work was allowed to be continued.

A road 40 feet wide was cut into the rock around the circular head of the dock and on the sides, and the road surfaced level with the coping stones with one foot of broken stone and cinders.

The whole of the work was done in a very satisfactory manner.

Expenditure during the fiscal year :—

Maintenance	$ 8,767 27
Construction	75,150 64
Total	$83,917 91

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $1,020,431.58.

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

There has been no extraordinary expenditure on this service during the past fiscal year. The water service was slightly enhanced by the purchase of a new meter, as the old one in use was worn out and recording inaccurately.

Some changes became necessary in the working staff, owing to the death of Chief Engineer A. C. Muir, after a short illness, on December 21, 1900. His son, W. J. Muir, who had been acting as second engineer under his father, was appointed temporarily in his place, and resigned his position on the appointment of Jno. E. Jeffcott to the position of chief engineer. F. W. Jones, who had been acting as fireman, was promoted to Muir's place. The new men have proved good officers, and the service is efficiently administered.

There were 25 vessels, aggregating 46,339 tons, docked during the year, and occupied it two hundred and eleven days, for which services the dues collected amounted to the sum of $12,347.88.

The only new work done during the year was some 195 feet of 2½-inch, 2-inch and 1½-inch water pipe laid 3 feet deep between the Esquimalt Water Company's mains and the engine-rooms, and a new 1½-inch injector fitted to the boilers, and new water-meter put in the mains.

Beyond doing the above work and attending to docking the ships, the staff were employed variously, keeping the establishment in good working order, and ready to take in vessels at the shortest notice.

In connection with the graving dock, an agreement exists between the Imperial and Dominion governments, in consideration of certain aid given by the former to its construction, by which, for a period of fifteen years from its completion, or June 20, 1887, all Her Majesty's ships should have a priority of entrance and free dockage, that is, only the actual running expenses should be charged against the Imperial government. This agreement, therefore, terminates on June 20, 1902, or before the expiration of the present fiscal year of 1901-2. Upon what terms these or other privileges are to be continued in the future is a matter for the consideration and adjustment by the respective governments.

Attached to this report in Part 6 will be found the usual list of the number and names of the vessels docked and revenue collected for the year ended June 30, 1901. The Marine Railway, in Esquimalt harbour, owned by Bullen Bros., is a strong competitor, and in consequence, our revenue from this source is materially affected.

KINGSTON DRY DOCK.

Kingston is situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario, 172 miles west of Montreal, and is an important commercial centre.

Construction.—In 1888 the construction of a dry dock, located near the centre of Kingston harbour, was commenced, and was completed in 1892, at a cost of $461,097.72.

It is built of limestone laid in cement mortar ; has good yard accommodation, and can take in any vessel that passes through the Welland canal ; the depth of water on the sill being 14½ feet at low water, and 16½ feet at high water.

The general plan of this dock is a rectangular figure. The length from the foot of the stairway, at its head over the keel blocks, and up to the inner invert, is 280 feet. This invert is 10 feet wide ; hence from the inner side of the caisson to the foot of the stairs the distance is 290 feet. By placing the caisson gate out on the apron, the last-mentioned length can be increased by 23 feet to 313 feet. The length at coping level from the outer end or lake face of the wing walls of the dock to the top of the stairway at its head is 370 feet. The width of the dock between walls is 47 feet at floor level and 70 feet at coping level. Its depth from the top of coping to the floor at the sides is 20 feet 6 inches, the radius of the inverts being 193 feet. The rudder well commences at 10 feet from the face of the inner invert and is 2½ feet wide, 24 feet long. 12-foot keel blocks are placed at 5-feet centres from end to end of the dock; there are also 32 bilge blocks at 10-feet centres on the floor of the dock.

The caisson is 59 feet in length on long face, 57 feet on short face, 13 feet wide by 22 feet deep. It is operated by a worm-gear arrangement in connection with the auxiliary engines.

The tonnage of vessels docked during the fiscal year was 20,159 tons.

The expenditure for maintenance and repair was $6,132.75.

Total expenditure to June 30, 1901, is $513,089.04 for construction and repair, and $56,249.74 for maintenance.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

The Dominion government owns and operates slide and boom works built to facilitate the passage of square timber, round logs, flatted and dimension timber, &c., on the River Ottawa and tributaries, on the lower 40 miles or so of the St. Maurice, and in the Trent and Newcastle district between Fenelon Falls and Heeley's Falls.

In the subjoined reports, the superintending engineers of these river works, Messrs. G. P. Brophy, F. X. Thos. Berlinguet, and S. Clegg, give particulars relative to the works of construction, improvement and repair carried out under their supervision on government slides, booms, piers, dams, streams, buildings, &c., during the fiscal year, the expenditures incurred for staff, maintainance, improvements, &c., the quantities of the various descriptions of timber that pass through their works, and other information of general interest and utility to lumbermen and the public at large.

REPORT ON THE OTTAWA RIVER WORKS.

(By G. P. Brophy, Superintending Engineer.)

The Acting Chief Engineer
of the Public Works of Canada,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, September 21, 1901.

Sir,—According to instructions transmitted to me in your communication, No. 2221, dated July 9 last, I have the honur to transmit the following report on the works under my charge on the Ottawa river and certain of its tributaries, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

At the low water season of 1900, after the drives had passed, the foundations of the various river structures were examined and a commencement made of the necessary repairs. The work was continued during the winter and early spring months, in order that everything would be in readiness for the opening of navigation of 1901, and may be described as follows:—

repairs at stations on the ottawa river (Main Stream).

Carillon.—Some minor repairs were effected to the apron of the slide; the work was done by the men engaged during the running season.

Hull or North Chaudiere.—When the water was let out of slide and hydraulic channels last fall, the slide works at this station were generally overhauled. A pier was built at entrance to upper slide on south side, and the bulkhead was rebuilt. Sheeting in sides and bottom of slide, cross sills, &c., were renewed and patched. Glances in channel at head of slide were patched; booms straightened, strengthened by screw bolts, fenders, &c., and rock bolts provided to secure ends of booms. A cabin for use of slide-master as a shelter and as a tool house was built on bulkhead. A fence was built along slide reserve to prevent parties making a public dumping ground on government property. At lower slide the sides were rebuilt, bottom raised to proper grade, and corners of piers patched where gouged out.

Ottawa or South Chaudiere.—The tops of side piers of slide were repaired. A sluice was made in coffer dam to admit of the passing of logs and timber while water was shut out at north Chaudiere, so as not to cause delay to the stuff destined for the lower reaches of river. The necessary guide booms, stop-logs, &c., had to be provided in connection with this work. The bottom of slides were patched, breaks in booms were repaired, aprons adjusted, and chains renewed. Twenty-three stop-logs were provided for two upper bulkheads, while a portion of floor and cross sills of third slide was renewed. The ordinary repairs to general storehouses, sheds and fences were made to keep these works in serviceable condition.

Chats.—The repairs at this station were to planking in bottom of slide, and canal between the two bulkheads. A supply of elm plank was procured and laid in bottom of crib slide. Timbers of piers and glances were renewed in sides of canal leading to slides. The bulkheads were planked, hoisting gear adjusted and stop-logs provided. These works were carried out by the slidemaster and his assistants.

Calumet.—Some minor repairs to chains of sluicegates and apron of long slide were carried out by the staff at this station.

Joachim.—The tops of bulkheads and waste gates ; tops of booms ,and sides of bulkheads were patched with 3-inch and 4-inch pine plank, and the bottom of the slide was repaired with pine sheeting 6 inches thick.

TRIBUTARIES OF THE OTTAWA.

Gatineau River.—The boom-fastenings, links, &c., were repaired; the tops of some of the piers supporting the main boom were renewed with timber, and additional stone filling was placed in the cribs. A supply of chains and ropes was provided for pocket and glance booms, and ordinary repairs were made to boats, scows, station-house and fences.

Madawaska.—At mouth, some bolts and washers were provided for booms, and an anchor pier was built and sunk to hold the boom in position. A supply of chain was furnished for booms at mouth of river, and at Arnprior station. For the Upper Madawaska a quantity of timber was purchased for repairs to booms at head of Calabogie lake, and for repairing slides, booms, piers and dams at High Falls and Chain rapids. The station house at High Falls was repaired, and some minor patching was done to slide and bulkhead at that place.

Coulonge River.—At High Falls station new chains were placed in main guide boom, and at pier No. 3 a new snubbing chain was set. The booms were generally patched, and a new brace boom was built near head of slide. The boom piers were patched at corners and on faces, where damaged. Sheeting in sides and bottom of slide, as well as sills and posts, were renewed, where worn out and decayed, and the slide structure at different places was brought up to proper grade, where it had become sagged.

Coulonge Village.—The boom was overhauled, the chains and fastenings being adjusted and the boom itself being tightened up to proper position. A portion of this boom was water-logged, and it was hauled to the river bank, where it was taken apart and placed in proper shape.

Black River.—Some small repairs were made to boom-fastenings, links and clevises being set in place.

Petewawa River.—The chains of the booms at the mouth of this river were examined, adjusted and renewed, as required.

First Chute Station.—A break in the main boom was repaired, splice timbers and chains being used for this purpose.

Second Chute Station.—The flooring of the slide, near outlet, was relaid with new material, and the sides and bottom were patched where worn thin.

Third Chute Station.—The sheeting in sides and bottom of slide was patched, and the whole structure was caulked to render it water-tight.

Bois Dur.—A dam was built at head to divert water into log channel and a snubbing post set to secure boom to, at upper end. The plank and timber required for this pier were taken out of old slide, which has been abandoned at this place.

Half Mile Station.—Where holes were worn in face of dam, timbers were hewn and placed in position to render the structure serviceable.

McDonald's Station.—Iron bars were provided and secured to bottom and sides of the slide to prevent wear by passing timber and logs.

Cedar Lake Station.—A new floor was made in sluice-way to replace that carried away by spring floods. The three support piers immediately in rear of main dam were raised and stone-filled. A wing-dam was built at south end of main dam to close a channel worn there by high water in springtime. Some other repairs were also made to booms above dam and to sheeting on sides of sluice-gate piers.

Dumoine River.—Some forty bars of flat iron were set in bottom of slide at steep grades, and in sides of slide at curves, to protect sheeting from wear. These were secured by split or self-clinching spikes, specially made for the purpose.

North and South Chaudière Stations.—Repairs were made to side piers, bulkheads, booms, &c., of slide ; to storehouses, sheds and fences, all of which were either destroyed or damaged by fire on April 26, 1900.

Black River—High Falls Station.—At this station a portion of the slide at outlet —60 feet in length—was carried away in May, 1900. A large piece of rock, against which the slide structure rested, became undermined and toppled into chute, taking a section of the slide with it. As the bottom appeared sloping, it was feared a good foundation for building could not be had, the water also being quite deep, it was deemed best to divert the course of slide to west bank and carry it along the shore, where a solid foundation was obtained. The new portion of slide is built of square timber, bottom and sides, and is 200 feet in length.

Reconstruction—Joachims Bridge Approaches.—A start was made towards building the approaches to the new interprovincial bridge at Rapides-des-Joachims, now under course of construction ; the site of road has been cleared, and the roadbed formed in many places, projecting rocks, boulders, &c., having been blasted, and a quantity of gravel laid up to subgrade. The work will be continued when the stone abutments are all finished, so that the thoroughfare may be opened for traffic when the superstructure is in place.

The drives of 1900 were fairly successful in reaching their destination, and last spring a very favourable pitch of water prevailed for the early movement of timber ; but shortly after the freshets had run off, the river-drivers had to contend with low water conditions, so much so indeed, that it is feared many of the logs of 1901 taken from remote berths on some of the tributaries, will not get out this season.

The following statement, compiled from information furnished by the collector of revenue in your department, shows the quantity of the various descriptions of tim-

ber that passed these works, and the revenue accrued thereon, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 :—

	Pieces.
Square timber	894
Saw-logs	3,419,826
Boom and dimension timber	148,132
Cedars	67,239
Railroad ties	826,311
Fence posts	479,723
	4,942,125

Also 20,784¾ cords pulpwood.
The revenue accrued on the above was $43,831.50.
In respectfully submitting the above,

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. BROPHY,
Superintending Engineer, Ottawa River Works.

REPORT ON THE ST. MAURICE RIVER WORKS.

(By F. X. Thos. Berlinguet, Superintending Engineer.)

Public Works of Canada,
Resident Engineer's Office,
Three Rivers, October 14, 1901.

Eugene D. Lafleur, Esq.,
Acting Chief Engineer,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

Sir,—In compliance with the request in your letter dated July 9, I have the honour to submit the following report on the St. Maurice Works for the fiscal year 1900-1, ended June 30.

When the water was at its lowest pitch, and when the great bulk of the logs had passed, the foundations of the various structures were examined and repairs commenced. The work done under this head may be described as follows:—

Grandes Piles Section.—The construction of 1,511 lineal feet of five-ply booms; the construction of three mooring piers, 30 feet square, at Pointe à Trudel; also, the construction of two mooring piers, 30 feet square, at Pointe Madeleine, and the reconstruction of pier No. 2 from low-water mark.

At St. Jacques des Piles: six piers (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7) supporting retaining booms were repaired, also the house occupied by the boom-master. A number of boom chains were supplied. Stone ballast was put in the piers where necessary.

Ste. Flore and Grande Mère Sections.—The construction of 636 lineal feet of boom at the 'Petites Piles,' 2,207 lineal feet of five and six-ply booms, 32 inches thick, for the ten new sorting gaps at Grande Mère; also, the construction of 1,873 lineal feet of three-ply booms in use at Pointe à Trahan, and 1,220 lineal feet of three-ply booms in use above the Hêtres falls.

Petites Piles.—Two piers (45 feet by 35 feet by 30 feet) supporting retaining booms were built to increase the capacity of the said boom, which is one of the most important for the assorting of logs at Grande Mère. It is to prevent a too great accumulation of logs at the assorting gaps. Nine snubbing piers were partially displaced by spring floods, the damaged portion was taken down and rebuilt. A scow forty feet by ten for the working of the booms was constructed.

Pointe Trahan.—Three piers supporting retaining booms were built, also a jam pier measuring forty feet square was built in thirty feet of water.

Shawenigan and Les Gres Section.

Les Hêtres Falls.—The construction of a dam across the western channel, also the construction of an anchor pier thirty feet square for the retaining boom above the falls.

Pointe Marchessault.—One pier thirty feet square was built at the entrance of the navigable channel to strengthen the booms.

Pointe à Bernard.—The construction of 2,935 lineal feet of five-ply booms. A number of boom chains and clevises were supplied. Nine piers supporting retaining

booms partially displaced by spring flood were damaged, the damaged portion was taken down and rebuilt. One pier, thirty feet square, was built below the point for the erection of an assorting gap for the Shawinigan logs.

Shawinigan Slide.—The bottom and sides of the slide were repaired by replacing the worn-out timber and planking with new material, the apron faced with hardwood, and the projecting spikes in the bottom and sides of the slide were countersunk. The placing of a new gauge at the slide on April 10, 1901, being 7 inches lower than the previous one.

Poinle Chevalier.—At Shawinigan lower bay, on the 19th and 20th mile from the outlet of the river. This boom is 3,500 feet in length. It is one of the oldest on the river, having been built in 1852. One thousand two hundred and eighty-three lineal feet of three-ply boom were renewed, also six hundred and six lineal feet of five-ply boom. A number of boom chains and clevises were supplied.

Pigeon Island.—A retaining boom is formed by the closing of the western channel at the island above Grès Falls. Seven hundred and fifty lineal feet of seven-ply boom were rebuilt, also eight hundred and five lineal feet of six-ply boom. A jam pier, 30 feet by 25 feet, was built at the head of the booms at the outlet of the western channel.

Three River Section.—The construction of six thousand four hundred and eleven (6,411) lineal feet of three to seven-ply booms for the eastern, middle and western channels. Slight repairs were made to piers Nos. 9, 11, 22, 24, 26, 47, 58, 72, 59, 108 and 109.

All the repairs were completed in due time, and the works were ready for the business of 1901 on the opening of navigation.

The 'drives' of 1901 have been very difficult owing to the scarcity of water, to an alarming extent. The spring flood lasted only a very short time, and a great part of the logs are left in the tributaries, owing to the constant receding of the water which is partly attributed to the deforestation of that region. Some artificial means must therefore be taken to compensate and regulate the flow of the main river by constructing dams on the large tributaries flowing into the St. Maurice for the storage of water to be used in reducing the spring flood, and to be afterwards used when the spring flood is over. By so doing the lumbermen could have their logs a month sooner and would avoid the delay of waiting after the spring freshet is over to send their logs on the main river, and sufficient water would be retained to be used with advantage to continue the floating of the logs without any interruption.

The statement furnished by the collector of slide and boom dues, shows that 1,584,940 logs have passed the government works during the season 1900.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. X. THOS. BERLINGUET,
Superintending Engineer.

REPORT OF THE TRENT AND NEWCASTLE DISTRICT WORKS.

(By S. Clegg, Superintending Engineer.)

Sir,—As requested by you in your communication No. 2222, dated July 9 last, I have the honour to submit the following report on the works under my charge on the Trent river and the waters tributary to it, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

These works extend from the Bay of Quinté on the south to Balsam lake on the north, a distance of about 170 miles. A glance at the map will show the immense number of small lakes that are in the counties of Peterborough, Victoria and the Haliburton district that empty into these waters. The Ontario government has built and is building some large dams on the northern lakes to enable them to control the water in the spring and have a more even flow during the whole year. This will greatly assist navigation and prevent heavy spring freshets. Since taking charge of this work on the 1st of March last, the following work has been done:—

LITTLE LAKE PETERBOROUGH.

There are four piers and a two-stick boom about ½ mile long ; the work of removing the old pier base and building a new pier at the west end of boom was completed. The pier is 22 feet by 22 feet base, 18 feet by 18 feet top, and 19 feet high, sheathed with 2-inch plank to a depth of 7 feet on the west and south sides.

KATCHAWANNOE LAKE.

The boom from Young's point to Lakefield, a distance of about 4½ miles, was overhauled and repaired ; new chains added where the old ones were defective, and the ends of the boom-sticks cut and rebored in places where the chains had drawn through the timber. Some of the anchors had to be moved.

LOVESICK LAKE.

The boom had to be overhauled and quite a number of new chains put in.

DEER BAY.

The boom was broken by the ice in the spring and had to be repaired. The ends were rebored, and some new chains provided to replace the defective ones.

FENELON FALLS.

The boom was overhauled and placed in position, and 9 new stop-logs were put in the slide.

BUCKHORN.

Three piers were repaired and new tops put on them.

MOUNT JULIAN.

Approach to wharf repaired.

LINDSAY RIVER.

The work of dredging, started last year, could not be completed, on account of not being able to procure a dredge.

OTONABEE RIVER.

The work of dredging and removing shoals from the river was completed, and the river greatly improved for navigation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. CLEGG,
Superintending Engineer.

BRIDGES AND ROADS.

It may be stated that, in the older provinces of the Dominion, the federal government has confined itself, as a rule, to take under its exclusive control and make provision towards the construction and maintenance of important interprovincial road bridges and bridges required across waterways.

In the sparsely settled districts of the North-west Territories, the government of Canada has undertaken to provide for the erection and maintenance of ordinary road bridges over large streams ; bridges that are urgently needed to afford uninterrupted communication through trails and highways of national importance, which neither the municipalities to be more immediately benefited by the structures, nor the territorial authorities most directly concerned, could be expected to erect and maintain at their sole expense.

During the last fiscal year, works have been executed on the following bridges:—

OTTAWA BRIDGES, ETC.

LAURIER BRIDGE (Maria Street).

This bridge over the Rideau canal, connecting Maria and Theodore streets, was first built in 1870-1, by the corporation of the city of Ottawa, the first cost being about $9,000. It consisted in one wooden truss about 75 feet long, supported on trestle towers, and of short trestle approaches at both ends of the bridge.

In 1895 the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company applied to the corporation of the city of Ottawa for permission to carry their line of railway across Theodore street by a subway to be constructed under the Maria street bridge, and the

roadway of Theodore street adjoining the eastern side of the Rideau canal. This permission was granted and an agreement was reached between the two parties that in consideration of such permission the railway company agreed to construct and maintain, at its own expense, a wooden viaduct about 200 feet long with all necessary sidewalks and approaches across their line of railway crossing Theodore street. This extension was built the same year, and consisted of trestle bents about 16 feet distant centre to centre, supporting a plank roadway and walks, in all 28 feet wide.

It was further agreed that whenever the bridge would be replaced by a permanent structure, the company, at its own expense, would take down and remove the temporary wooden viaduct, and in lieu thereof at once build and for ever afterwards maintain and keep in repair a first-class iron viaduct about 200 feet in length to correspond in materials, style, height and width, with the plans and specification which might be adopted by the government of Canada or the corporation, or by both of them for the rebuilding of the Maria street bridge over the Rideau canal.

By another clause in the agreement the railway company agreed to assume all costs, damages and expenses of every nature and kind whatsoever which the corporation might be put to or have to pay by reason of the building, maintenance or repairs of the said viaduct and approaches.

Up to 1885 the city corporation maintained and kept in repair the portion of the bridge over the Rideau canal. However, previous to that year several petitions had been sent by the corporation asking the government to assume this work of maintenance and repairs. This was granted, and an arrangement entered into in 1885 between the government and the city of Ottawa for the maintenance, by the government, of the bridge over the canal, as authorized by Orders in Council passed on April 21, 1884, January 11, 1885, March 6, 1885, and June 17, 1885.

Repairs.—From 1885 to 1899 the total sum of $4,200.14 was expended in various repairs to bridges, including the entire reconstruction of the wooden truss over the canal in 1891.

Reconstruction.—In 1897, as the bridge was much out of repair, and the necessity of rebuilding it entirely upon modern and suitable lines, was very apparent, some difficulty arose as to the actual legal signification of the word 'maintenance'—(the government was bound to repair and maintain the bridge as per agreement and Orders in Council)—whether it meant reconstruction after the bridge in question became absolutely out of repair. Application was made to the Department of Justice for an expression of opinion in the matter, and the answer was as follows:—'You are bound to repair so long as there is possibility of repairing; when there is no further possibility then you must reconstruct.'

In accordance with this, the government decided to rebuild a masonry and steel structure, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, bearing the cost of the portion of the structure over their tracks as per their former agreement with the city of Ottawa.

Plans and specifications were prepared and tenders called for under three separate contracts, viz.: for the masonry substructure, for the steel superstructure, and for the concrete and metal flooring respectively.

The contract for the foundations and masonry was awarded April 9, 1900, to John Burns, of Ottawa, for a bulk sum of $29,844 for the masonry, and for the piling in foundations, at the rate of 37 cents per lineal foot of piles left in the work. The work to be done consisted in the construction of two abutments, two canal piers, and twenty-four post piers between the railway tracks east of the canal, together with all the piling and concrete required for the foundations, and all necessary excavations and cofferdamming.

The contract for the steel superstructure was awarded June 28, 1900, to the Dominion Bridge, Company, Limited, for the bulk sum of $35,297.

The contract for the concrete and metal flooring was awarded to the Roebling Construction Company, of New York, for a bulk sum of $6,398.

These contracts do not include the building of the west and east approaches, the granolithic walks and the stone pavement.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Laurier bridge has a total length of 344 feet from abutment to abutment, crosses the Rideau canal with an 80-foot span arch, has a 35-foot plate girder span on the west side of the canal over a roadway leading to the wharfs, and has a plate girder viaduct 226 feet in length, on the east side over the Canada Atlantic Railway Company's tracks. At the west end of the bridge there is an earth approach, 300 feet long, reaching the roadway level with a five per cent grade. On the east side the approach built on the same grade is about 150 feet long.

The bridge is notable mainly for the massive construction required for the heavy city traffic, for its skew, the piers and rows of columns in the viaduct work being laid parallel to the railway tracks and canal line, or at an angle of 61° 18′ with the centre line of the bridge; it is also of interest on account of its parabolic profile on top, and its flooring system.

The portion over the railway tracks is divided into 7 spans, 31 feet 9 inches each (excepting the span adjoining the canal arch which is 35 feet long), supported on six viaduct bents composed of four vertical columns each, the bents being braced together in pairs to make towers.

The 24 columns in those bents are supported by 24 small stone piers, 3 feet square at top, and having a concrete and pile foundation.

The arch over the canal rises from low masonry piers, built of heavy stone and founded also on piles capped with a timber grillage and concrete.

Heavy stone abutments with wing walls having also piles for foundations form both ends of the bridge.

The clear headway under the canal arch is 27 feet, and under the railway viaduct, it varies from 19 to 24 feet.

The bridge carries 14 lamp posts, and is lighted with 28, 32 c.p. electric incandescent lamps.

MASONRY WORK AND CONSTRUCTION.

Work was commenced on the foundations about the end of May, 1900. Excavations for the abutments were carried down to a depth of 7 feet below water level in the canal, the sides of the excavations being cut down about vertical in a stiff clay material and shored as the work progressed. The contractor experienced no trouble on account of water in the abutment pits.

For the two canal piers supporting the 4 ribs of the canal arch, timber cofferdams were built in place, and puddled with clay. They were emptied by steam pumps, and material removed by derrick down to a depth of 10 feet below water level. Some trouble was experienced here on account of leakage through the quick sand and mud bottom; but the difficulty was easily overcome, and the leakage removed by hand and steam pumps.

The pits for the 24 post piers were carried down to a depth of 7 feet below track level, and sides supported by planks shored from side to side.

Cedar piles form the foundations of all the piers and abutments. The piles are capped with a grillage of 10-inch by 10-inch timbers, the space between the timbers being filled with concrete.

The length of the piles vary from 18 to 30 feet, and they were driven in every case to a firm gravel or hardpan stratum. The material passed through was mostly clay,

but quick sand was encountered and caused no end of trouble, especially at the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th rows of post piers between the tracks, where piles, when about half way down, would sink about one foot and spring up about as much under each blow of the hammer. In some instances, pile driver and hammer were lifted by the piles, and the pile driver had to be tied down solidly. In some other instances, the pile when released of the weight of the hammer for some time would spring up as much as 6 feet. To overcome this difficulty, many expedients were tried. The piles were tried with sharp points, the small end cut square; or the butt end down without success. The most successful expedient was to have men strike the pile with very sharp steel pointed bars at the same time as the blow of the hammer was delivered, and jam at once the top end of their bars under heavy timber beams placed for this purpose. The tendency of the piles to rise would then be checked by the steel bars. This work was necessarily very slow, and much valuable time was lost. The tracks alongside the excavations had to be made safe and the many trains passing there had not to be interfered with. This was successfully done, however; no accidents and no delays whatever were caused to trains, and the piles were driven down to firm stratum in every case.

The total number of piles driven in foundations is as follows:—West abutment, 163; west canal pier, 110; east canal pier, 101; post piers, 101; east abutment, 152, or a total of 627, making in all 11,847 lineal feet of piling left in the work. The dead load on each pile varies from 7 to 15 tons.

The concrete used to fill the spaces between the timbers in the foundation platform on top of the piles was composed of one part cement, three parts sand, and five parts broken stone for the abutments and small post piers; and one part cement, two sand, and four of stone for the canal piers. The concrete was well rammed in every case, and brought up level with the top timber pieces. On this pile and concrete foundation the masonry was commenced. The stone used was quarried close to the Montreal road, about 3½ miles from Ottawa city, and about ¾ of a mile east of what is known as the Robillard quarries. There, limestone in beds of 13 to 30 inches in thickness of good quality was found, and all the stone was prepared at the quarry, and delivered at the works ready to be used. The body of the abutments is made of rock face ashlar, the canal piers of roughly picked stone without projections, and all bridge seats, cap stones for post piers and skew backs in canal piers for the arches are made of the best selected cut stone.

The specification as attached to contract called for rubble masonry in abutments and canal piers. After the west abutment was about half built up, representations were made to the government that a change should be made from rubble to ashlar masonry, the reasons being that ashlar masonry would have a better appearance and be more in keeping with the rest of the bridge. The change was ordered, and by agreement with the contractor, he undertook to build up first class ashlar masonry, at an extra cost of $2 per yard over the bulk sum of his contract. The quantity of masonry affected by the change was 2,200 cubic yards, making the extra sum to be paid to the contractor $4,400. In addition a portion of the masonry already built had to be taken down and rebuilt at an additional cost of $493.

The mortar used is composed of one part cement to three parts sand for the abutment and small piers, and one part cement, two of sand for the canal piers.

The top course of the canal piers is completely covered with very large stones, all laid in close contact, four of which form the skew backs of the arches spanning the canal.

The masonry and material were handled by three stiff-leg boom derricks.

There are about 250 yards of concrete and 200 yards of cut-stone masonry in the work, the remaining 2,600 yards being rubble and ashlar masonry.

In driving piles for the west abutment, a brick sewer was found about 1 foot below the foundation level, passing under the wing walls. By agreement with the contractor, this sewer was reinforced with concrete, extra piles driven on both sides, and extra caps laid in the foundation grillage on top of the sewer, at an extra cost of $460.

A gas main pipe 12 inches in diameter was also found under the site of the new bridge. This pipe was diverted by the owners, the Ottawa Gas Company, at an extra cost, by agreement, of $420.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

The superstructure consists of 8 girder spans and 1 arch span, supported on trestle bents, piers and abutments. There are 4 lines of main longitudinal girders, 3 feet deep, carrying a roadway 38 feet wide and two 8-foot cantilever sidewalks.

These girders are supported, commencing from the east side, first, on the east abutment, thence on 6 bents of 4 columns each, erected on stone pedestals, the distance between the bents being 31 feet 9 inches, giving room for two railway tracks between each bent. From the 6th bent the girders reach another set of 4 columns which are pin-connected to the girders and to steel plates riveted to the bottom portion of the arch rings, exactly above the centre of the cast-iron shoe plates. Past these columns the girders are continued until they meet the arches. The bottom flange of the girders is then curved to the same radius of the extrados of the arch ribs, until the top flange angle is intersected by the curve. This part of the girders rest directly on the arch ribs and is riveted to their top flanges. The girders are connected in the same way to the arches on the west side, and are also supported on 4 pin-connected columns, thence to the west abutment.

The girders are braced in pairs with 'X' braces riveted to their bottom flanges, and are connected with floor 'I' beams, 18 inches high, every 7 feet 11 inches and 8 feet 3 inches.

They have vertical web stiffeners. Their inclination changes at every span ; the grade rising in a parabolic curve from the east abutment to the centre of the arch span, then going down to meet the west abutment.

On account of this changing grade, there are wedge-shaped bed plates riveted to the lower flanges at every bent of columns (excepting where these are pin-connected to the girders), for bearings on the roller nests which are placed on top of every column to allow the expansion and contraction to take place in the girders without affecting the trestle towers. Each end of the girders at the abutments has wedge-shaped steel shoe plate, which slides on a corresponding bed-plate anchor bolted to the masonry.

The outside girders carry, riveted to their web and top flange, the sidewalk cantilever floor-beams. These sidewalk floor-beams or brackets have an outside line of web-connected 'I' beam stringers, which serve to carry the floor system. The posts for the railing are screw-bolted to the ends of these brackets.

The bent columns are made up of four 'Z' angle bars, riveted to a web plate to form an H-shaped cross section. They are connected in alternate pairs by longitudinal struts, and horizontal and transverse 'X' bracing, making every other span a tower. Knee braces, formed of perforated web and stiffening angles, are inserted longitudinally at the corner of the towers. Each column is anchor-bolted to the stone pedestals with anchor bolts about 3 feet long.

The arch ribs over the canal are made with web plates, angles, and cover plates. There are stiffeners at every 3 feet. The intrados is a segmental curve of 42 feet 8 inches radius, about 77 feet clear span and 25 feet 1 inch rise. The extrados is a segmental curve of 44 feet 2 inches radius, struck from a centre 16 3-16 inches higher than for the intrados curve. The top curve is, therefore, not parallel with the intrados, the depth of the ribs varying from 2 feet at the springing line to 2 feet 10 inches at the crown.

The toe of the arches is hinged to heavy cast-iron shoe plates fitting tight into recesses or skew backs cut into the masonry. These plates are bolted to the masonry with anchor bolts 3 feet long.

The arches are braced in pairs with latticed built beams, riveted at their radiating point between two large double plates. Each arch was shipped from the shops in three

pieces. The two end pieces were first placed in position and supported on trestle work ; then the top piece was fitted between the two.

All of the iron work was handled with a stiff-leg boom derrick, travelling on rails laid on top of the metal work as it progressed. Most of the riveting and the whole of the reaming were done by compressed-air machines.

During the erection, the foot traffic was maintained, and a temporary foot-walk was built for that purpose at a cost of $250.

CONCRETE AND METAL FLOORING.

The system of flooring adopted consists, for the roadway, of wire-cloth arches stiffened by 'woven-in' steel rods sprung between the floor-beams and covered with concrete. The part under the sidewalks is what is called the flat system, composed of twisted steel bars connected every 18 inches with light steel bands.

Cinder concrete, composed of 1 part cement, 2 of sand, and 5 parts of locomotive cinders, was deposited on top of the wire clothing to a depth of 6 inches at the crown of the arches, covering entirely all the girders and floor-beams.

To render this flooring impervious to water, the surface of the concrete is covered with three thicknesses of roofing felt paper and tar, on top of which was laid, in a stone concrete bed, the sandstone block pavement. The sidewalks were finished with cement and crushed sandstone.

As the contract called for very severe tests to prove the strength of the flooring system, these tests were made and were as recorded below:

Work on concrete flooring started May 7, and completed June 12.

On June 13, the following tests were made:—

1. A distributed load of 1,200 pounds per square foot on the whole of a panel, 7 feet 11¼ inches span, to obtain which, 120,000 pounds of paving blocks, &c., was used.

The observed deflection was $\frac{3}{32}$ inch.

The concrete was laid May 9; 36 days old when tested.

Proportions generally as follows:—One part cement, two parts sand, five parts locomotive cinders, and one part furnace ashes.

Cement used, 'Condor,' which gave at end of seven days, 508 pounds per square inch neat, and 97 pounds per square inch, 3·1 in tension.

This panel was exposed unprotected to heavy rain a short time after laying.

Weight of concrete in panel, nearly 8 tons.

2. A concentrated load of 6,000 pounds per square foot on 10 square feet

This test required 60,000 pounds of sandstone blocks, &c.

The observed deflection was $\frac{3}{16}$ inch.

The concrete was laid May 7; 38 days old when tested, and same proportions used as stated in No. 1 test.

Cement used, 'Condor,' (slightly damaged by dampness at both ends of barrels), which gave at end of seven days, 501 pounds per square inch neat, and 103 pounds per square inch, 5·1 in tension.

3. A concentrated load of 10,000 pounds on one square foot.

There was no perceptible deflection for this test.

Concrete laid May 15; 29 days old when tested.

Cement used, 'Atlas,' which gave at end of seven days, 578 pounds per square inch neat, and 96 pounds per square inch, 3·1 in tension.

The thickness of concrete at the crown of the arches for the roadway is 6 inches.

Result: The tests were highly satisfactory.

APPROACHES.

The approaches at both ends of the bridge were built on a 5 per cent grade, the material used being sand, clay and stones. The roadway was surfaced with broken stone and screenings, then rolled compact. The Ottawa Improvement Commission's roller was used for this purpose.

At the east end of the bridge the raising of the roadway caused some claims for damages from the proprietors on both sides of the street. These were referred to the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, who, according to their agreement with the city of Ottawa, were obliged to settle all claims arising out of the construction of that portion of the bridge east of the canal. At the end of the fiscal year these claims were being looked into, and two of them settled.

At the west end there is still the permanent sidewalk for a length of 300 feet on the north side to complete, and some railing to place.

Expenditure during fiscal year, $65,025.58.

Total amount paid up to June 30, 1901, $76,408.69.

The Canada Atlantic Railway Company have already contributed a portion of their share to the cost of the bridge to the amount of $17,615.

Their share, according to contracts, is as follows:—

Masonry contract:

Post piers between railway tracks, as per contract price..	$ 1,324 00
Piling in foundation post piers, as per schedule price, 2,392 lineal feet at 37 cents	885 04

Metal work:

Steel superstructure above railway tracks, contract price..	17,615 00

Flooring contract:

Portion of flooring, above railway tracks, contract price..	4,244 00
Total	$24,068 04

This will be increased to a little over $27,000 when cost of stone pavement and sidewalks is added, and everything completed.

The bridge was opened to traffic on July 1, and at the end of the fiscal year very little remained to be done to complete it thoroughly.

SLIDE BRIDGES.

Chaudière Bridges.—After the necessary foundations, retaining walls, bridge seats, &c., were completed, the steel superstructure was proceeded with, and at end of period covered by this report, the work was well advanced towards completion; the thoroughfare being opened for traffic by middle of July last.

Hull Slide Bridge.—When the water was out of the slide and hydraulic channels at site of this bridge, advantage was taken of this unwatering to set foundations for new structure. These were carried up to a point above ordinary water level. (Since June 30 last, the new steel structure has been erected and was opened for traffic on August 17 last.)

While these two bridges were being rebuilt, temporary roadways, sidewalks, &c., had to be maintained to accommodate the traffic.

BRIDGES AT OTTAWA AND HULL, AND ROADWAY APPROACHES.

The iron work of both Sappers' and Dufferin bridges was painted. Old paint, rust, and dirt had first to be scraped off before new material was applied.

A portion of the truss of the Union bridge received a coat of paint. The roadway was patched and scraped from time to time, and the sidewalks were repaired.

The crib-work pier supporting the old Hull Slide bridge was removed to make room for the new steel structure.

A portion of the pavement on the Hull causeway, near the northerly approach to the Union bridge, leading to the lumber yards, was taken up and relaid on concrete foundation, as it was found that the ordinary sand foundation would not withstand the very heavy traffic at this place. The causeway was cleaned from time to time, as was found necessary, water-holes were opened, gratings were cleaned, and railings, guards and sidewalks were patched.

During the winter months surplus ice and snow were removed from the sidewalks and causeway, and from Hull and Union bridges, so as to keep these thoroughfares in condition for the heavy traffic which has to be accommodated in that section.

DES JOACHIMS RAPIDS.

The village of Des Joachims is on the Ottawa river, in the county of Pontiac, 45 miles above Pembroke, and 130 miles from the city of Ottawa. In 1900 the department decided to replace the wooden bridge across the Ottawa river at Des Joachims rapids, which had collapsed a few years previously, by a steel structure with stone masonry substructure, at the site of and over the timber slide.

As the Ottawa river at this place is divided into two channels by an island, two separate structures were necessary, and are being constructed under separate contracts. In the fall of 1900 a contract was entered into with Messrs. Keating, Wilson & Boucher for the construction of the stone masonry piers and abutments for the bridge over the south channel of the river, and another contract with the Dominion Bridge Company for the superstructure. This bridge is to consist of one span of 227 feet, and two shore spans of 100 feet each. The construction of the stone substructure was completed at the end of March last ; the erection of the superstructure had not been commenced at the end of the fiscal year.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $23,304.93.

PORTAGE DU FORT.

Portage du Fort is on the north shore of the Ottawa river, in the county of Pontiac, 60 miles above the city of Ottawa.

In 1898 the wooden bridge across the Ottawa river at Portage du Fort fell down, and the communications between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec had to be established by means of rowboats. In 1899 the department decided to build a steel bridge, with stone masonry piers and abutments, at a place about ½ mile below the site of the old wooden bridge. In February, 1900, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Quinlan, Phippen & Robertson for the construction of the substructure, and another with the Berlin Bridge Company for the superstructure. The new bridge is to consist of one span of 300 feet, one of 50 feet and one of 30 feet.

The contract for the two piers and abutments was completed in the fall of 1900, and the approaches on both sides of the river were nearly completed at the end of the fiscal year, but the erection of the superstructure had not been commenced.

The expenditure during the fiscal year was $10,442.87.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

BATTLEFORD BRIDGE.

The bridge crossing the Battle river was constructed in 1890. The contractors having failed to carry out the work, the bridge was constructed by day labour. The timber had been upon the ground for two years previous, in consequence it was sun-cracked, warped and full of sand, which added to the cost of framing.

Temporary repairs were made to the bridge in January, 1900. The work done consisted in putting in three bents to hold the bridge up. Pending a decision as to its reconstruction, the ice flow in the spring carried away the above mentioned supports and left the bridge in the same condition in which it was when condemned, and the bridge fell June 7, 1900. The main span 150 feet, fell into the river, and another span, 70 feet on land, but the timber was ruined, the iron twisted and the removal of the wreck a bill of extra expense.

The old bridge consisted of one abutment and three piers; one span 150 feet in the clear, and two spans of 70 feet each, with trestle approach on north side.

The water having fallen sufficiently to allow a proper inspection of the piers, they were found good enough to support steel superstructure for at least five years. These piers need repairs, and must be properly rip-rapped; however, the stone is on the ground and the timber necessary to repair the piers can be procured here.

Battleford is situated in latitude 52° 42′ 38″, longitude 108° 16′ 59″. Mag. bearing, 22° 50′ east. Altitude 1,620 feet above sea level.

BATTLE RIVER BRIDGE, BATTLEFORD (*Temporary*).

In compliance with instructions, a temporary bridge was erected at Battleford across the Battle river in May last (1901).

The water, after ice ran out on April 20 last (1901), remained very high, more than bank full, flooding the flat and receding so slowly that it did not reach a stage at which the work of erecting the bridge could be executed with despatch, or to the betterment of public convenience.

The bridge consists of eighteen bents, placed 12-feet centres, 11 feet wide (between guard rails) and 243 feet long.

The bed of the river is quicksand, and it is difficult to build a temporary bridge that will keep its shape, so mud sills were put on at right angles, which has kept the bridge in shape much better than formerly.

To make this bridge sufficiently strong to withstand the strain of bands of cattle and horses crossing it in numbers (that is, filled from end to end), diagonal braces and horizontal braces were put on.

During high water, however, debris lodged on two of the bents and dislodged them, so that it made it necessary to put them in their proper place again. The cost of the temporary bridge was $299.81. This bridge is considered the best and strongest that has ever been erected, and in the shortest time (traffic in four days, completed in five).

BELLY RIVER BRIDGE, LETHBRIDGE.

The Belly River bridge is built over the Belly river, about 1½ miles from the town of Lethbridge. The bridge was built under contract in 1892, and consists of three piers and two abutments, with trestle approach on east side. The superstructure is 'Howe' truss, and the spans are 150 feet in the clear.

Lethbridge is situated in southern Alberta, on the Crow's Nest Railway, 109 miles west of Dunmore, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There is a branch line running out of Lethbridge to Great Falls. The 'Galt' mines (coal) are operated at Lethbridge.

Work of repair began February 26. The sheathing was cut down below the damaged part and fitted in timber, giving the uniform surface, as originally built. The damaged noses of the piers were fitted with heavy timber. The piers were then finished by putting on boiler plate to replace that which had been carried away, as well as putting on pieces running from nose plate to corner plate.

The east approach was improved by throwing the railing where it closed upon the road at a greater angle, and filled in with earth. This improvement gives ample room for string teams to make the turn with ease ; formerly, they were obliged to run the leaders up the hillside.

The sum expended upon repairs was $568.80, and the work closed March 9, 1901.

EDMONTON BRIDGE.

Edmonton is situated in Northern Alberta, on the north side of the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, and 194 miles north of Calgary. The Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway connects with the main line at Calgary.

A bridge was constructed across the Saskatchewan river at Edmonton, consisting of three piers and two abutments in concrete with steel superstructure. It is a combined traffic and railway bridge. It was opened for traffic in April, 1900, and painted in June of the same year.

In June, 1900, a semi-circular nose (in wood) was placed on pier No. 1, in order to obviate, as much as possible, the accumulation of debris during high water and to facilitate the removal of what might accumulate.

To protect this wooden nose from the ice flow in the spring, boiler plate was put on.

The boiler plates had to be purchased in Winnipeg (Vulcan Iron Company) and were put on in April, 1901, before the ice moved out.

The sum expended was $102.54.

LANGEVIN BRIDGE, CALGARY.

Calgary is situated on the Bow river, also on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is commonly considered a central point on the line dividing northern and southern Alberta.

There are two branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway running out of Calgary, one to Edmonton and the other to Macleod, where it connects with the Crow's Nest Railway.

The 'Langevin' bridge over the Bow river at Calgary is a 'Howe' truss, and consists of two piers and two abutments with trestle approach on south side.

In May last, the bridge was well up to proper cambre, but the planking was much decayed in places, so much so, that the entire length of the bridge will need reflooring, certainly not later than next spring. It will also be necessary to carefully inspect the floor joists, as some are much decayed.

Some urgent repairs were made in February last.

The sum expended was $81.50.

OLD MAN'S RIVER BRIDGE, MACLEOD.

Old Man's bridge spans the Old Man's river, about two miles west of the town of Macleod.

Macleod is located on the Crow's Nest Railway, and is about 50 miles from the international boundary.

The bridge was built under contract in 1891. It is a 'Howe' truss, with one pier and two abutments. Trestle and earth embankment forms the approach on the north side, and an earth embankment on the south side. The embankment on north side was made from quite a long cutting, which also forms a portion of this approach. To prevent the snow from filling up this cutting a snow fence was erected on the west side of this cut.

In compliance with instructions work began November 1, 1900, and was completed February 21, 1901. The work of repairs consisted in grading the cutting and giving the road-bed such a crown that the water from melting snow or rain is now carried off by the side ditches and cannot run on the trestle portion of the bridge as it did formerly. The portion of the railing that had been stolen for fire-wood was replaced, as also the snow fence which had nearly all disappeared. The trestle bents were made practically new by cutting off the rotting piles where they were sound, putting sills under them and bracing the bents. The abutments were carefully repaired. Many of the face timbers were badly decayed, and were replaced by new timbers. The abutments were carefully rip-rapped. New chord blocks were put on both upper and lower chords. These blocks were of green oak, as dry oak could not be procured; after they were in place the bridge was screwed up to a fairly good cambre. In consequence of the chord blocks being green and will shrink, it is of importance that the bridge be screwed up now. The pier was found in good repair. During high water, however. (June, 1900) a large hole was scoured out along one side of the pier. It is useless in these mountain streams to put in, as rip-rap, boulders gathered from the prairie, as they are more or less round, and roll one over the other until they are scattered down stream; so arrangements were made to place 50 yards of large angular blocks of stone in this hole and about the nose of the pier. Unfortunately the weather turned so mild that but a small quantity was placed, but this was put carefully about the nose, and no doubt has held during high water. This matter of rip-rap should be attended to during the season of best ice, as the 'Chinook' winds act upon the ice so much that it is unsafe during most part of some winter seasons.

The expenditure in connection with these repairs amounted to $1,615.73.

YUKON ROADS.

The locations of roads were specially to connect Dawson with the different creeks in the Dawson district.

ELDORADO ROAD.

Four miles of road were built on the Eldorado from Ridge road to Caribou, on the Dominion. The road was changed in two places, and on the Dominion 1 mile was located, so as to avoid hills and straighten the road.

Repairs were made in many places on the Ridge road.

The winter trail, which runs from Lower Labarge to McKay's Post, 109 miles, was changed and repaired. The Nordenskiold bridge was rebuilt.

One trail of 5½ miles, from White Horse to the Copper King copper mines, was built.

GOLD RUN.

Has a length of 15 miles ; was not completed by the contractors, who did not fulfil their contract, and cost $11,960.

CEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CEMENT LABORATORY, October 26, 1901.

E. D. LAFLEUR, Esq.,
Acting Chief Engineer,
Department of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the annual report of this branch of the department, for the year ended June 30, 1901.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. PERLEY,
Engineer in Charge.

Since June 30, 1901, all samples submitted to this branch have been tested as fully as possible and reported upon.

The Portland cements have been very much improved in all respects, especially those manufactured in Canada ; the English cements are improving in fineness of grinding, the importers having awakened to the fact that the testing of cement has been placed upon a scientific basis and is most thorough, and the Canadian manufacturers are vieing with one another to turn out the best article possible.

The cement industry has become largely increased within the last year, the Canadian Portland Cement Company has been formed, and embraces the cement works at Strathcona, Ont., and those at Marlbank, Ont. The Marlbank works were originally operated by Mr. Ira Hopper & Son, of Montreal ; it was not a success. After lying idle a number of years, the Commercial Wood and Cement Company, of New York, bought the property and started the manufacture of Portland cement with the latest improved machinery, that of the wet process and rotary kiln. The cement turned out was of poor quality ; the tensile and crushing tests were very low, the chemical analysis showing an abnormal amount of sulphur. This, in a good cement, should never be more than 1 to 2 per cent.

There was so much of this cement condemned that the company sold out to the Canadian Portland Cement Company, which has enlarged the plant and improved the ingredients, thus making a cement of good quality; the tests give excellent results, nearly equalling 'Star,' the brand manufactured at Strathcona.

The Owen Sound Cement Company have been making an excellent quality of Portland cement under the stationary kiln process ; they have placed in position a set of rotary kilns, but have been unable to work them satisfactorily, and have, therefore, never placed any of the product so manufactured on the market.

The Owen Sound Portland Cement Company have a fully-equipped plant at Lakefield, Ont., but have not manufactured any cement as yet. Everything is of an up-to-date character, and all the latest machinery has been established ; the motive power, I believe, is water, and electricity.

The Georgian Bay Portland Cement Company has started a cement works in the vicinity of Owen Sound, but we have not had any samples for test purposes, so can say nothing in regard to its capabilities.

There is some talk of starting another manufactory in the same neighbourhood in the near future.

The Hull Portland Cement Company have done nothing since the fire of 1900. The St. Lawrence Portland Cement Company manufacture a silica Portland cement which has given good satisfaction in tests; it was used on the extension of the graving dock at St. Joseph de Lévis and Maria Street bridge, and after a few failures, came up to the requirements of the specifications, thus showing the advantage of the home manufacture, as any inequalities can be rectified and a good article procured, when the tests are looked after on a scientific basis.

There is a manufactury in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, Que., which manufactures a cement. The tests which have been made of it in this branch of the department have been very unsatisfactory.

These different places should be visited once a year to note the improvements, as the cement industry is growing to large proportions, and this has caused a keen rivalry between manufacturers to have up-to-date plant.

There have been made many tests in the laboratory of varied cements for different works, not only for this department, but for the Department of Railways and Canals, Marine and Fisheries, and Militia.

The Cement Laboratory is a bureau for information in reference to cement, plaster, rock, clay and anything of a cementitious nature. The varied information requires a great deal of study and the aptitude to give an opinion at very short notice on all subjects connected with masonry and everything pertaining thereto.

In all cement that has been imported by water it will be found that the cement has lumped by the attraction of moisture from the bilge water in the hold of the vessel. This moisture is not sufficient to cause the full action of the cement, but is sufficient to cause the cement to chemically knit together. It can be squeezed between the thumb and finger into powder ; but when it is placed on sand without being powdered, it retains its lumpy form, and when water is added, the lumps still remain, and the cementitious power of that amount of cement is lost, thus weakening the work expected from the proportions of material used.

It has been stated that this has so materially affected the work that in one case a flour mill plant was set up, and the cement reground before it was used.

The cement proved to give good satisfaction after being reground.

An amount might be asked to suitably equip the laboratory and allow of proper inspection of all manufactories, not only in Canada but the United States, as at present a great quantity of American cement is imported, both natural rock Portland and the true Portland cement. It has been found that the natural is similar to the Belgian natural, its life is from six to nine months, then deterioration begins, it is an uncertain quantity, and should only be sanctioned for use after long time tests.

We have in the vats briquettes to be tested ranging from seven days to ten years.

The only cement that has been tested for over a year is Owen Sound ' Samson,' it shows a falling away after nine months, and continues to the three years test.

In my semi-annual report I drew attention to the question raised by those who use cement: If a barrel of cement weighs 400 pounds when it leaves the manufacturer's hands, what will it weigh when delivered on the work?

If it has been found that a cement when delivered weighs only 397 pounds, there has been a loss of 3 pounds, now in a consignment of say, 25,000 barrels with an average loss of 3 pounds, it will amount to 187·5 barrels, and this at say, $2.75 per barrel, means a loss of $515.63, and as cement fluctuates in price so the loss in cash will be more or less.

The loss per barrel not only means loss in money, but when the barrel is used as a unit of measurement it means a loss in strength of mortar and concrete.

This may seem a small matter, but when looked at from the above standpoint it becomes a large item in an extensive work where many barrels of cement are used.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the foregoing report, on works under my control, I beg leave to call your attention to the question of total expenditures on harbour works, such as piers, breakwaters and wharfs.

In past years these expenditures were at times given as reported by the engineer in charge, at others as reported by the accountant of the department. In my present report I have carefully gone over the expenditures and have accepted the accountant's statements as a basis of cost, as the engineers in charge usually report the actual amount expended on works without including the cost for preparation of plans, specifications, the advertising for tenders, &c.

Our harbour works have increased to such large proportions, that I purpose at an early date, with your sanction, to divide the Dominion into engineering districts and divisions so as to materially simplify the work; calling Prince Edward Island district No. 1 without any divisions; Nova Scotia, district No. 2, with probably three divisions; New Brunswick, No. 3, with two divisions; Quebec, No. 4, with three divisions; Ontario, No. 5, with two divisions; Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia being respectively districts No. 6, 7 and 8, without any divisions. By this system able engineers could be placed in charge of the districts with the requisite number of assistants under them in charge of the divisions. Maps of the Dominion could be prepared defining the boundaries of the districts and divisions so as to render any particular work more readily located and reported on, than at present.

At the end of the present fiscal year the number of piers, breakwaters and wharfs under my charge were, approximately:—

Nova Scotia	191
Prince Edward Island	49
New Brunswick	72
Quebec	133
Ontario	64
Manitoba	4
British Columbia (improvements)	10
Total	523

The following comparative table of expenditure by this branch may be of interest:—

	1895	1900	1901
Harbour works	$572,107 87	$734,098 23	$1,639,380 34
Dredging	201,499 51	703,942 40	714,319 52
Other works	193,977 64	321,228 50	419,187 99
Total	$967,585 02	$1,759,269 13	$2,772,887 85

The above amounts do not include salaries of staff. Although the expenditure, involving to a large extent increased labour and duties, has risen from $967,000 in 1895 to $2,772,000 in 1901, the cost for services and staff has hardly increased 20 per cent.

On account of the increase in the size of vessels now trading in the Dominion and using the harbours and waterways, our dredging operations have had to be increased to keep pace with the demands of trade; a perusal of the report on dredging will be of interest, and with our present and prospective fleet I expect that in a few years we will be abreast of all requirements and able to satisfy demands for adequate depth of water in all our harbours and waterways.

In conclusion I assure you that without the efficient and conscientious help rendered by my assistants it would have been impossible to handle the enormous business connected with the works under the control of this branch of the service, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for the valuable services they have rendered.

EUGENE D. LAFLEUR,

Acting Chief Engineer.

APPENDIX TO PART IV

REPORT

OF A

SURVEY OF THE FRENCH RIVER, ONT.

FRENCH RIVER SURVEY.

Ottawa September 9, 1901.

Honourable J. Israel Tarte,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report, the result of a survey of the French river, made last winter, for the purpose of establishing, whether this stream could be adapted to a navigation of 20 foot draught between Georgian bay and Lake Nipissing ; also to furnish sufficient data from which accurate estimates of the work required could be obtained, should the scheme be found feasible.

The general course of this river is westerly with a sudden turn to the south before discharging its waters into Georgian bay.

It discharges all the surplus waters of Lake Nipissing into Georgian bay after a course of 61½ miles through a rocky country.

Following its course, from source to mouth, the river may be described as follows : For the first 12 miles of its course, or from a point called Frank's bay to the Chaudière falls, the river may be taken as an arm of the lake itself, and has often been called South-west arm of Lake Nipissing ; but in order to be more explicit in describing the proposed works along the whole system it is here assumed to form part of the French river.

The channel in this first stretch of river has an average width of one-half mile with slight contractions caused by numerous islands distributed along its course. Its depth is nowhere less than forty feet and usually more than a hundred.

Chaudière island divides the river below this into two branches called the North and Main branch. At the head of the Main branch the first serious obstacle to navigation is met with in the form of two big cascades, called the Chaudière falls. These falls have a total drop of 25·62 feet. About a mile below the Chaudière falls one of the first tributaries of the French river, called Restoul river, enters the Main branch. This river although very wide for a distance of two miles above its mouth contracts to a very narrow stream where a succession of rapids begins.

On the North branch the same descent exists in long and violent rapids.

After a course of 8 miles the North and Main branches again meet at the foot of Chaudière island where they form a wide expanse of water two miles in length, dotted with a large number of small islands. This 10 mile stretch of excellent navigation has a depth varying from 30 to 100 feet.

After this the river again divides into two branches, again called the North branch and the Main branch. Both flow parallel, 3 miles apart, in a westerly direction for a distance of 18 miles, when the course of the north branch suddenly turns due south, opening out into a succession of lakes for a distance of about 6 miles where it joins the Main branch.

The tract of land thus surrounded by the waters of these two branches is called Eighteen Miles island.

Navigation is again interrupted, from the head of the Main channel, just mentioned, for 5 miles of its course, by a succession of five rapids, having a total fall of 18·93 feet. The first of these is called Little Pine, then a mile farther down follows the Big Pine, after that Double rapid, Big Parisian and Little Parisian at the foot.

The channel in this stretch of river is crooked and narrow at the rapids but elsewhere it has the required dimensions for all purposes.

From the foot of Five Mile rapids, the Main branch has a good, wide and straight channel for a distance of 11 miles, then follows through a jog forming two reversing curves at a point called 'L'Enfant Perdu,' after which it resumes its width for an additional distance of 2½ miles to the entrance of a narrow stretch of river which leads to the next obstruction to navigation called the Recollet falls. The above described stretch of river offers the most magnificent facilities for navigation, for a distance of nearly 14 miles.

The North branch is a much narrower stream, and its water surface has the same descent, consisting of four rapids at its head and a fall of about 10 feet at its foot.

From the junction of the two branches, three miles up stream, the Main channel of the French river expands to the southward into a broad sheet of still water, dotted with numerous large islands forming some narrow complicated channels which unite in a single stream.

At the south end of this expansion, the river empties a small portion of its waters into the Pickerel river through the Horse Shoe fall.

At the Recollet falls the whole body of water of the French river rushes down from a height of 7·04 feet. Below these falls the stream, which averages about 300 feet in width, flows between steep rocky banks in the same direction as the upper portion of the river for a reach of 10½ miles. Within that distance the river has a general depth of 30 feet; but is obstructed by a few bars and two small rapids, of a fall of 2 feet each, which obstruct navigation.

We have now reached a point where the Pickerel river joins its waters to that of the French.

Pickerel river is a very important tributary and carries a large body of water. It takes its rise in a number of lakes in the township of McConky. From its mouth up stream it has a parallel course to that of the French river for a distance of 14 miles where Kidd's landing is situated. From that point up to its source, for an additional length of 25 miles the river is mostly all rapids. At a point 2 miles above its outlet, the Pickerel river, at high water, discharges a portion of its waters through a channel that runs due south into Georgian bay after a course of 6 miles. This channel is called the eastern outlet of the French river.

From the mouth of Pickerel river downward, the French, for a distance of 4 miles, expands into large lakes, into one of which the Wahnapitae river discharges its waters.

A portion of the waters of the French river is then carried into Georgian bay by the middle outlet which runs due south for a distance of 3 miles, then turns suddenly westward for 1½ miles more, where the Dalles rapids are reached, having a fall of 4·76 feet, to the level of Georgian bay. The larger volume of water is carried by the western outlet, otherwise called the Bad river, which discharges into Georgian bay, by several small channels, after an irregular course of 12 miles.

It may be said that the debouchement of the French river into Georgian bay is by several mouths, flowing through cleavages in the rock area, which form a sort of delta, 15 miles wide, along the coast.

The banks along the whole course of this river are for the most part rocky and barren, and the greatest portion bold and precipitous but nowhere rising to such an elevation as to be termed mountainous.

There are occasional patches of good land along the way but these do not appear to be of any great extent anywhere in the immediate vicinity of the river.

The route selected for navigation purposes originates at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, follows the main branch of the river and leads out into Georgian bay through the middle outlet, where a harbour is already established, and is navigated by large craft employed in the lumber trade.

The knowledge obtained in the survey of the river has developed a very favourable opinion respecting this route ; the method of improvement is acceptable, and the project is matured.

The main branch of the French river was selected as being the most favourable to deep water improvement and the scheme to be resorted to, to obtain this result, is very simple. It is first purposed to divide the waterway from the foot of Chaudière falls, into two basins, by constructing dams to keep the water in the basins at a given head and to build suitable locks for the purpose of uniting its navigable parts above and below these dams. The dams will obliterate all existing rapids and raise the water surface considerably, but in order to attain a wide channel, of a depth of 20 feet, additional work will be required at certain points in widening and deepening. It is proposed to utilize the north branch for feeding and regulating the navigable channel.

No experimental work is involved in the development of a 20-foot waterway through the French river, so that no doubts need exist as to the practicability of its execution.

This route was thoroughly surveyed and tested from end to end, the sites for dams and locks were carefully selected with a view to the greatest possible efficiency and economy, and a complete plan was made, with soundings, levels, &c. (also showing the proposed improvements), upon which can be based an accurate estimate of the work required to obtain the desired result.

It is necessary to adopt a common plane of reference or datum, for profiles and water levels throughout the water system under consideration. This has been done with accuracy so that material changes in elevation are not anticipated in doing the work. According to the plan adopted the low water level of Lake Nipissing has an elevation of 100 feet ; the water surface of the first basin, when formed, 82 feet ; that of the second basin 60 feet, and that of Georgian bay 38·63 feet, making a total fall of 61·37 feet. Therefore vessels engaged in trade in these waters will navigate on four different levels united by 3 locks, formed by 6 dams.

To obtain elevations above the sea, add 540·97 feet to all elevations.

The various interruptions to navigation along the course of the main branch will be described from the head downward with the proposed improvements required for 20-foot depth.

From the head, the river, for a long stretch, has a very wide channel, averaging nearly half a mile, that could easily be improved for deep draught navigation by the removal of four small reefs situated at 6, 7, 8 and 11 miles of distance, and by locating the channel, in a few places, with buoys and small lights. These reefs crop up from very deep water, as everywhere else this stretch of river has a minimum depth of 40 feet. This portion of the river has a westerly course.

At the eleventh (11th) mile of its course the river turns due south, in a radius of 2,000 feet, and again to the west at the 12th mile, on a radius of 1,000 feet, but the width and depth are ample except in the last curve where some excavation is required.

At the 12th mile the proposed channel follows an inlet, parallel to Chaudière falls, which leads to Chaudière portage, where it is proposed to cut through and build the first lift-lock to overcome the Chaudière falls. The channel, in this inlet of the river, will have to be deepened, and a few small islands obstructing the passage removed. The cut through the portage will be 1,400 feet long.

At the foot of the portage another inlet is reached where some deepening is required as far as the 13th mile. About a quarter of a mile farther down this passage narrows considerably, and a point will have to be removed to widen the channel. One-half mile farther down, Keeso's Point nearly crosses the river and forms a barrier to

the straight course of the channel ; a cut 800 feet long will therefore have to be made through it. This cut will lead to a group of islets through which a channel 1,200 feet in length will have to made. This channel opens out into the general course of the river at the 14th mile.

As far as the 22nd mile the river offers a very good stretch of navigable water with depths varying from 30 to 100 feet, and a width of quarter of a mile generally, with a few narrows formed by islands. The only improvements required in the distance is the removal of two small reefs which crop up from deep water at the 17th mile. It would be advisable, however, to locate this channel with a few buoys along its course.

At the 22nd mile we reach the head of the Five Mile rapids where a considerable amount of work is required in straightening and widening the channel. For 5 miles of its course the river is obstructed and contracted at points by five different rapids having a total fall of 18·93 feet. At the head is Little Pine rapids, through which a channel has to be made ; then follows the Big Pine, where the stream has to be widened ; after that the stream makes a sharp half circle around Point Edward, as this curve cannot be followed by large craft a cut has to be made through this point.

There we reach Double rapids, where the stream has to be widened again and, farther down, the course of the channel has to be straightened by removing a portion of Howl Point.

At the Big Parisian rapids the river is again contracted and some widening is required. Then we reach Bluff Island current, where extensive widening has to be done and a small island removed at the foot.

After this the stream has a minimum depth of 30 feet and sufficiently wide for a distance of one mile when the last of the five rapids, called the Little Parisian is met with. At the foot of this rapid a dam 400 feet in length has to be built of sufficient height to obliterate all the rapids above and regulate the water surface, and the second lift-lock is here located for the passage of vessels from one level to the other.

Another dam will also have to be built on the north branch to the same hight, to act conjointly with that of the main branch in elevating the water and regulating the same.

Between the 27th and 28th mile a small amount of work is required in deepening a portion of the channel and removing an islet.

Down to the 41st mile of its course the river offers a splendid body of water for deep draught navigation, its width varying between 500 feet and 800 feet, and its depth from 30 to 100 feet. Within that stretch there is another jog in the stream at L'Enfant-Perdu, forming two reversing curves, but the widths and depths are ample. The two curves have a radius of 1,000 and 1,500 feet.

Between the 41st and 52½nd mile the river flows between steep granite banks 300 feet apart on an average. Although this stretch of river will have to be improved, for a short distance, at seven different points it offers good navigation between these points, with depths varying between 21 and 60 feet. Its course is alomst on a straight line between parallel banks and in many places resembles artificial cuts made through rocky areas for canal purposes. The first improvements required in this stretch of river is at the head, where part of the channel has to be deepened for a length of 500 feet. The next is one and a half miles lower down where some deepening has also to be made for a length of 1,800 feet. The third point where improvement to the channel is required is at the Recollet rapid where two islets and a bar of rock obstruct the stream causing a fall of 7·04 feet. It is true that the fall will be obliterated by a raise of the water surface, but some excavation for a length of 200 feet will also be required to form a channel. The two next points are in the form of two small rapids of a total fall of 2 feet, situated near the 44th and 49th mile. These rapids are formed by bars of rock that cross the stream. Here also the fall will disappear when the surface water is raised, but deepening is also required for lengths of 140 and 250 feet. The next improvement is the removal of an islet situated in the centre of the channel,

and the last point to be improved in this length of river is at the 51st mile where the channel has to be widened for a length of 800 feet.

Between the 52½nd and 58th mile the stream expands into lakes for part of the distance and is everywhere broad and deep, therefore easy to navigate. At the 55th mile it turns to the south at an angle of about 120 degrees, but in doing so forms a graceful curve with a radius of 1,700 feet.

At the 58th mile the river course again turns suddenly to the west. At this point a large amount of excavation is required to reduce the curve made by the stream. One-half mile below this turn the stream has to be widened for a length of 450 feet, and one-quarter of a mile lower down a rock obstructing the passage has to be removed.

At the 59th mile the Dalles rapids are reached. Through these the water drops from a height of 4·76 feet to the level of Georgian bay. At the head of this rapid a dam has to be built to form the second basin and regulate its head, and the third and last lift-lock is here located for the passage of vessels from the level of the second basin to that of Georgian bay.

Other dams will also have to be built at three other outlets of the river, called Eastern outlet, Bass creek and Bad river, to act conjointly with that of the Middle outlet in elevating the water surface and regulating the same. The location of these dams is shown on a general plan of the river.

Below lock No. 3 a channel has to be cut through points and inlets for a distance of 1,800 feet, when the river curves to the south with a radius of 1,670, and follows this course to the 61½st mile of its course where it discharges its waters into Georgian bay. In this last stretch of river some dredging and a small amount of excavation is required over a length of 4,000 feet.

From the mouth of the French river two sets of range lights guide the course of vessels, past the Bustard islands, which are situated 6 miles out. After this, vessels have a free course in the Georgian bay. These range lights, especially the inner lights, will have to be replaced by larger ones of modern build if the comtemplated improvements are carried out.

By adding all the lengths of channel to be improved, distributed along the course of 61½ miles of river, an aggregate length of 6 miles is found. This means that when projected improvements are carried out for a formed length of 6 miles, this river will afford first-class navigation between Georgian bay and Lake Nipissing with a 20-foot draught.

The minimum width allowed for artificial channels is 150 feet and the depth 21 feet.

The country through which the French river flows is all occupied by the Laurentian formation, consisting of red and gray gneiss. The rock throughout the country, covered by the survey, appears to form a series of ridges, ranging N.E. and S.W. At the Recollect falls the rock is of a brick colour without any distinguishable lines of layers of stratification ; it is supposed to be an intrusive syenite. The dip of the gneiss which below the Recollect falls points generally to the south-eastward, changes above the falls and becomes south-westerly, but higher up above the junction of the north and main branches, notwithstanding the numerous folds and twists which the rock formation presents, the prevalent dip is to the south-east.

With the above knowledge, of the formation of this country through which navigable channels will have to be made, it is not surprising to find that mostly all the excavations required has to be made in solid rock. In fact the rock excavation alone in these proposed works will amount to about one-half the total cost of the improvement to the French river.

This rock formation has a great advantage over other materials for hydraulic works of a permanent character. In this case the banks of the river for the whole distance will be rock, therefore no erosion is to be feared : the cuts through it will be permanent and their vertical sides will stand all action of the water for centuries.

The water supply on the French river route is abundant for first class navigation, the summit level (Lake Nipissing) being supplied by a number of streams discharging their waters into it and the river being the only outlet. The minimum discharge of Lake Nipissing into the French river during the lowest stage of water is 2,926 cubic feet per second, and that of the French river into the Georgian bay through its different outlets, 5,579 cubic feet per second. This large increase is due to the supply the river receives along its course from the different tributaries.

The season of open navigation in the French river route will be limited by ice during the winter season, but navigation could be extended from April 15 to December 15 in the river proper—not speaking of the Great lakes which are almost capable of winter navigation if the intermediate channels could be kept open—which will afford 8 months of navigation. This navigation season agrees pretty well with that of the St. Lawrence betwen Montreal and the sea, the average of which is from April 19 to December 10.

The river runs through a region meagre in resources, but some development of the water powers may be expected, for operating pulp mills, when an outlet for navigation is established.

It was not intended in this report to embrace the statistical and economic topics which are connected with this work and justify its undertaking, but I may venture the opinion that the French river route, being an independent line, is bound to possess great value in future diversions of trade and its consideration is fully justified.

A wrong impression has been spread throughout the country, by the press, when referring to the scheme, by giving it the name 'canal,' when its adaption to navigation consists of improvements in the bed of the river only and the control of its water surface. In order to be a canal, the route, or part of it, would have to follow an artificial channel formed outside of the river bed, and as such is not the case, in the French river route, the word canal should not be used at all in describing these proposed works.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTIONS.

The scheme being generally described above, a short review of the details of construction follows :—

The distribution of the different branches of the river offer special facilities for the execution of a large portion of the works contemplated in this scheme, as it is feasible in many places to unwater portions of the main channel and divert its waters into the other branches. The advantages that would be derived by the process are that the works would be executed more rapidly and satisfactorily and at less probable cost.

It is assumed that the character of the works to be executed along the course of this waterway, are to be sufficient for vessels of the largest and most economic type now engaged in trade in the great lakes, and in preparing plans for those works provisions should be made for the speedy handling of boats into and out of the locks, so as to obviate, to a certain extent, all objections that could be raised on account of delays in passing through them. The most profound economic improvements of modern times should also be adopted in the construction of the locks which should be powerful and rapid working.

In order to allow an easy ingress and egress to the large class of boats that will probably utilize these locks, and give them sufficient space, the lock chambers should have dimensions of 600 feet in length by 60 feet in width.

The above dimensions of locks will accommodate the lake fleet of the largest class. It is true that most of the vessels sailing the lakes are inside of the proportions expected on the route : but it is assumed that the grain trade to be carried on this line will demand the construction of vessels of the largest type now in use.

Part of the lock chamber, always under water, is to be excavated by cutting slots on each side with channelling machines which will leave smooth walls upon which the upper portions of the chamber walls are to be built. As the substructure or lock chamber will be in solid rock only, the sidewalls above low water mark will have to be built of concrete, as no building stone is to be found in the French river district fit for masonry. The concrete can be made from rock obtained from the excavations.

It is purposed to allow 21 feet clear depth over the mitre sills of the locks so as to ensure a 20-foot passage, to prevent striking and grinding when a vessel moves out. The filling and emptying of the lock chamber will be made through culverts, in the side walls or placed on the bottom of the chamber, to be opened and shut by valves operated by electricity. It is purposed to also operate the gates by electricity and use the current for lighting purposes.

At both ends of each lock a wharf 600 feet long and 40 feet in width will be built for mooring vessels while they await their turn to pass through the locks. These wharfs are to be built of concrete.

The six dams to be built to elevate and regulate, at a given head, the water surface of the two basins, formed for the purpose of navigation, are to be built on the lines of the old stop-log system, but on a larger scale and with some improvements. The sluices between the piers and abutments are to be 25 feet wide and are to be closed up and regulated by sets of stop logs. The stop logs are to be held together with a link so as to leave a play of about 6 inches. The bottom log is to be fixed to the bottom of the sluices and the others moved up and down as required by the use of endless screws placed at both ends. The space left between the logs when they are raised will be closed up by a plate of iron. The play between each of these logs will form a difference of height sufficient to keep the water at a constant head. Rollers will be placed at the ends of each log so that the pressure on them is all taken on the rollers, thus the friction will be reduced to a minimum and small power is required to move the logs up or down. The piers and the foundations of these dams are to be built of concrete.

There is of course, no uncertainty as to material, foundation, &c., as the matter has been carefully investigated. The buoys and lights for the service should be the most modern of their respective kinds, and should be controlled by the parties in charge of the water route.

It may be practicable to build this great work in separate sections so that the whole system may be completed within a short period of time, say two years.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

The estimate of the probable cost of the improvements required on the French river route to adapt it to a navigation of 20 feet draught amounts to $4,200,000, and includes the following works :—

Rock excavation in channel and lock-pits ; channelling in channel and lock-pits ; concrete masonry of three locks ; lock gates, including one extra pair for each of the three locks ; electric power and its development and machinery for locks ; aqueducts for the three locks ; residences for lock-masters ; concrete wharfs at both ends of locks ; rip-rap foundations for wharfs ; concrete in the six dams ; stop-logs, machinery and bridging for the dams ; excavation machinery and bridging for the dams ; buoys and lights ; superintendence and contingencies.

LAKE HURON.

During the present summer a cursory examination was made of the two routes on Lake Huron between Sault Ste. Marie and the mouth of the French river.

These routes may be termed inner and outer route. The inner route is

situated between Manitoulin island and the mainland and is called north channel of Lake Huron ; while the outer route runs out through the open lake. Vessels sailing on the outer route from the Sault follow the River St. Mary channel and reach the open lake through the Detour Passage, where they run on bearings as far as French river harbour after a course of 148 miles.

The inner route also follows the St. Mary river to the lake, then runs through the Missisagua straits into the north channel of Lake Huron as far as French river after a course of 137 miles.

The inner route is the shorter by 11 miles, but is not available for vessels of a greater draught than 12 feet, on account of shallow water in the channel at Little Current, caused by a bar of rock crossing the passage, while the outer route affords deep draught navigation for the whole distance.

The outer route, although the longest of the two, has its advantages during fine weather, as it offers free navigation, but during stormy weather, which is prevalent during the fall season, the inner route would offer the necessary protection.

It is therefore assumed that the two routes would be followed at different times if some improvements were made at Little Current.

From a plan of the rock bar at Little Current made by Mr. E. D. Lafleur, C.E., in 1896, I have been able to find the probable cost of a cut 200 feet wide and 20 feet deep through this obstruction, and this improvement is estimated at $200,000.

LAKE NIPISSING.

An examination of Lake Nipissing was also made during the summer to find if a terminal harbour could be built on the north shore of the lake in close proximity to the railway, where a transfer of cargo has to be made. The examination was also made for the purpose of acquiring knowledge as to the height of the banks around the lake, to ascertain whether the surface of the lake could be raised without causing too much damage to riparian interests should it be found necessary to do so in the treatment of the French river system.

Longitudinally the great body of the lake lies as nearly as possible due east and west; the eastern end is open and exposed, having only two groups of islands near the middle, while the western extremity is completely filled with islands, so that it is scarcely possible to distinguish them from the mainland without following the coast.

In the examination the whole coast of the lake was followed around from North Bay back to the same point.

The south coast of the lake is bold and exposed, the land rocky and barren, while the greater part of the north and east coast is very low, descending to the waters' edge in broad and low sand beaches ; these shelving out far into the lake, at a very slight decline, render the approach to the shore impossible for deep draught vessels.

The principal streams which fall into Lake Nipissing are the Red Chalk river, the South river, the Little Mattawa, the Silver, the Sturgeon, the Veuve and the West rivers. The largest of these is the Sturgeon river which drains a large area of country, and is fed by a number of smaller streams along its course of over 50 miles. At the outlet of most of these streams large areas of low land are to be found, especially at the mouth of the Veuve and Sturgeon rivers. Here settlers have established themselves on these low lands and have quite a large tract under cultivation.

This examination, although only cursory, has nevertheless impressed me with the belief, that the flooding of a large area of land, would surely follow a raise of the surface of the lake.

In order to find a convenient site for a terminal harbour on the north shore, careful soundings were made in the lake along this coast with the following result :— The 21-foot contour line was located at a distance of 3 miles out from shore at North Bay ; but it was expected that this contour line would have reached closer

in shore, to the westward, and a place was found opposite the Indian reserve, 4 miles west of North Bay wharf, where the 21-foot contour line of depth is to be found 4,000 feet out from shore.

This point has been selected as the most appropriate site for a terminal harbour, being within easy reach of the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line. A section of land (640 acres) on the lake front at the location of the harbour could be purchased on this reservation from the Indians at a small figure, and this would give enough space for development that will surely take place close to the terminal harbour.

In building this terminal harbour, it is purposed to drive close piling along the outlines of the work and fill the interior with material dredged out of the bottom of the harbour. This mode of construction will be found most economical and will form a beautiful harbour of large capacity.

In this harbour fully equipped, vessels employed in the grain trade can discharge cargo, grain will be elevated and shipped in cars to seaboard ports or destination.

To cross the lake and reach this port vessels can follow an almost straight course from the head of French river by passing between the Goose and Manitou islands, covering a distance of 18 miles.

The probable cost of construction of this harbour, not including any equipment, is estimated at $450,000.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. FRASER.

PART V

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901

DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, December 16, 1901.

F. GELINAS, Esq.,
Secretary, Dept. of Public Works.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit herewith my report on the Government Telegraph Service for the twelve months ended June 30, 1901.

This report, in accordance with those of the past few years, is prefaced by a list to the present date of the land lines and cables in operation, with data of lengths, year of construction, number of offices at present established, and an estimate of the traffic handled in each instance.

The usual tabular statements, giving lists of the offices, operating staff, &c., in the several districts are appended to the report; likewise the tariff sheets showing the rates charged for messages on the several lines.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. KEELEY,
General Supt.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Location of Lines.	Points connected.	Year.	Length of Lines.			Number of Offices.	Yearly Average of Messages Sent.
			Land Lines.	Cables.	*Total.		
			Miles.	K'ts.			
Newfoundland..	Port au Basque—Cape Ray	1883	14	....	14	2	.....
Nova Scotia ..	North Sydney—Meat Cove (with loops).	1880–98	147¼	.....	148¼	14	3,000
"	Across Bras d'Or Channel	1880	.....	½			
"	" St. Ann's Harbour	1887	.....	¼			
"	" Ingonish Harbour	1887	....	¼			
"	Meat Cove—St. Paul's Island	1890	....	20	23	2	50
"	On St. Paul's Island	1890	3	.....			
"	Mabou—Cheticamp	1887	63	.....	109	9	2,500
"	Cheticamp—Meat Cove	1900	46	.....			
"	Barrington—Cape Sable	1883	16	.....	17¾	Leased.	.....
"	Across Bear Point Channel	1883	.....	1½			
"	" Lt. House Channel	1883	....	¼			
New Brunswick.	Chatham—Escuminac	1885	42	.....	42	5	600
	Bay of Fundy System :						
" ..	Eastport—Campobello	1880	.....	1¾			
" ..	On mainland Eastport	1880	½	.....			
" ..	On Campobello Island	1880	7½	.....			
" ..	Campobello—Grand Manan	1880	....	7¼	44¾	10	2,500
" ..	On Grand Manan Island	1880	25¼	...			
" ..	Grand Manan—Cheney's Island	1890	..	½			
" ..	On Cheney's Island	1890	¾	...			
" ..	Cheney's Island—Whitehead Island	1890	....	¾			
Quebec	Partridge Island—Fort Dufferin	1900	..	¾	¾	.....	.....
"	Bay St. Paul—Chicoutimi	1881	92	.....	92	7	
"	Branch St. Alexis to L'Anse St. Jean	1898	40	.....	40	1	
"	Murray Bay—Baie des Moutons	81–1900	733½	...			12,000
"	Across Saguenay River	1883	.....	1¼	772¾	41	
"	Bersimis to Manicouagan	1883	....	12			
"	Manicouagan to Godbout	1883	... ..	26			
	Quarantine System :						
"	Quebec—L'Ange Gardien	1885	13	...			
"	L'Ange Gardien—Orleans Island	1885	..	¾			
"	On Orleans Island	1885	29¼	.....			
"	Orleans Island—Isle Réaux	1889	....	2	52¾	8	2,300
"	On Isle Réaux	1889	2½	.....			
"	Isle Réaux—Grosse Isle	1889	..	2			
"	On Grosse Isle (all told)	1885–94	3¼	.....			
	Anticosti System :—						
"	Gaspé—L'Anse à Fougère	1881	28	....			
"	L'Anse à Fougère—Anticosti	1881	...	44¼	316½	10	1,500
"	On Anticosti Island	1881–90	223¾	....			
"	Anticosti—Long Point, Mingan	1890	..	21			
"	Meat Cove (C. B.)—Magdalen Islands	1880	..	55	138½	9	2,000
"	On Magdalen Islands	1881	83	½			
Ontario.....	*Pelee Island System :*						
"	Leamington—Point Pelee	1889	12	.....			
"	Point Pelee—Pelee Island	1889	....	9½			
"	On Pelee Island	1889–98 1900	13½	.....	35	9	800
	Carried forward		1,638½	208	1,846½	127	21,250

* For convenience in totalling, the knots of cable are regarded as statute miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES—*Concluded.*

Location of Lines.	Points connected.	Year.	Length of Lines.			Number of Offices.	Yearly Average of Messages Sent.
			Land Lines.	Cables.	*Total.		
			Miles.	K'ts.			
	Brought forward	....	1,638½	208	1,846½	127	27,250
North-west	Qu'Appelle—Edmonton and St. Albert	1883-87	607½	..	607½	15	4,700
"	Moosejaw—Wood Mountain	1885	90½	..	90½	2	300
British Columbia	Ashcroft—Barkerville	1878-87	276½	....	276½	9	4,500
"	Victoria—Cape Beale	1891	118	....	175	8	150
"	Alberni—Cape Beale	1899	57	....			
"	Nanaimo—Comox and Alberni	1893-95	110½	..	110½	10	7,000
"	Kamloops—Lower Nicola	1899	67	....	67	6	2,000
"	Ashcroft—Lillooet	1896	62	....	62	1	500
Yukon	Bennett—Dawson	1899	564	....	639	16	30,000
"	Tagish—Atlin	1899	75	....			
	Totals (1900)	....	3,666½	208	3,874½	194	76,400
	Additions in 1901:						
Quebec	Baie des Moutons—Belle Isle	1901	254½	22¼	276¾	7	....
"	Point Paradis—Scougalls Mills (loop)	1901	28	*	28	1	....
"	Tadousac—Sacre Cœur	1901	12½	..	12½	1	....
Ontario	Pelée Island Cable lengthened	1901	....	7½	7½	....	....
British Columbia	Quesnelle—Atlin	1901	885½	....	1,390¼	26	....
"	Ashcroft—Quesnelle (reconstruction)	1901	215¾	....			
"	Dawson—Northern Boundary	1901	90¾	....			
"	Hazelton—Fort Simpson	1901	198¾	....			
"	Golden—Windermere	1901	82	....	2	2	....
	Total to end of 1901	....	5,433¾	237¾	5,671½	231	....

*For convenience in totalling, the knots of cable are regarded as statute miles.

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE FOR 1900-1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The tabular statement prefacing this report shows the total mileage, &c., of the telegraph lines operated by the government. Lines that have been subsidized or constructed and transferred by the government for operation by private companies are not included in this list.

The matter in the following pages comprises merely a statement of specific actions taken in the course of the year, and in any case where no particular reference is made to a line found mentioned in the list, the understanding intended to be conveyed is that that line has been satisfactorily operated throughout the year, without any change of conditions since last made mention of in the annual reports.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The line from *Port au Basque* to *Cape Ray* continues to be operated as heretofore under an arrangement with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Mabou-Cheticamp and Meat Cove.—The extension of this line to Meat Cove, which was completed in September, 1900, affords an alternative connection with the Western Union Telegraph system for the Magdalen islands and St. Paul's island cables landing at Meat Cove. The traffic is handled by either route, and the business is consequently expedited, and delays that would otherwise be experienced on occasions of interruption of a single line are obviated. Besides this, in consequence of the direct communication established, the local business which formerly passed over the connecting company's line and was subject to triple tolls, is now handled direct, the following tariff having been adopted upon the completion of the line:—

Local messages.—Between any two offices on the line, North Sydney to Mabou, 25 cents and 1 cent.

Through messages.—Exchanged between offices on the government line and Western Union or other connection, 15 cents and 1 cent.

Night messages.—Local, 1 cent per word, with minimum 25 cents. Through, 1 cent per word, with minimum 15 cents.

At *Grand Etang* the office was closed on August 31, 1900, the agent having resigned and no need being found for its continuance.

At *Broad Cove Mines* an accommodation office for the local railway was connected by loop into the main line (June, 1900), at the expense of the company.

North Sydney-Meat Cove Line.—Nothing beyond the general repair work noted in the last annual report was called for on this section up to the close of the fiscal year.

Chatham-Escuminac Line.—A proposal has been under treatment in the department looking to a lease of this line to the Miramichi Telephone Company.

Bay of Fundy Lines.—The cable between Cheney's island and Whitehead island was damaged by a vessel's anchor on December 8, 1900, but it was got in order again on the 27th by the local agent.

RIVER AND GULF ST. LAWRENCE.

Anticosti Island Lines.—In the autumn of 1900 the work of renewal of the line wire between English bay and Becscie river was carried out with the exception of a distance of about six miles for which additional material is being provided this season.

There was also a considerable amount of bush clearance made along the line generally by the regular lineman with local assistance.

The *District Superintendency* became vacant by the resignation of Miss Pope, and was put in charge of Mr. A. Malouin, agent at West Point, August 1, 1900.

At *South West Point* on the resignation of Miss Pope, Mr. A. Maloney temporarily transferred from the agency at Long Point was in charge till the middle of October, when he was relieved by Mr. F. X. Bertrand, who remained there in the capacity of teacher till June 1, 1901. Since that date the office has been in the hands of Miss L. Z. Lemieux, who had in the meantime become qualified for the position.

The cable between *Long Point* and *Mechastic Bay* ceased working on December 7, 1900. After examinations made near the shores the conclusion was arrived at that the trouble was in deep water. The cable consequently remained unrepaired until the past summer. (It was repaired by the ss. *Tyrian* on August 19). Connection between Anticosti and the mainland was throughout the interval maintained by the cable from South West point to Gaspé, and there was no interruption of the service.

Magdalen Islands.—In consequence of repeated recurrence of trouble with the sand-bar section between Amherst and Etang du Nord the laying of a cable to span this section was decided upon, and the work was to have been done in the course of the past season, but had to be deferred in consequence of more important calls for the cable ship elsewhere. It is intended to provide for this betterment being effected early next season.

In furtherance of the proposed main line connection with *House Harbour* mentioned in last year's report, it has been found desirable to at the same time extend the loop to Pointe Basse, a distance of about four miles. A supply of poles for this purpose, and for some required renewals along the existing line had to be obtained elsewhere, and in the course of the past season a small lot was arranged for at Gaspé to be delivered by schooner at the points required.

St. Paul's Island Cable.—This cable ceased working on November 24, 1900. When opportunity offered, examinations were made of both shore ends, but the interruption proved to be elsewhere, and nothing could be done until the cable ship was brought into requisition.

NOTE.—The ss. *Tyrian,* dealt with elsewhere in this report, visited the locality in the course of the past summer. The trouble, a break, was located 12¾ miles from St. Paul's island. In the course of repair the cable was found greatly attenuated, and it broke repeatedly. The picked up lengths were overhauled and 1¼ knots of new cable introduced to replace unserviceable portions, and a working connection was restored on July 20, 1901. There was still a defect in the circuit, a leak within a mile or so of St. Paul's island end, but in consequence of the services of the ship being elsewhere required, it was considered advisable to defer an attempt to clear it out until the next occasion for a repair causes it to be taken in hand.

North Shore Lines.—St. Etienne office which was reopened for a while in the summer was again closed on September 28, 1900. It is proposed to build a line spanning the existing gap between St. Etienne and L'Anse St. Jean, a distance of 15 miles; and a vote of $1,800 has been obtained for this purpose. This new line will afford a second connection between Chicoutimi and the North Shore system, and will at the same time put the offices on the government lines, north of Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay, in direct communication.

Scougall's Mill, Manicouagan.—To accommodate the traffic to be had with the lumber mills at Manicouagan, a loop line was last spring built from a point off the main

line near Point Paradis, to a special hut erected on the west side of the Manicouagan river opposite the mills, a distance of 14 miles. An operator from the mills visits this hut on occasion or at fixed periods for the exchange of business.

Tadousac-Sacre Coeur.—Provision was made in the estimates for the construction of a line to connect Sacre Cœur with the North Shore telegraph system at Tadousac, a distance of about 12½ miles. The work of establishing this connection is now in hand.

Little River.—An office was opened at this place, 15 miles west of Sheldrake, on November 26, 1900, with Miss E. Lebarge as agent-operator.

Manicouagan.—In December, 1900, a permit was granted to a local resident, Jos. Coté, for the occupancy of the telegraph building and premises at Manicouagan, which have been in disuse since the withdrawal of the office therefrom in the autumn of 1896. It is provided that the premises shall be vacated immediately in event of requirement.

Extension to Belle Isle.—The construction of the land line to connect with the cable to Belle Isle was resumed early in the course of the past season. At the time of the presentation of last year's report it was in operation as far as Baie des Moutons, 105 miles below Romaine; an office was opened at Harrington, 37 miles west of Baie des Moutons, on January 10, 1901, with Mrs. John Jones as agent-operator.

NOTE.—This line was completed through to Chateau Bay on July 10, 1901, and embraces offices, established in the course of the season, as hereunder:

	Miles.
St. Augustine	54
St. Paul river or Bonne Esperance	75
Blanc Sablon	35
Red Bay	54
Chateau Bay	35

(*Add half mile Chateau Bay, and one mile Belle Isle for cable connections.*)

The cable 22:26 knots from Chateau Bay to Belle Isle was laid by the ss. *Tyrian*, and the connection established on September 14, 1901.

The *tariff for Belle Isle* has been, for the present, fixed at 25 and 1 more than the rate to Chateau Bay, which latter is but 25 and 1 from Murray Bay, where connection is made with G. N. W. telegraph system.

Wireless Telegraph Station.—Immediately following upon the establishment of the cable connection between Belle Isle and Chateau Bay; arrangements were made and carried out for the establishment, at the same points, of two stations for the operation of the Marconi wireless telegraph. This system, as well as the cable, has since been operated daily, and it is expected uninterrupted communication will by this means be maintained with Belle Isle in event of the submarine cable becoming interrupted.

Grosse Isle Quarantine Line.—The cable section between St. François and Isle aux Reaux, which had been interrupted, and was restored to working order in May, 1900, became again interrupted on December 10, and in January the section between Isle Reaux and Grosse Isle also gave out. In view of these recurrences of trouble and of the contemplated action for betterment mentioned in last year's report, steps were taken for the importation of four quarter-knot lengths of the special locked armour shore end cable wherewith to effect the proposed change of landings and improvement in the connection. The new cable, however, did not arrive out in time for use when the season was far enough advanced to attempt another repair, and it is being held over at Quebec till next year. The stretches at present in use, including the L'Ange Gardien-St. Pierre section, which for the first time in its history had in the meantime also become interrupted through damage by ice, were overhauled as early as the work could well be got at, and the entire system was restored to working order again on the 22nd May.

At *St. Petronille* the office was closed from November 20 till March 1 in consequence of the illness and absence of the agent-operator.

At *Grosse Isle* the former agent-operator, Miss Langlois, was succeeded by Miss Josephine Masson on the 1st May.

At *St. François* Miss O. Lemlin was appointed agent-operator from July 5, 1901, in place of Miss H. Lemlin resigned.

Isle Coudres Telephone System.—In the course of last autumn the working of this system was greatly improved and rendered much more satisfactory by the substitution, for the instruments formerly in use, of Bridging Bell apparatus, the same as was introduced at Grosse Isle some years ago. The work of installation was performed by an agent of the Bell Telephone Co.

Signal Service.—In connection with and as supplemental to the improvement in facilities for the handling of the signal service business, by providing a special wire between Quebec and St. Flavie, as mentioned in the last annual report; the contemplated shifting of our wire from the circuitous route of 28 miles to the short direct pole line of 12 miles built by the G. N. W. Tel. Co. (as mentioned under the head of *Anticosti* in the report for 1898-9) was carried out in the course of the present season.

ONTARIO.

Pelée Island Line.—The Pelée island cable which was placed in working order in June, 1900, was dragged through by a vessel's anchor off Point Pelée on November 27. As soon as the weather permitted thereafter an attempt was made by the district superintendent to effect repairs, but it had to be abandoned (December 27) till the season of 1901. In the course of the winter a new length of 8 knots of cable, I. R. core of our gulf deep sea type, weighing three tons per knot, the same as the length laid from the Dummy Light in 1898 was imported and laid down as part of a direct stretch of 17 miles from the north-west end of the island to Leamington dock; enough of the old cable being found sufficiently serviceable for utilization in re-establishing the connection by this route, which was selected for trial in preference to a much shorter one proposed to the eastward of the middle ground. This work of restoring the connection with Pelée island (completed on August 13, 1901) was performed by the district superintendent, Mr. J. McR. Selkirk, in conjunction with Mr. J. F. Richardson, electrical engineer of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs.

A working agreement that had been entered into with the Bell Telephone Co. in January, 1880, for direct operation when practicable between stations on the company's lines and the Pelée island system, was terminated in October, 1899, because of the unreliable working conditions obtaining in the presence of frequent trouble with the cable circuit. Business for outside points has since then been handled at the company's Leamington exchange, and the facilities afforded appear to meet the requirements satisfactorily.

NORTH-WEST.

Qu'Appelle-Edmonton Line.—In consequence of the pole line between Henrietta and Saskatoon being found to require renewal in sections, a lot of 400 poles (tamarack) was procured at Prince Albert and put in in the course of the present season. The entire line was gone over by the regular repairers in their respective sections, and the whole put in good order.

At *Battleford,* J. T. Callaghan, former lineman at Onion Lake, was transferred to Battleford as lineman, December 1, 1900.

At *Star,* on the route of the main line, 6 miles west of Victoria, and 43 miles east of Fort Saskatchewan, an office was opened on May 28, 1901, with Mr. E. A. Holmes as agent-operator.

Beaumont Line.—The branch line from Edmonton to Beaumont, 15 miles, towards which assistance was granted by the contribution of the requisite wire, insulators, &c., as noted in the report for 1898-9, was completed on February 18, 1901.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ashcroft-Dawson Line.—The direct operation of the Barkerville line and branch to Lillooet, and of the Victoria-Cape Beale line, which had previously for several years been operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the government, in conjunction with the company's telegraph system, was resumed by the department, dating from May 1, 1901. Mr. Jas. Wilson, Supt. of the Canadian Pacific telegraphs, continued in charge pending a definite appointment to the district superintendency, and this was the arrangement obtaining at the close of the fiscal year.

(NOTE.—Under this plan of operation the joint office at Ashcroft becomes a transfer point and the terminal station for the through line to the Yukon. The through connection via Quesnelle, Hazelton and Atlin was completed on September 24, 1901, since when business has been handled by this direct route, thus obviating the delay of roundabout transmission by mail boat between Victoria and Skagway.)

Fort Simpson.—In conjunction with the above line, a branch of 198¾ miles was constructed between Hazelton and Fort Simpson on the coast, and was put in operation on the 13th June.

The tariffs established for these lines are as noted in the appendix.

At *115 Mile House,* the office was vacated by the resignation of the agent-operator, Mr. J. T. McIntosh, in June, 1901, and at 108 Mile House an office was thereupon temporarily reopened.

Ashcroft-Lillooet.—A considerable amount of general repair work, pole resetting, &c., is called for on this line, and a sum will be included in the coming year's estimates for this purpose.

Victoria-Cape Beale Line.—At Clo-oose, the lineman, J. Vanslyke, resigned on March 6, 1901, and Otto Rosander was temporarily appointed to fill the position.

Golden-Windermere.—In the course of the year tenders were called for, and a contract entered into with Messrs. G. O'Kelly and A. Walkley for the supply of poles and construction of a line from Golden to Windermere, a distance of 82 miles. The work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Aylmer, C.E., of Golden; and a proposal is being dealt with to extend this line by a loop or branch to Peterboro', near the Windermere end. Up to the close of the fiscal year the arrangements for staff and operation of the line had not been made.

Alberni-Clayoquot.—An exploration was made early in the year for a practicable route for a telegraph line between these two points, and arrangements are being made for carrying out the project under an appropriation made at the last session for that purpose.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE GENERALLY.

Cable Ship.—In consequence of the loss of the ss. *Newfield,* noted in last year's report, it became necessary to provide a vessel for the past season's work. To this end the ss. *Tyrian* (an iron ship, registered as having been built in 1869, and of the follow-

ing dimensions: Length, 237·5 feet; breadth, 30·2 feet; depth of hold, 19·9 feet; tonnage gross, 1,039; with H.P. 96, and screw propellor) was chartered and fitted out with the cable machinery and appliances that had formerly been in use on the *Newfield*. The fixing of the cable gear, tanks, &c., was done in a thoroughly solid manner under the immediate supervision of Mr. C. E. Stewart, formerly chief engineer of the ss. *Newfield;* and accidental displacements to which the heavy machinery might otherwise have been liable under stress of weather, were altogether obviated; there were no mishaps throughout the season's operations, and the ship answered her purpose admirably.

(NOTE.—As elsewhere mentioned in this report, the *Tyrian* in the course of the season was engaged in the repairing of the St. Paul's island cable, the Anticosti-Long Point cable, and the laying and subsequent repair of the cable between Belle Isle and Chateau Bay. The weather encountered was unusually foggy in the earlier part of the season, and frequently stormy in the latter part, so that the endurance and seaworthiness of the ship underwent a rigorous trial).

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue and expenditure for each of the lines in the several districts hereinbefore mentioned are given in the following table:—

1900-1901.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces:			
Anticosti Island lines	2,259 99	768 59	
Bay of Fundy "	1,676 05	771 67	
Cape Ray "	250 00	.....	
Cape Sable "	33 33	.....	
Cheticamp "	782 70	1,377 99	
Escuminac "	463 19	163 47	
Low Point Agency	50 00	.....	
Magdalen Island lines	2,637 71	706 40	
Meat Cove line (including St. Paul's Island	2,468 57	524 87	
North Shore St. Lawrence (East of Bersimis)	5,784 81	1,841 98	
" " (West of Bersimis)	3,725 53	1,193 83	
Quarantine line	730 95	572 55	
Cable ship *Newfield*, renewals of plant, &c.	1,174 71		
Subsidies, stationery, line and office material and contingencies, chargeable to appropriation for Gulf lines	10,213 84		
Total for Lower St. Lawrence, &c.	32,251 38	7,981 35	Signal Service messages, Meteorological Service messages and reports, and Fisheries bulletins are handled free of tolls.
Ontario, Pelee Island line	595 83	147 62	
North-west telegraph lines	16,461 34	2,672 56	
British Columbia, Comox (including Alberni line)	3,958 96	2,844 42	
Alberni-Cape Beale	1,181 07	10 21	
Kamloops Nicola	1,068 96	132 77	
Golden-Windermere line	6 41	.....	
† Barkerville line	2,643 88	.....	
† Victoria-Cape Beale line	3,440 78	.....	
(Yukon) Bennett-Dawson & Atlin (see note*)	111,932 35	108,272 13	
Telegraph service generally	2,355 53	.....	
Total	175,896 49	122,360 86	

† The C.P.R. operating these two lines, retains the revenue, and the government reimburses them the excess of expenditure over revenue.

* NOTE.—The above figures for the Yukon line, taken with those given in last year's report, represent the revenue from the outset. The maintenance charges are only such as could be distinguished, a considerable portion being inseparable from the construction accounts while the work is in progress.

DEPARTMENTAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.

At the end of June, 1901, the telephone connections with the central office of the Bell Telephone Co. at Ottawa, listed as chargeable to the special appropriation, numbered 177, the annual charge for which amounts to $6,688. These connections are distributed amongst the several departments as hereunder:

Department.	Offices.	Residences.	Annual charge.
			$ cts.
Agriculture	5	5	370 00
Auditor General	1	1	90 00
Customs	3	1	150 00
Finance	2	3	155 00
Government House	3	2	260 00
House of Commons	8	3	405 00
Inland Revenue	2	3	195 00
Interior	9	5	520 00
Geological Survey	2		75 00
Mounted Police	2	1	120 00
Indian Affairs	4	1	185 00
Justice	6	5	400 00
Dominion Police	6	2	298 00
Marine and Fisheries	2	3	180 00
Militia and Defence	8	8	605 00
Post Office	5	1	220 00
Parliament Library	1	2	105 00
Privy Council	3	5	280 00
Railways and Canals	3	3	215 00
Secretary of State	2	3	180 00
Public Works	15	12	1,035 00
Ottawa River Works	3		155 00
Stationery Department	3	2	175 00
The Senate	3		130 00
Trade and Commerce	3	1	150 00
Labour Department	1		35 00
	105	72	6,688 00

APPENDED TABLES.

The usual tabular statements of the lines and offices, staff, &c., of the telegraph service, following hereupon, will be found to contain whatever additions or changes have been made up to June 30, 1901.

D. H. KEELEY,

General Superintendent.

OTTAWA, December 16, 1901.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Operator.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Port au Basque	0		50 00 or commission		N.B. The commission is 25 per cent upon all business to and from the office; said commission guaranteed not to be less than at the rate of $50 per annum.
2	Cape Ray Lighthouse	14		50 00 "		
	Total	14		100 00 "		

N.B.—The above short line is constructed in connection with the Signal Service, and connects at Port au Basque with the land line system of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE—*Continued.*

ANTICOSTI TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agent and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	*Fox Bay	0	Geo. Cabot	50 00 or commission	May 13, 1899.	The commission is 25 per cent on all business to and from the office in each instance; and commission guaranted not to be less than at the rate of $50 per annum. *A special allowance for maintenance of office, $50 per annum, has been added to the commission for offices marked *, since September, 1887.
2	Heath Point Lighthouse	23	A. Tremblay	50 00 "	Aug. 1, 1900.	
3	South Point Lighthouse	32½	A. Nadeau	50 00 "	Oct. 1, 1888.	
4	*Shallop Creek	17½	B. Bradley	50 00 "	July 7, 1881.	
5	Salt Lake	52½	Z. Beaudin, repairer	365 00 "	May 6, 1896.	General repairer. Plus $1 per d. when absent on duty.
			A. Beaudin, operator	50 00 "	" 12, 1896.	
6	South-west Pt. Lighthouse	15	A. Z. Lemieux, operator	300 00 "	June 1, 1901.	
7	Jupiter River	7		50 00 "		
8	Otter River	17½		50 00 "		
9	*Becscie River	22		50 00 "		Temporarily closed since May, 1899.
10	Cape Eagle (Ellis Bay)	10		50 00 "		
11	West Point Lighthouse	9	A. Malouin, dist. supt.	200 00 per annum	Aug. 1, 1900.	
			" operator	50 00 "	" 10, 1881.	
12	English Bay	3	F. Cabot	120 00 and commission	July 1, 1882.	
....	Mechastic Bay (cable landing)	14¼				
	Totals	223¼		1,485 00		

South-west Point connects with l'Anse à Fougère, Gaspé, by cable 44¼ knots; and from Mechastic Bay connection is made with Long Point of Mingan by cable 21 knots.

0	L'Anse à Fougère		N. Bernier	17 00		Special allowance for the cable terminus. A testing station only.
1	Gaspé Basin	28	J. J. Annett	420 00	Oct. 16, 1881.	Transfer office. Connection with G. N. W. telegraph system.
		28		437 00		

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SYSTEM.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SECTION.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Amherst	0	Miss J. Shea	50 00 or com'n	Oct. 1, 1882	The commission is 25 per cent on all business to and from the office in each instance; said commission guaranteed to be not less than at the rate of $50 per annum.
2	Amherst Lighthouse	9	Wm. Cormier	50 00 "	June 11, 1881	
3	Etang du Nord village.	15	P. Pelletier, lineman	400 00	Dec. 1, 1881	Plus $20 per annum for rent. (F. G. Binnett acting since Dec. 1, 1900.)
			Mrs. A. Binet	50 00 "	" 1, 1881	
4	Etang du Nord lighthouse.	1	N. Arseneault	50 00 "	Sept. 1, 1891	Two-wire loop line.
5	Grindstone Island	5	W. Leslie	Commission 25 p. c.	May 20, 1897	
6	Grindstone West		A. LeBourdais, D. Spt.	600 00	Aug. 17, 1880	Plus $1 per day when absent on duty.
			Mrs. LeBourdais, op.	50 00	Sept. 15, 1893	
7	House Harbour (½-knot cable)	3	P. L. Joncas	50 00 or com'n	June 1, 1888	
8	Wolfe Island	28½				
9	Grosse Isle	11	N. Clark	200 00 and com'n	June 1, 1888	
10	Grand Entry	11	Mrs. F. Atkins	50 00 or com'n	Feb. 18, 1882	
		83½		1,550 00		

Grosse Isle connects at Old Harry with Meat Cove, C.B., by cable 55 knots.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE—*Continued.*

MAGDALEN ISLAND SYSTEM.

CAPE BRETON SECTION.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Meat Cove (cable station)	0	A. B. McDonald, Circuit Manager	720 00	Nov. 7, 1880.	Salary, $500 per year previous to Sept. 1, 1901. The commission is 25 p.c. on all business to and from the office in each instance; said commission guaranteed to be not less than at the rate of $50 per annum.
2	Aspy Bay	10½	I. Y. Nichols	50 00 or commission	July 1, 1894.	
3	Dingwall (loop line)	3¾	Murdock McLeod	50 00 "	Aug. 31, 1898.	The loop line formerly running to White Point, has been withdrawn.
4	Neil's Harbour (half-way house loop line)	2¼ / 11 / 1¾	M. McLeod	50 00 "	April 1, 1887.	
5	Ingonish North Bay	9	J. M. Burke	50 00 "	" 1, 1882.	
6	South Ingonish	10½	Geo. Brewer	50 00 "	May 7, 1899.	
7	French River ¼ knot cable	23	John McDonald	50 00 "	April 1, 1889.	
8	Indian Brook	5	Annie McDonald	50 00 "	Aug. 1, 1901.	
9	Englishtown ¼ knot cable	11	W. Bingham	120 00 "	July 19, 1882.	Switching point for Baddeck line.
10	South Gut, St. Ann's (on loop)	5		50 00 "		Closed December 31, 1899.
11	Baddeck (on loop)	13	A. Anderson	120 00 "	Dec. 2, 1898.	Guaranteed comm'n was $50 prior to March 1, 1900.
	Englishtown (back on loop)	18				This loop to Baddeck starts from and returns to Englishtown.
12	Kelley's Cove, N. Campbellton	6	Miss M. Campbell	50 00 or commission	April 1, 1885.	
13	Big Bras d'Or ½ knot cable	2½	Mrs. E. Livingston	50 00 "	Jan. 1, 1889.	
14	North Sydney	12½	W. U. Tel. Co	Commis'n only		The commission is 50 p.c. on local business and 25 p.c. on through messages; and covers supervision of line and office accommodation at North Sydney.
	Repairers' Section.					
	Meat Cove—Sugar Loaf		M. McAskill	80 00 or commission	April 1, 1898.	
	Sugar Loaf—Ingonish		Charles Smith	80 00 "	" 1, 1898.	
	Ingonish—Englishtown		R. A. McDonald	80 00 "	" 1, 1898.	
	Englishtown—Baddeck		D. Morrison	60 00 "	" 1, 1898.	
	Englishtown—N. Sydney		J. Campbell	60 00 "	May 1, 1899.	
	Totals	148¾		1,820 00		

Meat Cove station connects with the Magdalen Islands system by a cable to Old Harry Head, 55 knots, and with St. Paul's Island by a cable of 20 knots. The latter is operated with telephones.

NOVA SCOTIA TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Cape Sable Section.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Barrington	6				This line has been leased to the Barrington Telephone Company from August 12, 1897. The lease is terminable at any time.
2	Newellton (including 1½ knots cable)	11				
3	Cape Sable Island lighthouse including ¼ mile cable)	6¾				
	Totals	17¾				

East Coast Section.

N.B. In connection with the Signal Service, a land line, 208 miles in length was erected in 1881, between Canso and Halifax, for a bonus of $16,000, and is maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company, without further cost to the Government.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE—*Continued.*

MABOU-CHETICAMP AND MEAT COVE, C.B., TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distances.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Mabou	0	Mrs. M. McDonald	120 00 per annum	April 1, 1887	The commission is 25 p. c. of the Government line tolls, and is guaranteed to amount to not less than $50 per annum. Where 50 p. c. commission is paid there is no guarantee as to amount.
2	Broad Cove	20	Mrs. Annie McLelland	50 00 or commission	Mar. 1, 1892	
3	Broad Cove Station	3½	Accommodation of	25 p.c. without guarantee	July —, 1901	
4	South-west Margaree	8½	J. D. McFarlane	50 00 or commission	*Feb. 1, 1898	
5	Margaree Harbour	5	H. K. McLean	50 00 "	Oct. 20, 1896	
6	North-east Margaree (loop line wire)	10	Mrs. J. D. Ross	50 00 "	Feb. 1, 1898	
7	Grand Etang	8	A. Doucet	50 00 "	Jan. 1, 1900	This office was closed for a year from January, 1899.
8	Cheticamp	8	Mrs. M. Fiset	100 00 "	" 1, 1887	*At South-west Margaree the commission was 50 p.c. till Sept. 1, 1899.
9	Pleasant Bay	27	Mrs. D. Smith	50 00 "	Apl. 14, 1900	
	Meat Cove	19	See Meat Cove Line / D. C. Dawson, D. Supt.	150 00 "	Jan. 1, 1887	
	Totals	109		$ 670 00		

CHATHAM-ESCUMINAC, N.B., TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

1	Chatham	0	Great North-western Telegraph Co.	185 00		This amount is paid for supervision of the line and office accommodation at Chatham.
2	Black Brook	5½		50 00 or commission		The commission is 25 p. c. of the Government line tariff receipts in each instance, and is guaranteed to amount to not less than $50 per annum.
3	Baie de Vin	15	Mrs. M. Williston	50 00 "	Mar. 1, 1885	
4	Lower Hardwicke	6	Mrs. M. Brimmer	50 00 "	Aug. 1, 1891	
5	Escuminac	3½	D. Lewis	50 00 "	Sept. 1, 1885	
6	Point Escuminac lighthouse	12	K. R. McLennan	50 00 "	Nov. 1, 1893	$12 per annum allowed for care of main battery at Point Escuminac.
	Totals	42		435 00		

GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distances.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.				
1	Quebec	0	Great North-western Telegraph Co	185 00		This amount is paid for supervision of the line, and covers rent of pole line from Quebec to L'Ange Gardien, for which $35 per annum is charged.
	L'Ange Gardien	13				
	Orleans Island (cable)	¾				
2	St. Pierre	4½	C. Turcott	50 00 or commission	Mar. 1, 1885	This commission is 25 p. c. of the Government line tariff in each instance, and guaranteed to amount to not less than $50 per annum.
3	Ste. Pétronille	3¼	M. Plante	50 00 "	April 7, 1896	
4	St. Laurent	6½	M. Gobeil	120 00 and 25 p.c. commission	Sept. 15, 1888	
5	St. Jean	7	P. Pouliot	120 00 and 25 p.c. commission	July 1, 1888	
6	St. François	6¾	O. Lemelin	50 00 or commission	" 15, 1900	
7	Isle Réaux (including 2 knots cable)	3¼				
	Isle Réaux (land line)	2½				
8	Grosse Isle quarantine office (including 2 knots cable)	3½	M. D. Masson	50 00 "	May 1, 1901	$12 per annum allowed for care of main battery at Grosse Isle.
	Quarantine telephone system 2-wire line	1¾				NOTE.—The telephone system on Grosse Isle since May 1893, has comprised 1¾ miles of 2-wire line with 11 connections or stations.
		52¾		625 00		

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE—*Continued.*

BAY OF FUNDY, N.B., TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

GRAND MANAN SECTION.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
	Long Eddy Cable Hut to	Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Flagg's Cove	3	Mrs. C. C. Seely (D. Supt.)	540 00	Nov. 18, 1880	*The commission is 25 p.c. on all business to and from the office in each instance; said commission guaranteed not to be less than at the rate of $50 per annum. When 50 p.c. commission is paid there is no guarantee as to amount.
	"		Miss M. E. Burnham	50 00 or commission	Oct. 1, 1898	
	"		A. Gillmour, repairer	60 00	Dec. 1, 1894	
2	Castalia	2½	G. E. Dalzell	Commission 25 p.c.	June * 1, 1898	
3	Woodward's Cove	3½	W. A. Fraser	" 50 "	Feb. 28, 1893	
4	Grand Harbour	2	J. L. Newton	75 00 or commission	April 1, 1887	$25 per annum is included for repeating Whitehead branch.
5	Seal Cove	4½	J. Ingersoll	50 00 "	Sept. 22, 1899	
6	Southern Head Lighthouse	5½	O. McLaughlin	Commission 25 p.c	April 24, 1897	Southern Head office is now operated by telephone from Seal Cove.
	Branch Line.					
	Grand Harbour	0				
7	Cheney's Island (½ knot cable)	1¾	W. Cheney	Commission 25 p.c	Feb. 1, 1891	
8	Whitehead Island (¾ knot cable)	1½	I. D. Harvey	50 00 or commission	June 1, 1898	
	Totals	27¼		825 00		

CAMPOBELLO SECTION.

	Liberty Cove Cable Hut to					
1	Welchpool	7½	Miss E. G. Vennell	210 00 and commis'on	Sept. 1, 1895	
2	Eastport, Maine, U.S.A.	½	J. Cushing	200 00	Dec. 26, 1881	
	Totals	8		410 00		

A cable of 1¾ knots connects Welchpool with the landing ½ mile from Eastport; and a cable of 7¼ knots is laid from Long Eddy, Grand Manan, to Liberty Cove, Campobello.

CHICOUTIMI AND NORTH SHORE OF ST. LAWRENCE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

CHICOUTIMI SECTION.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Bay St. Paul		F. Boivin	189 00 per annum	Previous to	The commission on business is 25 per cent of the Government tolls of the line; the amount guaranteed to be not less than $50 per annum.
2	St. Urbain	9	A. Bouvin	25 p.c. commission.	April 1, 1885	
3	La Cruche	37	Alphée Gauthier	50 00 or commission	" 1, 1885	
4	St. Alexis	31½	A. Gauthier (repairer)	50 00 "	Dec. 2, 1899	
5	St. Alphonse de Bagotville	3	Mrs. D. Simard	210 00	May 15, 1887	
6	Chicoutimi	11½	A. Simard	50 00 or commission	Nov. 1, 1899	
	Br. line St. Alexis		G. N. W. Tel. Co.	50 00 "	April 1885	
	Br. line L'Anse St. Jean	40	J. Fortin (repairer)	25 p.c. commission	Nov. 1893	Plus $12 per annum for care of main battery.
			Mrs. R. Martel	420 00 per annum	June 1, 1897	J. Fortin's division includes the branch line to L'Anse St. Jean.
	Totals	132		50 00 or commission	Aug. 1, 1897	Plus $12 per annum for care of main battery.
				1,060 00		

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE—*Continued.*

CHICOUTIMI AND NORTH OF ST. LAWRENCE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM—*Continued.*

NORTH SHORE (West of Bersimis).

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Murray Bay	0	Mrs. F. Vincent	50 00 or comm'n	Previous to April 1, 1885	
2	Cap à l'Aigle	4	N. Duchesne	50 00 "	June 1, 1888	
3	St. Fidèle	6	A. N. Parent	50 00 "	April 1, 1890	
4	Port au Persil	7	A. Brassard	50 00 "	May 1, 1889	
			A. Brassard (repairer)	210 00 "	June 1, 1897	
5	St. Siméon	4	D. Gaudin	50 00 "	Dec. 1, 1887	
6	Baie des Rochers	12	G. Savard	50 00 "	June — 1887	
7	Riv. aux Can. Branch L.	17	G. Boulenne	100 00 "	Nov. — 1886	Mr. Boullenne at River Canard has acted as repeating operator for the St. Etienne branch since August, 1889.
8	St. Etienne Branch L.		E. Boulanne (repairer)	210 00	Sept. 1, 1899	
9	Tadousac (1¼ knot cable).	13	J. E. Caron	50 00 or comm'n	Nov. 1, 1888	
10	Sacré Cœur Br. from Tadousac.	12½	L. Maltais	50 00 "	Dec. 6, 1901	
11	Bergeronnes	15	M. Savard	50 00 "	April —, 1885	
12	Escoumains	12	J. H. Topping	50 00 "	" , 1885	
13	Baie de Bacons	8	P. Bouchard		May 6, 1892	Commission, at 25 per cent, without guarantee at Baie des Bacons.
14	Mille Vaches	8	J. A. Puise	50 00 or comm'n	April —, 1885	
15	Portneuf Mills	11½				Closed November, 1895.
16	Portneuf light	6	S. Bouchard	50 00 or comm'n	July 1, 1890	
			E. Courbron (repairer)	120 00	April 1, 1888	
17	Sault au Cochon	7		50 00 or comm'n		Sault au Cochon closed September 30, 1896.
18	Bersimis	31	A. Lausier (agt. and op.)	500 00	Sept. , 1896	
			asst. opr.	180 00		
			E. Pope, dist. supt	600 00	April , 1885	
	* Totals	174		2,870 00		

* NOTE.—In the estimates the maintenance of the Chicoutimi and North Shore lines is provided under head of North Shore Line. They are operated conjointly.

CHICOUTIMI AND NORTH OF ST. LAWRENCE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM—*Continued.* NORTH SHORE (East of Bersimis).

No.	Stations	Intermediate Distance.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	P'te aux Outardes (cable)	12	H. Tremblay	50 00 or commission	Dec. 1, 1896	
	P'te Paradis (Manicougan) cable landing	18				The repeating office formerly at Manicougan was removed to Bersimis in September, 1896.
2	Scougalls Mills 14 mile loop line from Pt. Paradis.	28	Accomodation office	25 p.c. commission	Aug. —, 1901	
3	River Godbout (cable)	26	N. A. Comeau	50 00 or commission	Oct. 15, 1885	
4	Pointe des Monts	18½	L. F. Faffard	50 00 "	Dec. 28, 1883	
5	Trinity Bay West	5½	Z. Poulin	50 00 "	May 16, 1884	
6	Trinity Bay East	2½	A. Bilodeau	Commission only	" 1, 1889	
7	Caribou Islands	7	I. Comeau	"	Sept. 1, 1889	
8	Pointe aux Anglais	10½	Paul Côte	Accommodation office	Jan. 10, 1895	No commission is paid at this office.
9	Pentecost River	6½	E. H. Têtu, D. Supt	1,080 00 per annum	Nov. 1, 1891	
10	Ste. Marguerite	17½	A. Therriault	180 00 "	July 1, 1888	
11	Seven Islands	223 / 224	P. E. Vignault, opr F. Galienne, lineman	180 00 540 00	Jan. 2, 1884 April 22, 1890	Plus 50 cents per day when absent on duty.
12	River Moisie	15½	J. Poirier	50 00 or commission	June 1, 1896	
13	Little River	57	Miss H. Leberge	50 00 "	Oct. 10, 1900	
14	Sheldrake	15	A. LeBerge	50 00 "	" 1, 1897	
15	Thunder River	6½	Mrs. B. Cody	50 00 "	Feb. 1, 1890	
16	Magpie	14	Geo. Molloy	50 00 "	Oct. 1, 1889	
17	St. John's River	9	B. Chambers	50 00 "	" 1, 1889	
18	Long Point	10	A. Maloney	360 00	Sept. 21, 1896	Long Point is the repeating office for the Anticosti cable in operation since Sept. 1, 1891.
19	Mingan	7	M. J. Maloney	50 00 or commission	Oct. 1, 1889	
20	Pointe aux Esquimaux	24	D. C. Hould	Commission only	May 21, 1893	The commission at Point aux Esquimaux is 50 per cent, without guarantee as to amount.
21	Piastre Bay	43	S. Tanguay	50 00 or commission	Sept. 1, 1897	
22	Aguanus	36¼	L. Cummings	100 00 "	Oct. 2, 1897	
23	Natashquan	16	E. Vignault	50 00	Sept. 16, 1898	
24	Kagaska	33	A. Cormier	120 00 per annum	Jan. 1, 1899	
25	Big Romaine	13	Miss R. A. Blais	50 00 or commission	Sept. 21, 1898	
26	Pointe du Maurier	18	J. Galabois	50 00 "	July 19, 1900	
27	Harrington	20	Mrs. John Jones	125 00	Jan. 10, 1901	
28	Baie des Moutons	37	A. Cormier (teacher)	300 00	Sept. 15, 1900	
29	St. Augustin	54	W. Burgess		June 1, 1901	
30	Bon Esperance (St Paul's River)	75	M. Chevelier		July 1, 1901	
31	Blanc Sablon	35	Thos. Morel		" 1, 1901	
32	Red Bay	54	Wm. Moore		" 1, 1901	
33	Chateau Bay	35	Jos. Maloney	300 00	June 8, 1901	
34	†Belle Isle (cable 22¼; land line 1½)	233¾	J. Osborne, spl. agt J. T. Colton, opr	300 00 180 00	Sept. 14, 1901 " 14, 1901	
	Totals	916		4,515 00		

NOTE.—*The commission, except where otherwise stated, is 25 per cent of the Government line tolls on business handled. †The Belle Isle cable 22¼ knots connects with the office at Chateau Bay by a ½ mile of land line and with the lighthouse at Belle Isle by 1 mile land line.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE *Continued.*

ONTARIO—PELEE ISLAND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents and Operators.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
		Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Leamington		J. McR. Selkirk, D. Supt.	50 00	Nov. 1, 1888	
2	Leamington Dock	2	F. Deslauriers	Accommodation office	" 1, 1895	
3	Club House	5	C. Harrison	Commission 25 p.c	April 1, 1889	The commission is on the tolls for the Government line.
4	Point Pelee	5	W. A. Grubb	"	Nov. 1, 1888	
	Leamington Dock to North Point, cable	17				The cable formerly 9½ knots from Point Pelee to the Island is now laid as here indicated 17 knots. The change was affected in August, 1901.
5	North Point Lighthouse	1	J. R. Ledwell	Commission 25 p.c	June 1, 1899	
6	North Dock	2	C. B. Quick	"	Nov. 1, 1888	
7	McIntyre's Corners	2½	Mrs. A. McIntyre	"	" 1, 1896	
8	West Dock	2½	A. M. McCormick	"	" 9, 1888	
9	South Dock	5½	T. W. Ferguson	"	July 1, 1900	
	Totals	42½		50 00		

NOTE.—This line is operated with telephones.

LINES IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
	Qu'Appelle-Edmonton Section.	Miles.		$ cts.		
1	Qu'Appelle	0	J. S. Macdonald, D. Supt.	1,200 00	Jan. 1, 1898	
			C. P. R. Tel. Co.	420 00	Dec. 1, 1896	The agent-operator at Qu'Appelle is joint with the C.P.R.
			H. J. Macdonald, lineman.	360 00	" 1, 1899	
2	Fort Qu'Appelle	17	Miss E. Johnston	600 00	March 1, 1885	
3	Touchwood	46	A. VonLindeburgh	600 00	Nov. 1, 1883	
4	Humboldt	78	...	...	...	Humboldt office was closed August 20, 1893.
5	Saskatoon (14 miles loop)	69	C. P. R. Tel. Co.	300 00	Jan. 1, 1892	The agent-operator at Saskatoon is joint with the C.P.R.
			J. Harrington, repairer.	600 00	" 1, 1888	
6	Henrietta	52	W. Salsbury	720 00	Oct. 1, 1886	
7	Battleford	47	L. P. O. Noel	720 00	April 15, 1890	
			J. T. Callahan, lineman.	720 00	Dec. 1, 1900	
8	Bresaylor	27	D. Noel	600 00	Oct. 1, 1900	
9	Pitt	62	...	...	...	Closed since October 1898. Lineman thereafter stationed at Onion Lake.
10	Onion Lake	13	H. McCleneghan	600 00	Oct. 1, 1900	
11	Moose	32½	J. W. Carroll	600 00	Sept. 1, 1900	
12	St. Paul de Metis	32	M. Therien	360 00	Dec. 1, 1899	
13	Saddle Lake	13	L. Picard	600 00	July 1, 1891	A telephone line extends from the office at Saddle Lake to the Industrial School, 6½ miles.
14	Victoria	37	J. C. Gordon	600 00	April 1, 1899	
15	Star	6	E. A. Holmes	50 p.c. com'n	May 28, 1901	
16	Fort Saskatchewan	43	A. W. M. Campbell	600 00	Oct. 1, 1898	
			J. A. Macdonald	120 00	May 1, 1899	Special connection for Mounted Police.
17	Edmonton	24	S. B. McNamara	360 00	June 1, 1899	The office at Edmonton has been operated jointly with the
			W. McKay, repairer	720 00	May 1, 1886	C. P. R. Tel. Co. since Jan. 1, 1892.
	Branch Line					
	Edmonton	0				
	St. Albert	9	...	...	...	The St. Albert branch line is operated with telephones. It was leased to the Edmonton District Telephone Co. from October 24, 1895.
	Wood Mountain Section.					
1	Moosejaw	0	A. Wilcox, agent	240 00	Dec. 1, 1891	Moosejaw office is operated jointly with the Canadian Pacific
			H. Sikes, repairer	600 00	" 1, 1893	Telegraph Co.
2	Wood Mountain	90½	J. H. Thompson, agent	300 00	" 1, 1890	
	Total	698		12,540 00		

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE—*Continued.*

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distances.	Agents.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
	Ashcroft—Barkerville.†	Miles.		$ cts.		
			J. Wilson (Vancouver), joint Dist. Supt. Govt. & C.P. lines	186 00	.....	Proportion of salary pertaining to this line.
1	Ashcroft Station.....	0	C. A. Sherr.	240 00	July 4, 1898	Proportion of salary pertaining to this line. The Ashcroft office is operated jointly with the C.P.R. Telegraph.
2	Clinton	30	A. LeBourdais, agt. and rep.	600 00	Feb. 16, 1883	
3	Bridge Creek (115-Mile House)	53	J. D. McIntosh	720 00	Jan. 1, 1900	Closed June 1901 and transferred temporarily to 108-Mile House.
4	150-Mile House*.....	40	S. T. Hall, agt. and oper ...	456 00	Nov. 1, 1896	*The testing office formerly at 134-Mile House was discontinued in May, 1900.
5	Soda Creek	38	G. H. Smith, agt. and rep...	900 00	March 1, 1896	
6	Quesnelle.....	54½	J. E. Bowron.	564 00	Prior to 1891	
7	Stanley	48	Accommodation com. office..	.....	.....	
8	Barkerville.....	13	J. Stone, agent and repairer..	1,000 00	Feb. 17, 1873	
	Total	276½		4,660 00		
	Ashcroft—Lillooet.†		J. Wilson (Vancouver), joint Dist. Supt. Govt. & C.P. lines	120 00	.....	Proportion of salary pertaining to this line.
	Ashcroft Station	0	C. A. Sherr..	240 00	July 4, 1898	Proportion of salary pertaining to this line. The Ashcroft office is operated jointly with the C.P.R. Telegraph.
1	Pavillion..	40	Accommodation com. office..	.....	Dec. 1, 1896	
2	Lillooet	22	S. A. Macfarlane, agt. and op.	720 00	Jan. 3, 1896	
	Total	62		1,080 00		

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment	Memo.
	Victoria–Cape Beale.†		Jas. Wilson (Kamloops) joint Dist. Supt. Govt. and C. P. lines	$ cts. 120 00	.....	Proportion of salary pertaining to this line.
1	Victoria	0	E. Houghton, operator	240 00	Nov. 1, 1891	Proportion of salary.
2	Sooke	18	M. Milne, com. office	.....	April 21, 1896	
3	Otter Point	8	E. Gordon, agt. and operator	720 00	Dec. 1, 1891	
4	Jordan River	10	J. Gondie "	540 00	May 1, 1897	
5	Port San Juan	30	R. H. Kirkpatrick "	720 00	July 1, 1900	
6	Carmanah Lighthouse, (Clo-oose 2 miles west)	24	W. P. Daykin "	240 00	Nov. 1, 1891	†These three lines are operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the Government, the arrangement being terminable at any time.
			D. Logan, repairer	540 00	April 1, 1898	
			Otto Rosander, repairer	540 00	Mar. 6, 1901	
7	Cape Beale	28	M. Patterson, agt. and oper'r	120 00	Sept. 1, 1899	
	Total	118		3,780 00		

No.	Offices.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents, &c.	Positions.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
	Kamloops Lower Nicola.	Miles.			$ cts.		
1	Kamloops	0	A. J. Venn (C. P. Tel.)	Agent	300 00	April 18, 1900. Connected.	The allowance was but $180 per annum prior to March 1, 1901.
2	Quilchena		E. O. Rourke	Lessee	25 p. c. Com.	May 1, 1900	NOTE.—This line is operated with telephones. The lessees pay a monthly rent for the connections, and are allowed 25 per cent commission on local tolls for messages and conversations of non-subscribers.
3	Nicola Lake	54	A. R. Carrington "	"	"	" 1, 1900	
4	"		A. E. House "	"	"	" 1, 1900	
5	Lower Nicola	13	Geo. Armstrong "	"	"	" 1, 1900	
	Total	67					

This line is operated under the superintendence of the Resident Engineer at Victoria.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE *Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA *Continued.*

No.	Office.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents, &c.	Positions.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment	Memo.
	Nanaimo-Comox.	Miles.			$ cts.		
1	Nanaimo	0	W. F. Archibald.	Agent and operator	306 00	Mar. 1, 1896.	Payment was $186 per annum prior to May 1, 1901. The amount comprises $20 per month for agency and operation, $3 for messenger service and $2.50 for battery care.
			Joint with C.P.R	"			
2	Wellington	5	E. & N. Ry. Co.	"	Commission	April 1, 1893	
3	Parksville	23	Mrs. R. Williams	"	240 00	Dec. 1, 1897.	
			Geo. Williams	Repairer	570 00	" 1, 1897	
4	Fanny Bay	23	Thos. Hudson	"	780 00	Nov. 17, 1898.	
5	Union Bay	9¼	E. McDonald	Agent and operator	360 00	June 3, 1898.	
6	Union Mines		J. Dunsmuir	Accommodation office			See mention of this in body of report (1897-98).
7	Cumberland	10	Albert Peacy	Agent and operator	120 00 and com. 25 p.c.	April 28, 1898.	
8	Courtney	7					Courtney and Fanny Bay are communicated with by telephone at pre-arranged intervals.
9	Comox	3¼	M. McDonald	Agent and operator	360 00 and com. 25 p.c.	Nov. 1, 1895.	
	Total	81			2,736 00		
	Parksville-Cape Beale.						
	Parksville	0	(See above)				*Note.—The repairing of this Alberni-Cape Beale line necessitates the use of a steamboat, and has been contracted for with Mr. G. A. Huff at $75 per month covering all charges.
1	Alberni	29½	C. T. Haslam	Agent and operator	720 00	June 27, 1895.	
			P. A. Haslam	Assistant and operator	120 00	Oct. 1, 1899.	
	Alberni		G. A. Huff	Com. repairer*	900 00	May 1, 1900.	
2	Cape Beale	57	M. Patterson	Agent and operator	240 00	May 1, 1900.	Proportion of salary pertaining to this line.
	Total	86½			1,980 00		

The above lines are operated by the Government through the office of the Resident Engineer at Victoria.

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
1	Bennett	0	M. W. Crean, Dist. Supt.	$166 66 per month	April —, 1899	
			F. W. Dowling, operator	125 00 " "	" 1, 1900	
			N. Bellefeuil, head lineman	150 00 " "	Sept. 29, 1899	
			H. Gagné, lineman	3 00 " day	Oct. 1, 1899	
2	Cariboo Crossing	28	E. M. Stikley, operator	100 00 " month	Sept. 28, 1899	
3	Tagish	18	R. M. Grimes "		" 28, 1899	
			E. S. Chambers, lineman	$ 3 00 per day	Oct. 1, 1899	
			Ignace Hébert "	3 00 " "	Nov. 1, 1899	
4	Miles Canyon	0				Summer office closed Nov. 13, 1899.
5	White Horse	5	G. S. Flemming, operator	$125 00 per month	Sept. 28, 1899	
			F. Dixon, lineman	3 00 " day	Oct. 1, 1899	
6	Lower Labarge	59	T. Phalen, operator	100 00 " month	Sept. 28, 1899	
			J. H. Brown, lineman	3 00 " day	Oct. 1, 1899	
7	Hootalinqua	30	F. R. Walker, operator	100 00 " month	Sept. 28, 1899	
8	Big Salmon	34	G. A. McLachlan, operator	100 00 " "	" 28, 1899	
			J. C. Kirk, lineman	3 00 " day	Oct. 1, 1899	
9	Five Fingers	96	W. R. Holden, operator	100 00 " month	Sept. 28, 1899	
			H. Savageau, lineman	3 00 " day		
10	Fort Selkirk	58	G. Hutchinsan, operator	110 00 " month	Sept. 28, 1899	
			H. D. Card, lineman	3 00 " day	Oct. 1, 1899	
11	Selwyn	30	J. Brownlow, operator	100 00 " month	" 1, 1899	
			R. C. McDonald, lineman	3 00 " day	" 1, 1899	
12	Stewart River	75	W. A. Moore, operator	100 00 " month	Dec. 18, 1899	
			E. E. Millar, lineman	3 00 " day	Feb. 19, 1900	

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE *Continued.*

BENNETT DAWSON ATLIN LINE—*Continued.*

No.	Stations.	Intermediate Distance.	Agents.	Salaries per Annum.	Date of Appointment.	Memo.
				$ cts.		
13	Ogilvie	23	J. W. Wilkinson, operator	100 00 per month	Sept. 28, 1899.	
			Archie Johnson, lineman	3 00 " day	Dec. 7, 1899	
14	Dawson	48	A. B. Clegg, manager	125 00 " month	Sept. 10, 1899.	
			D. S. McKenzie, operator	125 00 " "	" 18, 1899.	
			Percy Overton, mess. &c.	90 00 " "	Nov. 17, 1899.	
			C. A. Couture, head lineman.	150 00 " "	Sept. 28, 1899.	
			W. A. McNamara, lineman.	100 00 " "	Oct. 1, 1899	
		564				
	Branch.					
15	Tagish		A. H. Mansfired, operator	125 00 " "	" 1, 1899.	
	Atlin	75	J. Huston, lineman	3 50 " day	" 1, 1899.	
			F. Mulligan	3 50 " "	" 1, 1899.	
		639		42,400 00		
	Later Construction.					
	Dawson to Boundary	90½				These lines have been under construction in the course of 1901 and will be tabulated in the next annual report.
	Hazelton to Fort Simpson	198¾				
	Quesnelle to Atlin	885½				
	Ashcroft-Quesenelle	215½				
	Total	2,029¼				

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.

SPECIAL TARIFF.

Cable messages.—Rates for cable messages and for press reports, passing over the Yukon line will be found in connection with other British Columbia lines in the following pages.

Elsewhere, the rate for transatlantic messages passing over the government lines is the same as for ordinary through messages, excepting where the ordiuary tariff is more than 25 cents; in such cases the government line rate is 4 cents per word, with a minimum charge of 25 cents. For example:—

For a message of six words or less the charge is 25 cents for government line.
For a message of seven words the charge is (7 x 4c.) 28 cents for government line.
For a message of twelve words the charge is (12 x 4c.) 48 cents for government lines.

In every case the counting of words includes the address and signature in the same way as for transatlantic cable tolls.

Press despatches.—The rate for press despatches on the government lines (excepting the Yukon line), formerly a quarter cent per word, has been changed to 20 cent per 100 words; no single message less than 20 cents.

REGULAR TARIFF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Line from North Sydney to Meat Cove and Mabou—Local rate 25-1 (13 offices).*

Big Bras d'Or	Through rate 15-1	from North Sydney, W. U.	office.
New Campbellton's (Kelly's Cove)	"	"	"
Port Bevis	"	"	"
Englishtown	"	"	"
Baddeck	"	"	"
St. Anne, South Gut	"	"	"
French River	"	"	"
South Ingonish	"	"	"
Ingonish	"	"	"
Neil's Harbour	"	"	"
Dingwall	"	"	"
Aspy Bay	"	"	"
Meat Cove	"	"	"
Pleasant Bay	"	"	"
Cheticamp	"	"	"
Grand Etang	"	"	"
North East Margaree	"	"	"
Margaree Harbour	"	"	"
South West Margaree	"	"	"
Broad Cove	"	"	"

Night messages are exchanged with the Western Union Telegraph Company for offices on this line. Rate 1 cent per word with minimum of 15 cents. The local night rate is 1 cent per word with minimum of 25 cents.

Line from Barrington to Cape Sable—Local rate 12-1 (2 offices).

Newellton	Through rate 12-1	from Barrington, W. U. office.	
Cape Sable lighthouse	"	"	"

This line is now operated by the local telephone company. Terms of lease provide for former telegraph rate as above not being exceeded.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Line from Chatham to Point Escuminac—Local rate 25-1 (4 offices).

Bay du Vin	Through rate 15-1	from Chatham, G. N. W. office.	
Lower Hardwicke	"	"	"
Escuminac	"	"	"
Pt. Escuminac Lt. House	"	"	"

Line from Eastport, Me., to Campobello, Grand Manan, and Whitehead Islands (9 offices)—Local rates between offices on Grand Manan, and Whitehead Islands 15-1; Grand Manan and Campobello Island 25-2; The Islands and Eastport, Me. 25-2. W. U. O.

Welchpool, Campbello	Through rate 25-2	from Eastport, Me., W. U. office.	
Flaggs Cove, Grand Manan	"	"	"
Castallia	"	"	"
Woodward's Cove	"	"	"
Grand Harbour	"	"	"
Seal Cove	"	"	"
Southern Head	"	"	"
Cheney's Head	"	"	"
Whitehead Islands	"	"	"

QUEBEC.

Line from Gaspé to Anticosti Island, Q. (9 offices)—Locat rates between offices on the Island 25-1; Gaspé and the Island offices 50-2.

South West Point	Through rate 50-2	from Gaspé G. N. W. office.	
Salt Lake	"	"	"
Shallop Creek	"	"	"
South Point	"	"	"
Heath Point	"	"	"
Fox Bay	"	"	"
Becscie River	"	"	"
West Point	"	"	"
English Bay	"	"	"

Line from Meat Cove, C. B., N. S., to Magdalen Islands, Q. (8 offices) Local rates between offices on the Island 25-1; Meat Cove and the Islands 50-2; offices on the Meat Cove line and the Islands 50-2.

Amherst Island	Through rate 50-2	from North Sydney, W. U. office.	
Amherst Lt. House	"	"	"
Etang du Nord Village	"	"	"
Etang du Nord Lt. House	"	"	"
Cap aux Meules (Grindstone)	"	"	"
House Harbour	"	"	"
Grosse Isle	"	"	"
Grand Entry	"	"	"

* N.B.—When the tariff rate is entered as 25-1 or 50-2, &c., the meaning is that the rate is 25 cents or 50 cents for ten words and 1 cent or 2 cents for each additional word.

Line from Meat Cove C.B., N.S., to St. Paul's Island—Local rate between offices on Meat Cove line and St. Paul's 50-2 (1 office).

St. Paul's Island Lt. House 50-2 from North Sydney, N.S., W. U. office.

Line from Quebec to Grosse Isle Quarantine Station (7 offices)—Local rates between offices on Orleans Island and Isle Réaux 15-1; on Orleans Island, Isle Réaux and Quebec 15-1; on Orleans Island and Grosse Isle 25-1; on Isle Réaux and Grosse Isle 15-1.

St. Pierre, Orléans Island	Through rate	15-1	from Quebec, G. N. W.	office
Ste. Pétronille	"		"	"
St. Laurent	"		"	"
St. Jean	"		"	"
St. François	"		"	"
Isle Réaux	"		"	"
Grosse Isle	"	25-1	"	"

Line from Baie St. Paul to Chicoutimi (6 offices).

For business with offices west of Baie St. Paul, and terminating at Quebec, add 15c. and 1 c. to the government line tariff.

For business with offices west of Baie St. Paul, beyond Quebec, add the full rate of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company to the government line tariff.

Line from Murray Bay to Chateau Bay (48 offices) with branch to Anticosti and extension to Belle Isle.

For business with offices west of Murray Bay and terminating at Quebec, add 15c. and 1c. to the government line tariff.

For business with offices west of Murray Bay beyond Quebec, add the full rate of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company to the government line tariff.

Local rates between offices not more than 100 miles apart 15-1; more than 100 miles apart 25-1; on mainland and Anticosti 50-2; and on mainland and Belle Isle 50-2.

St Urbain	15-1	from Baie St. Paul (Ck. Que.)	G. N. W.	office.
Lacruche	"	"	"	
St. Alexis	"	"	"	
L'Anse St. Jean	"	"	"	
St. Alphonse de Bagotville	"	"	"	
Chicoutimi	"	"	"	
Cap à l'Aigle	15-1	from Murray Bay (Ck. Que.)	G. N. W.	office.
Ste. Fidèle	"	"	"	
Port au Persil	"	"	"	
St. Siméon	"	"	"	
Baie des Rochers	"	"	"	
Rivière aux Canards	"	"	"	
St. Etienne	"	"	"	
Tadousac	"	"	"	
Bergeronnes	"	"	"	
Escoumains	"	"	"	
Baie des Bacons	"	"	"	
Mille Vaches	"	"	"	
Portneuf Mills	"	"	"	
Portneuf Light	"	"	"	
Sault au Cochon	"	"	"	
Betsiamis (Bersimis)	"	"	"	
Manicouagan (Pt. Outardes)	"	"	"	
River Godbout	"	"	"	
Pointe des Monts	"	"	"	

Trinity Bay, West 15-1	from Murray Bay (Ck. Que.)	G. N. W.	office.
Trinity Bay, East	"	"	"
Caribou Islands	"	"	"
English Point	"	"	"
Pentecost	"	"	"
Ste. Marguerite	"	"	"
Seven Islands	"	"	"
River Moisie	"	"	"
Little River	"	"	"
Sheldrake	"	"	"
Thunder River	"	"	"
Magpie	"	"	"
St. John River.....	"	"	"
Long Point	"	"	"
Mingan	"	"	"
Point Esquimaux	"	"	"
Piastre Bay.....	"	"	"
Aguanus	"	"	"
Natashquan	"	"	"
Big Romaine	"	"	"
Pointe du Maurier	"	"	"
Harrington	"	"	"
Baie des Moutons	"	"	"
St. Augustin	"	"	"
Bonne Espérance (St. Paul's River)	"	"	"
Blanc Sablon	"	"	"
Red Bay	"	"	"
Chateau Bay	"	"	"
Belle Isle 50-2	"	"	"
Anticosti Id. via Long Point	"	"	"

ONTARIO.

Line from Leamington to Pelee Island (Telephone Circuit)—Local rates between Leamington and Point Pelee 15-1; mainland and Island Offices 25-1; Offices on the Island 15-1 (8 offices).

Gun Club House, mainland..15-1	(thro' business)	from Leamington,	G. N. W.
Pointe Pelee, mainland	"	"	"
Leamington Dock	"	"	"
North Pt. Lt. H'se Pelee Island	"	"	"
North Dock, Pelee Island	"	"	"
McIntyre's Corners	"	"	"
West Dock, Pelee Island	"	"	"
South Dock	"	"	"

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Line from Qu'Appelle (C. P. R. Sta.) to Edmonton, Alberta—Local rates, 15-1, 25-2 50-3 for distances 10 to 600 miles, (13 offices).

Fort Qu'Appelle. 25-2	Qu'Appelle or Saskatoon.	
Touchwood	"	"
Saskatoon (Ts. office C.P.R. Tel.)	"	"
Henrietta	"	"
Battleford	"	"
Bressaylor 25-2	Saskatoon ; 50-3 Qu'Appelle or Edmonton.	
Onion Lake	"	"
Moose	"	"

St. Paul de Métis	50-3	Saskatoon,	Qu'Appelle or Edmonton.
Saddle Lake	"	"	
Victoria	25-2 Edmonton ; 50-3	Qu'Appelle or Saskatoon.	
Fort Saskatchewan	"	"	
Edmonton (Transfer office C.P.R. Tel.)	"	"	

Line from Moosejaw (C. P. R. Stn.) to Wood Mountain—Local rates 25-2 (1 office).

Wood Mountain	25-2	from Moosejaw.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Line from Victoria to Cape Beale—Local rate 50-3 (6 offices).

Sooke	50-3	from Victoria C. P. R. Tel. office.	
Otter Point		"	"
Jordan River		"	"
Port San Juan		"	"
Carmaanah Lt. House		"	"
Cape Beale		"	"

Line from Nanaimo to Comox—Local rate 25-2 (9 offices).

Wellington (C.P.R. & E. & N.Ry.)	25-2	from Nanaimo.	
Parksville		"	or Wellington.
Fanny Bay		"	"
Cumberland		"	"
Union Bay		"	"
Union Mines		"	"
Courtney		"	"
Comox		"	"
Alberni (branch)		"	"

Line from Alberni to Cape Beale—Local rate 50-3.

Between offices on the Victoria-Cape Beale line and the Nanaimo-Comox line, via Alberni, 50-3.

Line from Ashcroft (C. P. R. Stn.) to Barkerville—Local rates 25, 50, 75 (9 offices).

Clinton	25-2	from Ashcroft C. P. R. Tel. office.	
Bridge Creek		"	"
150-Mile House	50-3	"	"
Soda Creek		"	"
Quesnelle		"	"
Stanley	75-5	"	"
Barkerville		"	"
Lillooet (branch)	50-3	"	"
Pavillion (on Lillooet branch)		"	"

YUKON DISTRICT.

Line from Ashcroft, B.C., to Dawson, &c.

Ordinary messages—Local rate.—Between offices above Atlin, 50c. for 10 words for each 100 miles; below Atlin, 50c. for 100 miles, and 25c. for each additional 100 miles.* *Through rate* for the whole line same as local rate below Atlin. *Additional word rate,* beyond the 10-word message, is 10c. where the 10-word rate is from $1 to $2; 15c. where

* Excepting Quesnelle-Ashcroft section of the Ashcroft-Barkerville line, the tariff for which is given elsewhere.

$2 to $3; 20c. where $3 to $4; 25c. where $4 to $4.50; and 30c. where over $4.50. Thus the tariff from Ashcroft to Dawson, a distance of 1,700 miles, is $4.50 and 30c.

Cable messages (transatlantic, &c.) 40c. per word, for the whole line to or from Ashcroft.

Press rate.—1c. per word; minimum charge $1.00 for the whole line.

Following is a list of 26 offices on this line, with distances between them:

Name of Office.	To Ashcroft.	Intermediate.
	Miles.	Miles.
Boundary	1,802½	
Forty Mile	1,762½	40
Dawson	1,712	50½ = 90
Ogilvie	1,664	48
Stewart River	1,641	23
Selwyn	1,566	75
Fort Selkirk	1,536	30
Five Fingers	1,478	58
Big Salmon	1,382	96
Hootalinqua	1,348	34
Lower Labarge	1,318	30
White Horse	1,259	59
Cariboo Crossing	1,194	65
Tagish	1,176	18
Atlin	1,101	75 = 611
Pike River	1,078½	22½
Nakina	1,031½	47
Nahlin	986½	45
Shesley	941½	45
Telegraph Creek	900½	41
Iskoot	840½	60
Echo Lake	780½	60
Hazelton	600½	180 = 500½
Quesnelle	215½	385
Ashcroft	.....	215½
		1,802½
Branch lines		
Hazelton to Fort Simpson		198¼
Cariboo Crossing to Bennett		28
Total		2,029¼

Summary.

Offices on government lines, as listed	216
Offices at transfer points with connecting lines	15
Total number embraced by the service	231

PART VI.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF REVENUE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

1900-1901

COLLECTION OF REVENUE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, November 23, 1901.

F. GELINAS, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

I have examined the books and accounts of all the officers under my control (excepting those of the dock master at Esquimalt), and it is my pleasing duty to state that in all cases the rules laid down for their guidance by the department have been carefully observed by these officers ; who have faithfully accounted for all the revenues collected by them.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the revenue accrued from public works during the past fiscal year shows a satisfactory increase over that of the year 1899-1900, the total amounting to $112,675.82, the increase being $33,594.35, and the collections amounting to $103,086.41, exceeding those of the previous year by $26,004.94.

The revenue from slides and booms was $77,222.34, or $20,253.01 more than the preceding year, it is only fair, however, to say that of this increase $12,068.62 is from the Newcastle district, being accruals from 1894 to 1900, inclusive ; the collections on this account also show an increase for this year of $10,663.60, of which $4,807.53 was from the Newcastle district.

The graving docks yielded $34,735.16, being $13,244.41 more than in 1899-1900.

From the locks the receipts were $718.32 against $621.39 for the previous year, an increase of $96.93—although the Rivière du Lièvre lock yielded $71.55 less than in 1899-1900.

Having dealt in a general way with the revenue, I beg to submit the particulars in detail relating to the several services under their respective heads.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

The tolls charged up amounted to $43,831.50, being $3,574.62 more than for 1899-1900.

The number of saw-logs that passed through the works was 3,419,826, or 332,947 pieces more than the preceding year.

Of square timber there was only 894 pieces, the smallest on record ; there was, however, a large increase in railroad ties and fence posts, amounting to 425,033 and 339,951 pieces respectively, while the increase in long cedars was 28,768 pieces.

All the revenue from this district was collected but the sum of $2,328.32.

Of the dues accrued since July 1, 1889, when this department took over the collection, there remains uncollected $9,836.30 ; full particulars of which will be found in statement No. 2 herewith.

Of the dues accrued prior to July 1, 1889, there remains uncollected $56,805.65, all of which should be written off. See statements Nos. 1 and 3 herewith, for details.

The accounts for the Ottawa district stands thus :

Dues accrued during the year 1900-1901	$	43,831 50
Of which there was collected		41,503 18
The amount outstanding uncollected		2,328 32

The total amount outstanding uncollected on June 30 is more than at the same date of the previous year by this last mentioned amount, the amount year by year being as follows :—

Dues accrued prior to the collection being transferred to this department			$ 56,805 65
Dues of 1889-90	$ 6,903 05		
" 1890-91	28 42		
" 1892-93	379 80		
" 1896-97	196 71		
" 1900-1901	2,328 32		
			9,836 30

The increase in the amount outstanding since July 1, 1889, occurs in this way : by means of a land slide a large portion of the lower end of the Black River Slide was carried away in the spring of 1900, Messrs, McLachlin Bros. drive did not reach the slide till well on in the season when the water had fallen in the Ottawa river, hence when their logs passed through the slide they struck on the rocky bottom of the Ottawa and were injured, as they allege, to a far greater extent than the slidage amounts to, therefore they withheld these dues, amounting to $2,328.32, and the matter is now under consideration.

Nothwithstanding the apparent increase of uncollected dues, I would again call attention to the fact that since this department assumed the collection of these dues, of the amount accrued, $669,905.98, exclusive of $6,903.05, Chaudière boomage, which should not have been charged up, only $28.42 of absolutely established charges remain uncollected.

The remainder outstanding ought to be written off, if my information as to the several cases be correct.

Herewith are statements in detail :

No. 1.—Statement of amounts outstanding prior to July 1, 1889, uncollected September 30, 1901.

No. 2.—Statement of dues accrued at Ottawa since July 1, 1889, uncollected September 30, 1901.

No. 3.—Statement of amounts accrued at Quebec prior to July 1, 1889, uncollected September 30, 1901.

No. 4.—Statement of the number of pieces of square timber, saw-logs, &c., which passed through the Ottawa works during the year ended June 30, 1901.

No. 5.—Statement of dues accrued from each of the slides and works in the Ottawa district during the year ended June 30, 1901.

As anticipated in my report of last year, the revenue from square timber was practically nil. However, for the current year the receipts on this account amount to $1,660.50, and the prospects are that during the year 1902-3, this sum will be still larger, as the manufacture of this class of wood is being considerably increased this season.

I regret to have to say that again this year has the revenue fallen below the annual average anticipated when the tariff was revised in 1893, but I hope that with the building of new mills and the development of the pulp industry the revenue will soon again touch the estimated figure.

During the year a change was made in the manner of computing the dues on pulp wood, this being for the most part of small diameter, the contents by the Doyle rule were very small and the dues charged on the 1,000 feet B.M., amounted to very little ; instead of this method, the dues are now charged on the cubic contents of the timber, 115 feet constituting a cord and the price per cord being one-half the rate levied on 1,000 feet B.M., of round timber. Thus though the rate is apparently reduced 50 per cent, we actually realized more than double the amount of money from an equal amount of wood that we did under the old way of measuring and charging.

Before closing these remarks I would again urge the desirability of bringing the question of all uncollected arrears before the Public Accounts Committee, not only those of the Ottawa district but those of the other districts as well, so as to obtain the authority of parliament to write them off, as they are a source of friction between the government and those interested, frequently preventing settlement of accounts justly due individuals, while the amounts standing against them should have been written off long ago.

ST. MAURICE DISTRICT.

The revenue from this district was $21,322.22, all of which was collected, being $4,609.77 more than in 1899-1900.

There is no change to note in regard to the amount outstanding on July 1, 1900, namely, $14,481.49, all of which, as I have said before accrued previous to my taking charge of the district in 1892, and which should all be written off, for reasons assigned in statement No. 6 herewith.

It is to be regretted that my anticipations of last year have not been realized ; owing to the early break up last spring the jobbers quit work very much earlier than was expected and every concern fell far short of the expected output, and to make matters worse the water in the River St. Maurice was never known to be so low as during the past summer, consequently large quantities of logs are hung up, that in ordinary seasons would have reached the mills and have been sawed up before this. Even the Laurentide Pulp Company, notwithstanding the ease with which they get their logs to their mills in ordinary seasons, have, I am informed, a large number still in the river, while the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company of Shawenigan have about 300,000 logs that never reached the St. Maurice.

The works of the last mentioned company at Shawenigan Falls will, I am informed, be completed about the beginning of January next, and will require at least 1,000,000 logs a year to supply them.

The Laurentide Pulp Company will also require 1,500,000 logs annually to keep their mills running to their full capacity, and at Three Rivers, in the vicinity of 1,500,000 pieces will be needed to meet the requirements of the mills at Three Rivers, thus there will be made, if possible, that is to say, weather and circumstances permitting, this winter on the St. Maurice and tributaries nearly 4,000,000 logs.

The experience of last summer certainly seems to point to a radical change in driving the logs when the water is at a favourable height, at least down to the Piles, and if the Laurentide Pulp Company had booms of sufficient capacity to hold their logs from the nearer points and permit the logs for Shawenigan and Three Rivers to pass without the necessity of sorting, as is the case when the logs are mixed, thus saving much delay, the logs for the lower points could be driven to Shawenigan and held safely there, whence the drive to Three Rivers is a matter for the bulk of the logs of only a few hours at a favourable stage of water.

Included in the collections is the sum of $600 rent of part of the boom property at Three Rivers for which the lease was not completed till late in the spring of 1901, though occupied since 1895.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

The long disputed question of rates in this district was settled by order in council of June 20 last, whereby only the charges at Fenelon and Burleigh Falls were retained, this settlement dating back to 1894, from which the revenue accrued amounts to $12,068.62.

Statement No. 7 contains the particulars of the dues uncollected, amounting to $11,828.46, of which $3,521.19 should be written off in accordance with a decision in the Exchequer Court ; of the remainder accounts amounting to $7,742.81 are in the hands of the Department of Justice for collection, $478.58 have been collected since September 30 last, and the balance, $85.88 I expect will shortly be paid.

GRAVING DOCKS.

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

The revenue from this source shown in detail in statement No. 8 herewith, was $12,347.87, being $5,687.93 more than in 1899-1900.

Of the 204 days the dock was occupied, it was used by vessels of the navy for 179 days, Canadian government vessel 4 days, and the merchantile marine only used it for 21 days during the year.

LÉVIS GRAVING DOCK.

The revenue from this work shows the large increase of $7,005.83 over the previous year, being $17,722.51 for the year just closed

The dock was occupied for 127 days, exclusive of winter months ; the total number of days occupied during the year was 278.

In consequence of the inconvenience caused by vessel owners docking a ship and holding it there while they decided whether to perform full repairs or, as happened, merely making it sufficiently sea-worthy to reach a point where it could be profitably disposed of, to the exclusion of other vessels requiring immediate attention, the regulations were amended to remedy this abuse and put an end to the practice, in effect, of using the dock as a convenient place of storage, instead of an institution for the speedy repair of vessels engaged in the St. Lawrence trade.

KINGSTON GRAVING DOCK.

The income from this dock was $4,664.78, or $550.65 more than in 1899-1900.

The dock was occupied for 54 days, exclusive of winter months ; of the whole year it was in use for 120 days.

LOCKS.

RIVIÈRE DU LIÈVRE LOCK.

The tolls collected amounted to $252.95, a falling off of $43.85, compared with the preceding year.

RIVIÈRE YAMASKA LOCK.

The receipts from this source were $465.37, or $140.78 more than in 1899-1900.

Thus the total colections that passed through my hands during the year ended June 30, 1901, may be summarized as follows :—

From Slides and booms	$ 67,632 93
Graving docks	34,735 16
Locks	718 32
Total	$ 103,086 41

The following comparative table of Public Works Revenue accrued 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, shows an increase, as above mentioned, in every service but the Rivière du Lievre lock.

	Year, 1900-1901.	Year, 1899-1900.	Increase, 1900-1901.	Decrease, 1900-1901.
SLIDES AND BOOMS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ottawa District	43,831 50	40,256 88	3,574 62	
St. Maurice District	21,322 22	16,712 45	4,609 77	
Newcastle District	12,068 62		12,068 62	
	77,222 34	56,969 33	20,253 01	
GRAVING DOCKS.				
Esquimalt	12,347 87	6,659 94	5,687 93	
Lévis	17,722 51	10,716 68	7,005 83	
Kingston	4,664 78	4,114 13	550 65	
	34,735 16	21,490 75	13,244 41	
LOCKS.				
Rivière du Lievre	252 95	296 80		43 85
Rivière Yamaska	465 37	324 59	140 78	
	718 32	621 39	140 78	43 85
Net increase			96 93	
Total increase year ended 30th June, 1901				33,594 35

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and cheerful assistance accorded me, at all times by the officers with whom I have been brought in contact during the year.

I have the honour to be, respectfully, sir,

Your very obedient servaut,

EDWARD T. SMITH,

Collector of Public Works Revenue.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Slidage and Boomage from the Ottawa Slides and Works, accrued prior to July 1, 1889, Outstanding June 30, 1901, and remaining Uncollected on September 30, 1901.

By Whom Due.	Bad and Doubtful Debts.	Chaudiere Boomage in Suspense.	Other Slide and Boom Dues Disputed.	Total Outstanding on Sept. 30, 1901.	Year to which Dues belong.	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
John & Wm. McLean	53 14			53 14	1873	Insolvent.
John Rowan	342 50			342 50	1872-1873	"
Lemieux & Charette	21 30			21 30	1873	"
Taillon & Lapierre	148 10			148 10	1873-1874	"
Mosgrove & McHarry	261 42			261 42	1873-1874	"
W. C. Wells	600 90			600 90	1873-1874	"
Dufresne & McGarity	528 80			528 80	1874-1875	"
Walton Smith	171 46			171 46	1874-1875	"
A. H. Baldwin	3,507 92			3,507 92	1871 to 1874	"
Hon. James Skead	9,807 65			9,807 65	1861, 1863, 1864, 1869, 1875 to 1878	"
Batson & Currier	5,558 70			5,558 70	1875 to 1877	"
A. F. A. Knight	546 30			546 30	1878	"
James Walker	11 25			11 25	1877	"
R. Campbell & Son	1,558 50			1,558 50	1879 to 1881	"
James G. Bryson	73 50			73 50	1886	"
Costello Bros.	90 62			90 62	1882	"
N. E. Cormier	428 34			428 34	1888	"
James Yuill	9 29			9 29	1876	Overcharge.
J. & B. Grier	76 84			76 84	1883	"
R. & W. Conroy	95 42			95 42	1882-1883	" reported in return S—38 for March, 1886.
A. & P. White	101 00			101 00	1881	"
B. Caldwell & Son	4 33			4 33	1887	"
J. R. Booth		9,871 93	398 88	10,270 81	1881 to 1888	$398 88 counterclaim for damages for breaking of Coulonge boom.
Perley & Pattee		8,889 85		8,889 85	1881 to 1888	
The Bronsons & Weston Lumber Co.		8,180 79		8,180 79	1881 to 1888	
Pierce & Co.		462 18		462 18	1888	
G. A. Grier & Co.		1,060 59		1,060 59	1886 1887	*Chaudière Boomage—These parties claim that they have maintained these works wholly at their own expense since 1881.
Estate late Levi Young		1,461 20		1,461 20	1881 to 1885	
Wm. Mason		413 85		413 85	1881 to 1888	

Gilmour & Co.			606 27	1884		
John Rochester.			258 88	1881 to 1883		
J. & G. Bryson.		252 20	252 20	1886		Counterclaim for damages by breaking of Gaudenge works.
	23,997 28	31,005 54	651 08	5,633 90		

EDWARD T. SMITH,
Collector of Slide and Boom Dues.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, September 30, 1901

No. 2. STATEMENT of Slide and Boom Dues, accrued from the Ottawa River Works since July 1, 1889, Outstanding on September 30, 1901.

Name.	Year to which Dues belong.	Chaudière Boomage in Suspense.	Ordinary Dues.	Total Outstanding	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
J. R. Booth	1889-90	2,561 69		2,561 69	Chaudière Boomage reported to Council, and referred to the Treasury Board, should be written off.
The Bronsons & Weston L. Co.	1889-90	2,056 96		2,056 96	
Perley & Pattee	1889-90	1,203 26		1,203 26	
Wm. Mason & Sons	1889-90	167 66		167 66	
Pierce & Co.	1889-90	913 48		913 48	
Alex. Fraser acc. Thos. Stephens	1890-91		28 42	28 42	Legal action taken to recover this.
J. R. Booth	1892-93		379 80	379 80	Retained by Mr. Booth in settlement of an account due him which the Auditor General refuses to pay, as Mr. Booth appears to be in arrears in this and Statement No 1.
Bryson & Fraser	1896		196 71	196 71	Have counterclaim for work done on slide to this amount.
McLachlin Bros	1900		2,328 32	2,328 32	Have counterclaim for damages to logs in consequence of break in Black River slide.
		6,903 05	2,933 35	9,836 30	

EDWARD T. SMITH,
Collector of Slide and Boom Dues.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, September 30, 1901

No. 3.—Statement of Outstanding Slide Dues, Ottawa District, Bonds for which were sent to Quebec for collection.

Name.	From 1860.	From 1861.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hon. James Skead.	245 00	210 00	455 00
James Mair	...	696 75	696 75
	245 00	906 75	1,151 75

These amounts were uncolleeted, as the parties claimed damages for loss caused by the Madawaska boom breaking away in 1860.

A decision on their claims was not arrived at till August 2, 1869. On the 5th idem, Messrs. Skeed and Mair were notified that the department could not recognize their claim.

To the best of my knowledge, this decision was never communicated to the collecort of slide dues, consequently these accounts remained in abeyance.

Since then both parties died, and I believe both were insolvent at the time of their death.

EDWARD T. SMITH,
Collector of Slide and Boom Dues.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 30, 1901.

No. 4. Statement of the number of pieces of square timber, saw-logs, &c., that passed through the government slides and works on the River Ottawa and its tributaries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

	Pieces.
Square timber	894
Saw-logs	3,419,826
Boom and dimension timber	148,132
Cedars	67,239
Railroad ties	826,311
Fence posts	479,723
Total	4,942,125

Also 20,784¾ cords pulp wood.
The revenue accrued on the above was $43,831.50

EDWARD T. SMITH,
Collector of Slide and Boom Dues.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 30, 1901.

No. 5. STATEMENT showing the dues accrued on the undermentioned works on the River Ottawa and its tributaries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

River or Other Improvement.	Amount.
Main Ottawa	$ 2,931 37
Cheneaux boom	7,090 86
River Petewawe	8,513 88
" Madawaska	4,682 34
" Coulonge	6,505 20
" Dumoine	620 80
Black River	5,294 81
Gatineau	8,192 24
Total	$ 43,831 50

Amounting to $43,831.50.

EDWARD T. SMITH,

Collector of Slide and Boom Dues.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, September 30, 1901.

No. 6.—Statement of Slide and Boom Dues from the St. Maurice Slides and Works, outstanding on 30th June, 1892, and remaining uncollected on the 30th September, 1901.

Name.	Year to which Dues belong.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
George Baptist, Son & Co	1878	469 95		
"	1879	2,110 62		
"	1880	1,696 18		
"	1881	293 69		Have counter claims for damages to logs caused by the booms not being stretched early enough in the spring of 1878 to prevent the logs going over the chutes.
"	1882	165 80		
"	1884	118 50		
"	1888	4 28		
			4,859 02	These claims were submitted to Special Commissioner, Mr. McDougall, afterwards Judge, who, after hearing the evidence on both sides, recommended that the claims of the parties should be allowed.
Ross, Ritchie & Co	1878	3,072 84		
"	1883	2,173 68		
"	1884	28 96		
"	1886	1 62		
"	1887	4 38		
			5,281 48	
Alex. Baptist	1879		2,116 96	
Wm. Ritchie & Co.	1888	779 24		
"	1889	332 11		
			1,111 35	Of this amount, $754.20 is claimed to be an overcharge. Insolvent.
Ritchie Bros	1886	413 43		
"	1887	634 71		
			1,048 14	This amount is composed of overcharges in 1886 and 1887 of $842 76 and overpayment in 1884 of $205.38.
G. B. Hall	1890		49 34	Insolvent.
T. E. Normand	1890		14 28	Claims that this balance is an overcharge.
Treffle Biron	1891		0 92	Would cost more to collect than it is worth.
			14,481 49	

To make this balance agree with the Public Accounts, there should be deducted $7.93 over credited Alex. Baptist, and $217 17 added thereto, being $190.40 paid 23rd July, 1884, and $26 77 over charged in error to Wm. Little, not in any of the collector's returns, which will give balance due 30th September, 1894, of $14,690.73.

EDWARD T. SMITH,
Collector of Slide and Boom Dues.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 30th September, 1901.

No. 7.—STATEMENT of Slide and Boom Dues accrued from the Newcastle and Trent River Works, Outstanding on the 30th June, 1901, and remaining Uncollected on the 30th September, 1901.

Name.	Year to which Dues Belong.	Amount Disputed.	Ordinary Dues.	Total.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Irwin & Boyd	1881	59 79		59 79	Insolvent.
Thomson & McArthur	1880	52 78		52 78	
Jabez Thurston	1882	12 50		12 50	
McDougall & Ludgate	1879	65 07		65 07	
Bigelow & Trounce	1882 to 1885	216 21		216 21	
R. & G. Strickland	1882, '83, '85, '86 and '87	215 08		215 08	
Est. late Geo. Hilliard	1877 to 1883 and 1886	354 15		354 15	Dead and estate distributed.
T. G. Hazlett	1881, '82, '84 to '89	885 25		885 25	According to judgement in Exchequer Court, *re* Boyd *vs.* Smith, these cannot be collected.
J. M. Irwin	1882, '83, '85 to '88	698 45		698 45	
D. Ullyott	1881 to 1887	547 68		547 68	
Green & Ellis	1881 to '83, '85, '88 and '89	157 01		157 01	
A. W. Parkin	1884, '85 '88 '90 and '91	65 92		65 92	
The Dickson Estate	1883	137 50		137 50	
Alfred McDonald	1888	40 80		40 80	
John Parkin	1889	13 00		13 00	
Gilmour & Co	1893, '94, '95, 1900		4,412 64	4,412 64	These 6 accounts sent to Department of Justice for collection.
The Dickson Company	1894 to 1900		1,762 69	1,762 69	
Sam. G. Parkin	1897, '98 and 1900		75 93	75 93	
Dominion Bank	1894, '95 '96		209 40	209 40	
Mossom Boyd Co.	1895, '96, '98, '99, 1900		1,376 18	*1,376 18	*$478.58 of this paid 19th Oct., 1901.
John Carew	1894 to 1900		348 85	348 85	
C. Young	1895, 1898		18 56	18 56	
Chas. Wynn	1894, '95, '96		67 32	67 32	
John Dovey	1894, '95, '96		35 70	35 70	Sent to Department of Justice for collection.
		3,521 19	8,307 27	11,828 46	

EDWARD T. SMITH,
Collector of Slide and Boom Dues.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 30th September, 1901.

No. 8.—The Dry Dock at Esquimault, B.C.

STATEMENT of Dues and other charges collected during the year ended June 30, 1901.

Name of Vessel Docked.	Tonnage.	Period of Dockage From	Period of Dockage To	Dockage Charges.	Other Charges.	Total
		1900.	1900.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
H.M.S. Virago.	265	June 21 to 25	Preparing to June 29.	249 24		249 24
" Arethusa.	4,300	July 9	July 11	308 32		308 20
(Short paid on H.M.S. Arethusa in July)						0 12
(Overpaid)				0 03		0 03
H.M.S. Sparrowhawk	265	June 29	Aug. 14	1,276 52		1,276 52
Ship Hawaiian Isles	2,097	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	400 00	1 80	401 80
Str. Dolphin	843	Sept. 4	" 5	300 00		300 00
Barque R. E. Wood	1,447	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	350 00		350 00
H.M.S. Phæton	4,300	" 11	" 20	363 00		363 00
Str. Buckingham	2,879	" 26	" 28	198 00	3 00	501 00
Marine Railway Co., 2,000 galls. water at 60c. per mill					1 20	1 20
Langley, Logan & Co., 5,000 galls. water at 60c. per mill					3 00	3 00
H.M.S. Icarus & Pheasant	970 / 755	Oct. 29	Nov. 20	835 14		835 14
Barque Carrolton	1,450	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	415 25	5 40	420 65
H.M.S. Egeria	940	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	302 50		302 50
" Virago.	265	Dec 10				
" Sparrowhawk	265	" 17	Dec. 22	137 70		437 70
		1901.	1901.			
Str. Port Stephens	3,554	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	511 08	5 40	516 48
H.M.S. Warspite	8,400	Jan 2	" 16	1,976 39		1,976 39
" Virago.	265	Mar 6	Mar. 23	615 85		615 85
Barque Still Water	1,130	April 22	April 28	608 75		608 75
SS. Adato	3,346	" 30	May 2	506 92		506 92
H.M.S. Sparrowhawk and lighters	265 / 400	May 2	" 13.	457 76		457 76
SS. Condor	3,050	May 31	June 2	501 00	1 20	502 20
Govt. Str. Quadra	573	April 18	April 21	385 95		385 95
H.M.S. Icarus	970 / 980	May 14	May 29	531 27		531 27
" Condor						
SS. Victoria	2,354	June 10	June 12	487 20	9 00	496 20
	46,328			12,317 87	30 00	12,347 87

EDWARD T. SMITH,
Collector of Public Works Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Ottawa, September 30, 1901.

No. 9.—The Dry Dock at Lévis.

STATEMENT of Dues and other charges collected during the Year ending June 30, 1901

Name of Vessel Docked.	Tonnage.	Period of Dockage. From	To	Dockage Charges.	Other Charges.	Total.
		1900.	1900.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SS. Scottish King		Aug. 17..	Entry fee.	200 00		200 00
"	3,317	" 17..	Sept. 28..	5,086 28	16 75	5,133 03
SS. Ottoman	4,843	Oct. 20	Oct. 29..	1,521 74	10 75	1,532 49
			Entry fee.	200 00		200 00
SS. Turret Bay			"	200 00		200 00
"	2,211	Oct. 30..	Nov. 12..	1,424 86	13 75	1,438 61
SS. Campana			Entry fee.	200 00		200 00
		1901.	1901.			
SS. Campana, wintering	1,697			800 00	3 00	803 00
SS. Ashanti	3,389	May 4..	May 30..	3,518 48	7 70	3,526 18
SS. Aggi			Entry fee.	200 00		200 00
"	3,277	May 31..	June 20..	2,510 80	13 50	2,524 30
SS. Louisiana			Entry fee.	200 00		200 00
"	1,973	June 24..	June 29..			
" cargo	100	" 24..	" 29..	657 30		657 30
SS. Bogstad	3,058		Entry fee.	200 00		200 00
Dredges Nos. 8 and 6, wintering				300 00	2 00	302 00
Dredge Laval	296	April 26..	May 30	403 60	2 00	405 60
	24,161			17,623 06	99 45	17,722 51

EDWARD T. SMITH,
Collector of Public Works Revenue

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Ottawa, September 30, 1901.

No. 10—The Dry Dock at Kingston, Ont.

STATEMENT of Dues and Other Charges collected during the Year ending June 30, 1901.

Name of Vessel Docked.	Tonnage.	Period of Dockage From.	Period of Dockage To.	Dockage Charges.	Other Charges	Total.
		1900.	1900.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Str. Columbian.	704	July 1	July 1	120 40		120 40
Str. Donnelly	319	" 3	" 5	108 46		108 46
Str. Tecumseh.	840	" 5	" 6	134 00		134 00
Tug M. M. Drake	Under 100	" 7	" 7	20 00		20 00
Barge Dorchester.	375	" 11	" 11	75 00		75 00
Barge Acadia	374	" 12	" 13	100 98		100 98
Str. Ramona.	57	" 18	" 20	40 00		40 00
Barge Alberta.	314	" 26	" 27	62 80		62 80
Government Tug St. Paul.	45	" 27	" 28	20 00	5 00	25 00
Barge Nebraska.	387	" 31	Aug 1	77 40		77 40
Derrick		Aug. 1	" 1		5 00	5 00
Str. Ramona..	57	" 4	" 5	20 00		20 00
Str. New Island Wanderer	123	" 5	" 6	24 60		24 60
Str. Ramona..	57	" 6	" 7	20 00		20 00
"	57	" 9	" 9	20 00		20 00
"	57	" 15	" 15	20 00		20 00
Tug Jessie Hall and Barge Cornwall.	56 586	Aug. 16	" 17	114 20	5 00	119 20
Derrick		" 22	" 22		5 00	5 00
Tug Reginald	136	" 27	" 29	67 70		67 70
Barge Bella.	454	" 29	" 30	90 80		90 80
Barge Ceylon	908	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	151 30		151 30
SS. Bannockburn	1,620	" 10	" 11	325 40		325 40
Barge Winnipeg.	734	" 11	" 12	123 40		123 40
Str. Empire State	380	" 17	" 18	76 00		76 00
Barge Selkirk.	719	" 18	" 19	121 90		121 90
Ship Minnedosa	1,041	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	154 10		154 10
Str. North King.	873	" 31	Nov. 3	279 52	10 00	289 52
Tug Jessie Hall	56	Nov. 3	" 3	20 00	5 00	25 00
Str. D. D. Calvin	750	" 29	" 30	135 50		135 50
The Montreal Transportation Co.						
Tug Jessie Hall	56	Dec. 12	Dec. 14			
Tug Thompson	185	" 12	" 19			
			1901.	691 50	16 75	708 25
SS. Bannockburn	1,620	" 19	Feb. 16			
Str. Chieftain.	435	April 22	April 23	87 00		87 00
Str. Empire State and Ramona.	389 57	" 23	" 26	159 08		159 08
Str. India	976	May 8	May 9.	226 42	5 00	231 42
Tug Bronson.	137	" 10	" 11	42 65	5 00	47 65
Dredge Queen and 2 scows	185	" 10	" 11	52 75		52 75
Barge Regina	441	" 16	" 17	88 20		88 20
Str. Empire State	380	" 29	" 29	86 50		86 50
Barge Melrose.	768	" 30	" 30	126 80		126 80
Str. Brockville..	191	June 5	June 6	38 20		38 20
Barge Kildonan	523	" 10	" 10	102 30		102 30
Str. Jessie Bain	44	" 18	" 19	30 00		30 00
Barge Selkirk	719	" 20	" 20	121 90		121 90
Fuel and Derrick		" 21	" 21		15 00	15 00
Str. Bothnia..	883	" 29	July 2	231 27		231 27
	20,159			4,588 03	76 75	4,664 78

EDWARD T. SMITH,

Collector of Public Works Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Ottawa, September 30, 1901.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, PASSED AT SESSION OF 1901, HAVING REFERENCE TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACTS LET BY THE DEPARTMENT.

PROPERTY PURCHASED OR SOLD.

PROPERTY LEASED TO OR BY THE DEPARTMENT.

CURATOR'S REPORT, NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

NAMES OF CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES OF OFFICIALS EMPLOYED ON SLIDES AND BOOMS.

NAMES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON GRAVING DOCKS.

NAMES OF ENGINEERS, FIREMEN AND CARETAKERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AND THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

OTTAWA, November 18, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the following statements concerning the transactions of the department during the last fiscal year with respect to contracts and property, and which are required for insertion in the annual report, 1900-1, viz.:—

No. 1.—Statement of contracts let by this department during the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

No. 2.—Statement of property purchased and sold by this department during the same period.

No. 3.—Statement of property leased to and by the said Department of Public Works during the same period; and

No. 4.—A list of some of the Public Acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed at the last session, and having reference to the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. CHASSE,

Law Clerk.

FRED. GELINAS, Esq.,

Secretary of the Department of Public Works,

Canada.

LIST

OF SOME OF THE

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1901

HAVING REFERENCE TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OR WORKS UNDER ITS CHARGE

LIST of some of the Public Acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed at the First Session of the Ninth Parliament, closed by Prorogation on May 23, 1901, and Orders of the Governor General in Council having reference to the Public Works Department or works under its charge (Edward VII.).

Subject.	Full Title of the Statute.	Chapter.	Page in Statute Book.
Sums granted to His Majesty for the financial year ending June 30, 1901, and the purpose for which they are granted.	An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes relating to the public service.....	1	3
Sums granted to His Majesty for the financial years ending respectively June 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902.	An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively June 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902.	2	5

N.B.—On May 13, 1901, the regulations for the preservation of health and the mitigation of disease among persons employed in the construction of public works, established by the Order in Council of January 31, 1900, were rescinded and annulled, and new regulations were made in lieu thereof. (*See* Orders in Council, page LXXV.)

STATEMENTS

SHOWING

1st.—CONTRACTS LET BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA, FROM JUNE 30, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

2nd.—PROPERTY PURCHASED OR SOLD BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

3rd.—PROPERTY LEASED TO AND BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

No. 1.—CONTRACTS let by the Department of Public Works of Canada from the 30th June, 1900, to the 30th June, 1901.

Works.	Names of Contractors.	Date of Contract.	Amount.
			$ cts.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
Government House, Parliament and Departmental Buildings.			
Parliament and Departmental Buildings—Supply of ice	New Capital Ice Co.	March 26, 1901	258 32
Parliament and Departmental Buildings—Supply of coal	John Heney & Son.	July 3, 1900	25,646 37
Nova Scotia.			
Amherst, Post Office building. Supply of coal	A. A. Jones	Aug. 20, 1900	265 17
Annapolis " "	Canada Coals & Ry. Co.	" 22, 1900	195 99
Antigonish " "	James Kenna	" 20, 1900	125 00
Arichat " "	Isidore LeBlanc & Co.	" 21, 1900	72 50
" Savings Bank "	"	" 21, 1900	36 25
" Custom House "	"	" 21, 1900	36 25
Baddeck, Post Office "	James Kenna	" 20, 1900	148 50
Dartmouth " "	"	" 20, 1900	250 00
Digby, construction of a public building	James Reid	Oct. 24, 1900	16,940 00
Halifax, Dominion Building. Supply of coal	S. Cunard & Co.	Aug. 22, 1900	165 00
" Asst. Rec. Gen'l's Office "	"	" 22, 1900	52 00
" Immigration Building "	"	" 22, 1900	377 53
" Examining Warehouse "	"	" 22, 1900	192 50
Kentville, Post Office "	Acadia Coal Co'y.	" 25, 1900	123 15
Liverpool " "	James Kenna	" 20, 1900	... ...
Lunenburg " "	John B. Young	" 24, 1900	171 25
New Glasgow " "	Acadia Coal Co.	" 25, 1900	186 45
North Sydney " "	James Kenna	" 20, 1900	202 50
Pictou " "	Acadia Coal Co.	" 25, 1900	145 14
" Custom House "	"	" 25, 1900	145 15
Springhill, construction of public building	James Reid	Oct. 24, 1900	15,275 00
Sydney, Post Office. Supply of coal	T. F. Routledge	Aug. 21, 1900	82 50
Truro " "	Acadia Coal Co'y.	" 25, 1900	200 00
Windsor " "	F. W. Dimock	" 21, 1900	180 45
Yarmouth " "	Killam Bros.	" 23, 1900	288 00
Prince Edward Island.			
Charlottetown, Dominion Building.—Supply of coal	A. Pickard & Co.	Aug. 20, 1900	459 50
Montague, Post Office. Supply of coal	George Wightman	" 20, 1900	67 08
Summerside " "	R. T. Holman	" 20, 1900	285 41
New Brunswick.			
Bathurst, Post Office. Supply of coal	Henry White	Aug. 20, 1900	402 84
Chatham " "	R. R. Call	" 18, 1900	368 78
Fredericton " "	Pat. Farrell	" 20, 1900	239 15
Moncton " "	Canada Coals & Ry. Co.	" 22, 1900	267 00
Newcastle " "	R. R. Call	" 18, 1900	320 42
St. John (North) Post Office (Portland) "	R. P. & W. F. Starr	Sept. 1, 1900	25 38
" (West) " (Carleton) "	"	" 1, 1900	27 95
" Post Office "	"	" 1, 1900	498 87
" Savings Bank "	"	" 1, 1900	230 60
" Custom House "	"	" 1, 1900	1,171 09
" " "	J. S. Gibbon & Co.	" 3, 1900	28 53
St. Stephen, Post Office "	A. I. Teed & Co.	Aug. 20, 1900	95 00
Sussex post office. Supply of coal	H. H. Parlee	Aug. 30, 1900	... ...
Tracadie-Lazaretto "	R. R. Call	" 18, 1900	655 42
Woodstock post office "	A. I. Teed & Co	" 20, 1900	201 98

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

No. 1.—CONTRACTS let by the Department of Public Works, &c.—*Continued.*

Works.		Names of Contractors.	Date of Contract.	Amount.
				$ cts.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*				
Quebec.				
Aylmer post office.	Supply of coal....	J. G. Butterworth & Co.	Aug. 18, 1900	183 68
Berthierville "	" ..	F. O. Lamarche.	Sept. 1, 1900	72 83
Buckingham—Construction of a post office bld'g.		L. J. Fauteux	" 11, 1900	8,490 00
Coaticook post office.	Supply of coal....	B. J. Smith.....	Aug. 18, 1900	162 23
Drummondville—Construction of a public bld'g.		Paquet & Godbout.....	Nov. 22, 1900	8,200 00
Dundee custom house.	Supply of coal....	Allen S. Matthews ..	Aug. 18, 1900	.....
Farnham post office	"	J. A. Lequin.....	" 22, 1900	25 00
Fraserville "	"	Nap. Dion..	" 27, 1900	180 00
Hochelaga—Construction of a post office, &c., building		O. Martineau et Fils ...	Feb'y 4, 1901	20,737 00
Hull post office.—Heating apparatus.....		Jos. Bourque et Chs. Le-Moine.....	Dec. 22, 1900	1,600 00
Joliette "	Supply of coal....	M. H. Leprohon & Co...	Aug. 27, 1900	126 79
Lachine "	" ...	Bell Bros. & Co.....	" 20, 1900	80 13
Laprairie "	"	Aimé Bourassa.....	" 21, 1900	120 60
Montreal "	"	T. F. Moore & Co.....	" 22, 1900	742 75
" revenue building	"	"	" 22, 1900	198 28
" custom house	" ...	"	" 22, 1900	547 75
" examining warehouse	"	"	" 22, 1900	1,816 60
Péribonka—Construction of an immigration shed.		A. Godbout.....	Oct. 4, 1900	2,069 00
Quebec marine agency.	Supply of coal....	Archer & Co	Aug. 25, 1900	139 66
" post office	"	"	" 25, 1900	73 50
" St. Roch's post office	" ..	"	" 25, 1900	155 60
" cullers' office	"	Jos. Gingras.....	" 25, 1900	
" customs house	"	"	" 25, 1900	366 40
" marine agency	"	"	" 25, 1900	284 41
" examining warehouse	"	"	" 25, 1900	219 18
" immigration building	"	"	" 25, 1900	14 80
" post office	"	"	" 25, 1900	425 86
" H. E quarters citadel—Heating apparatus		Bennett & Wrigkt Co. Ltd	May 3, 1901	2,550 00
" Louise embankment—Construction of shed for immigrants		Achille Dugal...	" 7, 1901	4,527 00
Richmond post office.	Supply of coal....	J. D. Smith	Aug. 18, 1900	176 35
Rimouski "	"	H. G. Lepage.....	" 21, 1900	219 32
Roberval- Construction of immigration shed, ...		A. Godbout.....	Oct. 4, 1900	2,375 00
St. Henri post office.	Supply of coal....	T. F. Moore & Co....	Aug. 22, 1900	56 24
St. Hyacinthe "	"	C. Rouleau et Fils	" 20, 1900	309 28
St. Jérôme "	"	Chs. Godmer	" 20, 1900	181 44
St. Johns "	"	Simard et Fils.....	" 20, 1900	72 00
Sherbrooke "	"	J. D. Smith	" 18, 1900	283 24
Sorel "	"	Alexis Martin	" 23, 1900	313 60
Three Rivers "	"	Harry Buckley.....	" 24, 1900	190 50
" customs house	"	"	" 24, 1900	336 55
Valleyfield post office	"	M. Leger.....	" 20, 1900	46 00
Victoriaville " fittings..	.....	Paquet et Godbout.....	Feb'y 5, 1901	1,100 00
Ontario.				
Almonte post office.	Supply of coal...	Wm. McArthur.	Aug. 20, 1900	140 80
Amherstburg "	" ...	John Mann & Sons.....	" 21, 1900	144 78
Arnprior "	" ...	J. S. Moir.....	" 20, 1900	201 60
Barrie "	"	John Mann & Sons.....	" 21, 1900	190 75
Belleville "	" ...	The Rathbun Co'y	" 23, 1900	373 10
Berlin post office.	Supply of Coal.....	John Mann & Sons.. .	Aug. 21, 1900	129 83
Brampton "	"	R. J. McCallum.....	" 21, 1900	127 60
Brantford "	" ...	F. Wilson	" 21, 1900	294 86
Brockville "	"	The Central Canada Coal Co.	Nov. 20, 1900	339 49
Carleton Place "	"	Taylor Bros. & Co.....	Aug. 20, 1900	125 00
Chatham "	"	A. Crow	" 20, 1900	131 28
Cobourg "	"	J. R. Downey & Co	" 20, 1900	166 25
Cornwall "	"	A. F. Mulkern & Co....	" 23, 1900	236 00

No. 1.—Contracts let by the Department of Public Works, &c.—*Continued.*

Works.	Names of Contractors.	Date of Contract.	Amount.
Public Buildings.—*Continued.*			$ cts.
Ontario.			
Deseronto—Construction of foundation for public building	Alex. Newlands	Nov. 2, 1900	3,200 00
" Construction of public building	Richard Sheehy	June 25, 1900	25,687 00
Dundas post office. Supply of Coal	C. Sturrock	Aug. 20, 1900	16 85
" construction of armoury building	Joseph Bowman & Co	Oct. 24, 1900	8,770 00
Galt post office. Supply of Coal	A. J. Colvin	Aug. 20, 1900	146 70
Gananoque post office "	The Rathbun Co'y	" 23, 1900	
" custom house "	"	" 23, 1900	169 15
Goderich post office "	John Mann & Sons	" 21, 1900	126 77
Guelph " "	Kloepfer & Co	" 21, 1900	153 94
Hamilton " "	The Ellias Rogers Co	" 20, 1900	689 70
" " "	Thos. Myles & Sons	" 22, 1900	21 50
Ingersoll " "	John Mann & Sons	" 21, 1900	204 93
Kingston " "	W. G. Craig & Co	" 18, 1900	238 95
" custom house "	"	" 18, 1900	307 98
" construction of a military college and hospital building	Sullivan & Langdon	May 1, 1900	12,923 00
Lindsay post office. Supply of Coal	McLennan & Co	Aug. 18, 1900	156 80
London " "	John Mann & Sons	" 21, 1900	417 50
" custom house "	"	" 21, 1900	461 74
Napanee post office "	F. E. Van Luven	" 20, 1900	210 00
Niagara Falls post office "	John Mann & Sons	" 21, 1900	154 09
Orangeville " "	J. R. Lathwell	" 20, 1900	166 89
Orillia " "	John Mann & Sons	" 21, 1900	155 43
Paris—Construction of a public building	Wm. Griffiths	Oct. 24, 1900	16,500 00
Pembroke post office. Supply of Coal	Dunlop & Co	Aug. 18, 1900	211 42
Peterborough " "	A. J. McClellan	" 18, 1900	153 44
" custom house "	"	" 18, 1900	179 39
Petrolia post office "	John Mann & Sons	" 21, 1900	146 95
Picton—Construction of public building	Robert Cameron	" 23, 1900	13,800 00
" construction of heating apparatus	"	Feb'y. 14, 1901	1,895 00
Port Arthur post office. Supply of Coal	Harstone Bros	Aug. 21, 1900	132 00
Port Hope " "	W. T. Clarke	" 18, 1900	218 30
Prescott " "	James Buckly	" 18, 1900	89 80
" custom house "	"	" 18, 1900	148 17
Rat Portage post office "	Western Coal Co'y. Ltd.	" 21, 1900	363 13
" public bulding—Supply of electric current	The Citizens Telep. and Elect. Co., Ltd.	July 14, 1900	Per 1,000 Watts 10
St. Catharines—Construction of a drill hall	Wm. Garson	Oct. 29, 1900	56,000 00
" post office Supply of Coal	W. H. McCordick	Aug. 29, 1900	85 50
" " "	B. D. Voisard & Sons	" 20, 1900	85 76
St. Thomas post office Supply of Coal	Ellison & Lewis	" 20, 1900	156 60
" Construction of an armoury building	J. M. Green & Co	Feb'y. 26, 1901	29,793 00
Sarnia—Construction of a public building	Geo. A. Proctor	Sept. 17, 1900	62,500 00
Smith's Falls post office Supply of Coal	A. Foster	Aug. 20, 1900	125 41
Stratford post office "	Angus Johnson	" 20, 1900	327 28
Strathroy " "	Alex. Reed	" 18, 1900	161 55
Toronto Union station Alterations of and additions to newspapers sorting room and elevator tower	John Hanrahan	" 23, 1900	11,666 00
Toronto—Union station. Supply of current for elevator newspaper sorting room	The Toronto Electric Light Co. Ltd	Dec. 18, 1900	Per 1,000 Watts, 08
Toronto—117 King west. Supply of current for lighting post office	" "	Nov. 1, 1900	" 20
Toronto—Custom house. Supply of current for running elevator	" "	" 21, 1900	" 08
Toronto—Custom House. Supply of coal	The Ellias Rogers Co	Aug. 20, 1900	374 21
" Examining warehouse "	"	" 20, 1900	740 95
" Post office "	"	" 20, 1900	683 20
" Revenue office "	"	" 20, 1900	279 90
Trenton—Post office "	Chs. Crowe	" 20, 1900	138 60

No. 1.—CONTRACTS let by the Department of Public Works, &c.—*Continued.*

Works.		Names of Contractors.	Date of Contract.	Amount.
				$ cts.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*				
Ontario—Concluded.				
Walkerton—Post office	Supply of coal	Traill Bros	Aug. 21, 1900	177 25
Windsor "	"	Scully & Bridges	" 20, 1900	256 05
" Construction of a drill hall		Sullivan & Langdon	" 11, 1900	49,633 00
Manitoba.				
Brandon—Experimental farm.	Supply of Coal	D. M. McMillan	" 20, 1900	37 25
" "	"	The Hanbury Mnf. Co.	" 20, 1900	120 40
" Post office	"	"	" 20, 1900	619 50
Portage LaPrairie—Public building	"	Windatt & Co.	" 21, 1900	189 35
Winnipeg—Custom house	"	"	" 21, 1900	593 56
" Immigrat. office and shed	"	"	" 21, 1900	317 68
" Ind. off. & crown timber offi	"	"	" 21, 1900	267 52
" Examining warehouse	"	"	" 21, 1900	475 52
" Post office	"	The Alberta Ry. & Coal Co	" 21, 1900	1,313 15
North-west Territories.				
Edmonton—Dominion land's office.	Supply of coal.	Wm. Humberstone	Sept. 14, 1900	144 95
Indian Head—Experimental farm	"	Geo. Thompson	Aug. 21, 1900	250 00
Lethbridge—Post office	"	John Brodie	Sept. 15, 1900	172 30
MacLeod—Court house	"	A. F. Grady	" 4, 1900	40 00
" Custom house	"	"	" 4, 1900	97 50
Moose Jaw—Court house	"	R. Beard	Aug. 30, 1900	100 00
Red Deer—Dominion land's office	"	Jas. M. Smith	" 21, 1900	75 17
Regina—Land's office.	Construction of heating apparatus	T. & R. Cotter.	Dec. 27, 1900	1,138 00
Regina—Court house.	Supply of Coal	Rembler Paul.	Aug 25, 1900	685 00
" Post office	"	"	" 25, 1900	235 00
" Lands title office	"	"	" 25, 1900	118 30
Regina—Dominion land's office	"	"	" 25, 1900	130 00
Strathcona—Construction of immigration building.		Robt. John Manson.	" 24, 1900	3,350 00
British Columbia.				
Kamloops—Construction of public building		Robert Mackey	Dec. 27, 1900	10,820 00
Nelson—Construction of post office, custom and inland revenue office		T. Viau & Chs. LeMoine.	Jan. 31, 1901	49,900 00
Rossland—Construction of public building		Thos. Bradbury	Nov. 3, 1900	44,650 00
Vancouver—Construction of an addition to drill hall		T. Viau & L. Lachance.	Aug. 10, 1900	16,000 00
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.				
Nova Scotia.				
Boulardorie Centre—Construction of public wharf.		J. B. McManus.	April 29, 1901	4,850 00
Ecum Secum—Construction of wharf		Reid & Archibald	Dec. 17, 1900	3,950 00
Gabarus—Construction of breakwater		Hugh McDonald	Sept. 5, 1900	7,882 00
Isaac's Harbour—Construction of wharf		Reid & Archibald	Nov. 2, 1900	3,975 00
Kempt Head—Construction of public wharf		"	April 30, 1901	4,980 00
Little Bras D'Or—Construction of wharf		"	May 7, 1901	5,930 00
Nova Scotia.				
Neil's Harbour—Construction of a breakwater.		John Heney & H. Smith.	May 29, 1901	16,600 00
Parker's Cove—Extension of wharf.		W. H. Anderson	Aug. 27, 1900	800 00
Parrsboro'—Construction of wharf.		Reid & Archibald	Nov. 2, 1900	8,775 00

No. 1.—CONTRACTS let by the Department of Public Works, &c.—*Continued.*

Works.	Names of Contractors.	Date of Contract.	Amount.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued.*			$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.			
New London—Reconstruction of portion of breakwater, &c.	T. P. Cullen	June 18, 1901	5,493 00
Souris—Construction of protection slope of breakwater	James Lanegan	Nov. 2, 1900	Per c. y. 3 74
(1) Wood Islands—Extension of southern breakwater	Alexander Compton	Nov. 3, 1900	6,980 00
New Brunswick.			
Back Bay—Extension of wharf	John McGratton	May 31, 1901	6,750 00
Bay du Vin—Reconstruction of public wharf	Chas. Rainsborrow	May 27, 1901	7,745 00
Black Brook—Construction of wharf	J. E. Simmons & D. C. Burpee.	Feb. 14, 1901	5,850 00
Hopewell Hill (Shepody River)—Construction of wharf	I. C. Prescott	Apl. 15, 1901	3,740 00
Hopewell Cape—Construction of wharf	Downey & Lynds	Oct. 8, 1900	19,988 00
Point Wolfe—Construction of beach protection	Jas. E. Simmons	Apl. 5, 1901	2,960 00
Mispec—Construction of breakwater	Geo. A. Appleby	Feb. 13, 1901	10,900 00
St. John—Renewal of post office metal roof covering	Keenan & Ratchford	Oct. 19, 1900	1,945 00
Quebec.			
Carleton—Additional length to wharf	John Heney & H. Smith	Mch. 6, 1901	10,490 00
Grande Vallée Harbour—Construction of a landing pier	" "	June 29, 1901	53,900 00
(2) Hull—Construction of concrete and masonry wharf	Michael O'Leary	Oct. 30, 1900	44,850 00
Isle-aux-Grues—Construction of wharf	E. Dussault et L. Lemieux	Oct. 23, 1900	8,500 00
(3) Montreal—High Level Pier and two bulkheads in the Harbour of	J. C. Malone	July 25, 1900	631,033 33
Portage du Fort—Iron superstructure of a highway bridge	Berlin Iron Bridge Co.	Sept. 25, 1900	13,700 00
Rapides Des Joachims—Two stone piers and abutments for iron bridge	Keating, Wilson & Boucher.	Sept. 27, 1900	13,000 00
Rapides Des Joachims—Superstructure of an iron highway bridge	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.	Nov. 23, 1900	19,570 00
Sorel—Construction of a high level dock and dredging	McAuliff, Poupore, Malone & Weddell.	June 25, 1901	255,632 43
Sorel—Govt. Work Shop.—Supply of electrical material for lighting engine and dynamo	'Royal Electric Co.'	July 5, 1900	2,488 51
Ontario.			
Collingwood—Dredging in the Harbour of	C. S. Boone	May 28, 1901	34,000 00
Leamington—Construction of a wharf	John Flook	Feb. 5, 1901	29,949 93
Meaford Harbour—Construction of a concrete wall	M. A. Pigott	Oct. 31, 1900	5,292 78
Ottawa—Maria Street Bridge—Concrete iron floor	Roebling Construct'n Co.	Nov. 24, 1900	6,398 00
" " Construction of the superstructure	The Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.	July 28, 1900	35,297 00
Ottawa—Chaudière Slide Channel—Superstructure of highway bridge	" "	Aug. 18, 1900	21,530 00
Owen Sound Harbour—Close piling west side of Sydenham River	The Owen Sound Dredge and Construction Co., Ltd.	July 31, 1900	28,425 00

(1) This contract has been transferred to Horace Haszard on Feb. 13, 1901, and the transfer was ratified by His Majesty.

(2) This contract was assigned to Joseph Bourque on Oct. 30, 1900.

(3) Order in Council dated Dec. 24, 1900, granting authority to add the name of W. J. Poupore to that of J. C. Malone, said firm to be dealt with under the name of 'Poupore & Malone.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

No. 1.—CONTRACTS let by the Department of Public Works, &c.—*Concluded.*

Works.	Names of Contractors.	Date of Contract.	Amount.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Concluded.*			$ cts.
Ontario—Concluded.			
Pointe-au-Pelee Island—Construction of a dock	James Clark	Oct. 26, 1900	7,440 00
Port Burwell—Dredging in the Harbour of	W. A. McGillis & Co.	May 31, 1900	Per c. y. 0 12
*Port Colborne—Breakwater and rock excavation, 1,300 feet in length	Hogan & Macdonell	Mch. 14, 1901	150,000 00
Providence Bay—Construction of a wharf	Bowman & Porter	Aug. 27, 1900	7,500 00
Sarnia—Dredging in the Harbour	James O'Leary	Sept. 15, 1900	9,500 00
Sheguindah—Construction of pile wharf	Bowman & Porter	Aug. 27, 1900	5,900 00
Wiarton—Construction of a wharf	G. Kastner & D. Porter	Mch 7, 1901	13,320 00
Manitoba.			
St. Andrews Rapids, Red River—Masonry of proposed lock and dam	Kelly Bros. & Co.	July 18, 1900	469,000 00
VESSELS, DREDGES AND PLANT.			
Construction of a cylindrical straightway boiler for dredge	John McDougall	Sept 28, 1900	3,360 00
" " " "	J. & W. R. Weir	Oct. 1, 1900	3,360 00
Construction of an hydraulic sand dredge for Pacific Coast	The Polson Iron Works	Oct. 19, 1900	91,515 00
Construction of an hydraulic sand dredge for Ship Channel	" "	Apl. 12, 1901	163,800 00
Construction of discharge pipes and pontoons for hydraulic dredge	" "	May 23, 1901	45,980 00
Construction of a boiler for dredge *Canada*	New Burrell Johnson Iron Co., Ltd.	May 25, 1901	4,900 00
TELEGRAPH AND SIGNAL SERVICE.			
Alberni to Cape Beale, B.C.—Maintenance of Telegraph Line	Geo. A. Huff	Nov. 14, 1900	Per m. 75 00
Golden to Windermere, B.C.—Supply of poles and construction of tel. line, 99 miles, more or less	G. P. Kelly & A. Walkly	Dec. 10, 1900	P. mile 73 50
ROADS.			
Construction of a wagon road, from Williams Roadhouse to the mouth of Gold Run Creek, Yukon Territory	A. B. Palmer et al	July 27, 1900	For sec. No. 1 per mile, $1,350. For sec. No. 2 per mile, $1,400.

* Contractors agreeing to execute the whole of the work, 5,700 feet for a sum of $395,000.

J. A. CHASSE.
Law Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
OTTAWA, November 18, 1901.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of properties purchased or sold by the Department of Public Works during the Fiscal Year ended 30 June, 1901.

Date of Conveyance.	Vendors.	Purchasers.	Description of Property.	For what purpose.	Area.	Price.
1900.						
July 11	B. C. Pelletier ..... Murdock McLennan & Co	Her Majesty	Cession of land at St. Roch des Aulnaies, P. Q., and right of fishing eel	Govt purposes		150 00
" 20		"	Sale of wharf & sheds at Port Findlay, Ont	"		1,000 00
Aug. 3	Hbr. Com. of Montreal	"	Bill of sale of Boom Spoon Dredge No. 6	"		5,000 00
" 3	"	"	Bill of sale of Crane Spoon Dredge No. 7	"		4,000 00
" 7	Marie Louise Duckett	"	Sale of part of lot No. 191 of cadastre of the parish of Ste. Anne du Bout-de-l'Ile, P. Q	"	2,300 sqre ft	1,350 00
" 7	Alice Duckett	"	Sale of part of lot No. 192 of official cadastre of the parish of Ste. Anne du Bout-de-l'Ile, P. Q	"		650 00
" 28	David J. Barker et ux.	"	Sale of lot No. 265, Picton, Ont	For public building		600 00
" 30	Jas. Sanderson et al	"	Sale of land, lot No. 98, St. Andrews Rapids, Manitoba	Proposed Lock & Dam	$\frac{1}{100}$ of acre	30 00
Sept. 27	W. H. Meldrum et ux.	"	Sale of parts of lots Nos. 7 and 8, Paris, Ont	Site for pub. building	11,200 sqre ft	2,400 00
Oct. 10	F. R. Gondolfo et al	"	Sale of north $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 12, block "I", Harper and Ladue addition, Yukon Territory	Site for pub. building		2,000 00
" 15	T. A. Piddington et al.	"	Land and wharf, part of lot No. 110, St. Nicholas, P. Q.	For wharf	82,220 sqre ft	2,000 00
" 10	Town of Deseronto	"	Sale of part of lot 125, Block D, town of Deseronto	Site for pub. building		Free Grant
" 26	G. E. Roy & J. Chartier	"	Lot of land, Ste. Catharine Street, Hochelaga, P. Q	"	9,826 sqre ft	7,369 50
" 29	Geo. F. Payne	"	Part of lot No. 253, Granby, P. Q	"		2,500 00
" 29	Q. & L. St. John Ry Co.	"	Piece of land, lot No. 317, Roberval, P. Q	"		Dom. en'vifs
" 30	Corp. of Paris, Ont	"	Conveyance of lot No. 8, west side of Grand River street, north of Smith's Creek, Paris, Ont	"		5 00
" 30	W. A. Ryan	"	Sale of part of lot 102, at Sabrevois, P. Q	For right of way	40,560 sqre ft	500 00
" 31	James Heap	"	Sale of lot No. 100, St. Andrews Rapids, Manitoba	For lock and dam	$3\frac{55}{100}$ acres	425 00
" 31	Jeremiah Cooper	"	Sale of portion of lot No. 101, St. Andrews Rapids, Man.	"	$2\frac{38}{100}$ acres	225 00
Nov. 1	C. Truthwaite	"	Sale of parish lots 104 and 105 St. Andrews Rapids, Man.	"	3 acres more or less	150 00
" 1	H. Lillie	"	Sale of part of lot No. 105, St. Andrews Rapids, Man	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	25 00
" 1	S. A. E. McDougall	"	Sale of southerly 3 chains in width portion of lot No. 105, St. Andrews Rapids, Man	"	$2\frac{18}{100}$ acres	150 00
" 1	G. G. Gunn	"	Sale of part of lot No. 165, St Andrews Rapids, Man	"	$2\frac{27}{100}$ acres	115 00
" 1	Henry G. Gunn	"	Sale of lot No. 164, St. Andrews Rapids, Man	"	$2\frac{00}{100}$ acres	130 00
" 26	Queen's Col'g Kingston	"	Sale of land, lot No. 102, St. Andrews Rapids, Man	"	$1\frac{01}{100}$ acre	100 00
Dec. 6	Louis Dionne	"	Land, lot No. 11, Dalmas Township, Chicontimi, P. Q.	Govt. purposes	2,400 sqre ft.	Dom. en'vifs
1901.						
Jan. 4	Cie. des moulins à papier de Montréal	"	Sale of part of lot No. 86 and lot No. 1, St. Pierre de Sorel, P. Q	Ship yard		8,000 00
Feb. 1	John Johnson	"	Sale of N. E. quarter of sect. 25, Township, 25, Range, 6, Gull Harbour, Man	For approach to wharf	1 acre	1 00
" 11	N. Am. Transp. Co. Ltd	"	Bill of sale "Jessie Hume"	Govt. purposes		11,500 00
" 22	Dom. Savings & Investment Society	"	Sale of parts of lots Nos. 4 and 5, south side of East Dundas St., London, Ont	For drill shed		4,000 00
Mch. 8	H. J. Bennett et ux.	"	Sale of land, Hopewell Cape, N. B	For wharf	$\frac{24}{100}$ acres	85 00
" 13	Alex. Lyons et al	"	Sale of land and premises, Chatham, N. B	"	2,047 sqre ft	1,200 00
June 19	City of St. John, N.B.	"	Sale of land, west side of Harbour, St. John, N. B	For Immig. Building	9,160 sqre ft	1 00

No. 3. STATEMENT of properties leased to and by the Department of Public Works during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Date of Lease.	Lessors	Lessees.	Property Leased.	For what purpose.	Duration of Lease.	Annual Rental.
1900.						
Aug. 11	Ann Louise Bender	Her Majesty	Ground floor of store 117 King street West, Toronto.	For mail purposes	5 years	$ 750 00 per annum.
Sept. 20	Merchants Bank of Canada	"	Rooms—Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, P.Q.	For P. W. Dept	2 "	700 00 " "
Oct. 1	Molsons Bank	"	1st and 2nd flats of building, west side of Metcalfe street, Ottawa.	For Labour Dept	5 "	1,200 00 " "
" 3	Her Majesty	Bronson Co	Portion of Amelia Island, Ottawa, 7,500 sq. ft.		During pleasure	100 00 " "
* " 31	"	Wm. Ritchie	Piece of land, St. Christopher Island, P.Q.	Private enterprise	"	100 00 " "
1901.						
March 5	Ottawa Building Co., Ltd.	His Majesty	Building 66 x 52 ft., corner of Metcalfe and Slater streets, Ottawa.	For Interior Dept	10 years	3,000 00 " "
April 19	Mrs. Mary Wright	"	Lease of building Wellington St., Ottawa.	Govt. Workshop	5 "	600 00 " "
" 19	R. N. Slater et al.	"	Premises No. 172 Wellington St., Ottawa.	For N.W.M.P. store	5 "	540 00 " "
May 1	Robert E. Finn	"	Lease of SS. *Tirian*	Dredging purposes	6 months	1,600 00 per month.
" 15	Ottawa Building Co., Ltd.	"	Premises Nos. 98 and 100 Wellington street, Ottawa.	For Customs purposes	10 years	1,500 00 per annum.
June 1	His Majesty	Frontenac Milling Co., Ltd.	Portion of Kingston Graving Dock, 40 x 72 ft.	Private enterprise	5 "	1 00 " "
" 8	"	Chs. L. Gass	Water lot, Bayfield, N.S., 5,224 sup'al. ft.	"	During pleasure	1 00 " "
" 13	R. N. Slater et al.	His Majesty	Addition to premises 172 Wellington street Ottawa.	For N.W.M.P. store	5 years	600 00 " "

* This lease was assigned to the Union Bag & Paper Coy. on May 20, 1901. Confirmed by OC dated April 13, '01.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, November 18, 1901.

J. A. CHASSÉ.
Law Clerk.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY

CURATOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

CHIEF ARCHITECT'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, December 5, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the following addition has been made to the Gallery during the fiscal yearing ending June 30, 1901.

'Habitant Ploughing,' by Chas. Huot, Esq., purchased by the government for $500.

Seventeen thousand six hundred and seventy-three visitors registered during the year, being an increase of over three thousand from preceding year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. FENNING TAYLOR,
Curator.

FRED. GELINAS, Esq.,
Secretary, Dept. of Public Works.

NAMES OF THE CHIEF OFFICERS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

WITH

DATES OF APPOINTMENT, ETC., FROM 1841 TO 1901

NAMES OF THE CHIEF OFFICERS.

The names with the dates of the appointment, &c., of the principal Officials of the Department of Public Works, from 1841 to 1901.

Names.	Capacity or Office.	Date of Appointment Served. From	To
Under Statute 4-5 Vic., Cap. 38.			
CORPORATION BOARD OF WORKS.			
Killaly, Hon. H. H.	Chairman	Dec. 29, 1841	Oct. 3, 1844
Daly, Hon. D	Members		
Harrison, S. B			
Sullivan, R. B			
Davidson, J., Esq.			
Begly, Thomas A	Secretary	Aug. 17, 1841	
Keefer, Samuel.	Chief Engineer	" 17, 1841	
Rubidge, F. B.	Architect and Assistant Chief Engineer	Dec. 15, 1841	
NEW BOARD OF WORKS.			
Killaly, Hon. H. H.	Chairman.	Oct. 4, 1844	June 8, 1846
Daly, Hon. D	Members		
Draper, Hon. W. H			
Morris, Hon. W			
Papineau, Hon. D. B.			
Under Statute 9th Vic., Cap. 37, &c.			
Robinson, Hon. W. B	Chief Commissioner	June, 22, 1846	March 10, 1848
Taché, Hon. E. P	"	March 11, 1848	Nov. 26, 1849
Chabot, Hon. J	"	Dec. 13, 1849	March 31, 1850
Merritt, Hon. W. H	"	April 8, 1850	Feb. 11, 1851
Bourret, Hon. J.	"	Feb. 12, 1851	Oct. 27, 1851
Young, Hon. John.	"	Oct. 28, 1851	Sept. 22, 1852
Chabot, Hon. J	"	Sept. 23, 1852	Jan. 26, 1855
Lemieux, Hon. F.	"	Jan. 27, 1855	Nov. 25, 1857
Alleyn, Hon. C	"	Nov. 26, 1857	Aug. 1, 1858
Holton, Hon. L. H	"	Aug. 2, 1858	" 6, 1858
Sicotte, Hon. L. V.	"	" 7, 1858	Jan. 10, 1859
Rose, Hon. John	"	Jan. 11, 1859	June 12, 1861
Cauchon, Hon. Jos.	Commissioner.	June 13, 1861	May 23, 1862
Tessier, Hon. U. J.	"	May 24, 1862	" 27, 1863
Drummond, Hon. L. T	"	" 28, 1863	July 23, 1863
Laframboise, Hon. M	"	July 24, 1863	March 29, 1864
Chapais, J. C.	"	March 30, 1864	June 30, 1867
Casgrain, Hon. Chas. Eus	Second Commissioner.	July 9, 1846	Feb. 29, 1848
Cameron, Hon. M	Assistant Commissioner	March 11, 1848	" 1, 1850
Westenhall, John S., Esq	"	Feb. 2, 1850	April 16, 1850
Bourret, Hon. Jos.	"	April 17, 1850	Feb. 11, 1851
Killaly, Hon. H. H.	"	Feb. 12, 1851	May 6, 1859
Keefer, Samuel.	Deputy Commissioner.	May 6, 1859	March 7, 1864
Trudeau, Toussaint.	"	March 8, 1864	May 29, 1868
Begley, Thos. A.	Secretary	Feb. 10, 1841	Oct. 31, 1858
Trudeau, Toussaint.	"	Dec. 13, 1859	March 7, 1864
Braun, Frederick	"	March 8, 1864	July 1, 1867
Page, John	Chief Engineer	Oct. 31, 1853	Oct. 1, 1879

The names with the dates of the appointment, &c., of the principal Officials of the Department of Public Works, from 1841 to 1901.—*Continued.*

Names.	Capacity or Office.	Date of Appointment Served. From	To
Under Statute 31 Vic., Chap. 12.			
McDougall, Hon. Wm.	Minister	July 1, 1867	Dec. 7, 1869
Langevin, C.B., Hon. Hector L.	"	Dec. 8, 1869	Nov. 6, 1873
Mackenzie, Hon. Alexander	"	Nov. 7, 1873	Oct. 16, 1878
Tupper, C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Charles	"	Oct. 17, 1878	May 19, 1879
Langevin, C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Hector L.	"	May 20, 1879	Aug. 11, 1891
Smith, Hon. Frank	Acting Minister	Aug. 14, 1891	Jan. 10, 1892
Ouimet, Hon. Joseph Aldéric	Minister	Jan. 11, 1892	April 30, 1896
Desjardins, Hon. Alphonse	"	May 1, 1896	July 12, 1896
Tarte, Hon. J. Israel	"	July 13, 1896	
Trudeau, Toussaint	Deputy Minister	May 29, 1868	Oct. 1, 1879
Baillargé, G. F.	"	Oct. 4, 1879	Dec. 31, 1890
Gobeil, A.	"	Jan. 1, 1891	
Braun, Frederick	Secretary	July 1, 1867	Sept. 30, 1879
Chapleau, S.	"	Oct. 1, 1879	Nov. 4, 1880
Ennis, F. H.	"	Nov. 5, 1880	Jan. 13, 1885
Gobeil, A.	"	Jan. 23, 1885	Dec. 31, 1890
Roy, E. F. E.	"	" 1, 1891	" 31, 1900
Gelinas, Fred	"	June 8, 1901	
McPherson, D. A.	Assistant Secretary	Jan. 18, 1891	April 11, 1893
Desrochers, Rudolphe Charles	"	" 8, 1896	
Page, John	Chief Engineer	July 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1879
Perley, H. F.	"	Nov. 25, 1880	July 10, 1891
Baillargé G. F.	Assistant Chief Engineer	July 5, 1871	" 4, 1879
Coste, Louis	Chief Engineer	" 26, 1892	March 18, 1899
Lafleur, E. D.	Acting Chief Engineer	March 18, 1899	
Scott, Thos. S.	Chief Architect	May 26, 1871	Oct. 30, 1881
Fuller, Thomas	"	Oct. 31, 1881	June 30, 1897
Ewart, David	"	Nov. 2, 1897	

NAMES

OF THE

OFFICIALS EMPLOYED ON THE SLIDES AND BOOMS OF CANADA

ON JUNE 30, 1901

WITH

DATES OF APPOINTMENT, SALARIES, ETC.

OFFICIALS EMPLOYED ON THE SLIDES AND BOOMS.

STATEMENT showing the Names, Dates of Appointment, Salaries, &c., of persons employed on the various Slides and Booms, on June 30, 1901.

NAME.	Date of Birth.	Position.	Where employed.	Date of Appointment	Salary.	Remarks.
Collector of Slide and Boom Dues.					$ cts.	
E. T. Smith	Nov. 26, 1846	Collector	Ottawa	July 1, 1889	1,800 00 a year	Date of first appointment to Crown timber office, Ottawa, June 23, 1864. Clerk, Dept. of Inland Rev., July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1889. Transferred to civil list with rank of first class clerk, January 5, 1892.
F. X. Gagné	Sept. 23, 1859	Clerk	"	Dec. 16, 1897	1,003 75 a year	Entered the service August 13, 1889
James Steen	June 17, 1830	Boatman	"	July 12, 1889	60 00 a month	Employed during the season of navigation, for 8 months each year. Date of first appointment, May 26, 1861. Timber counter, Ottawa, for Dept. of Inland Revenue, Jan. 7, 1884, to June 30, 1889.
J. Brassard		Boatman	"	March 1, 1901	60 00 a month	Employed during the season of navigation, for 8 months each year. Date of first appointement, May 1, 1872. Assistant timber counter, Ottawa, for Dept. of Inland Reven. Jan. 7, 1884, to June 30, 1889.
Saguenay District						Saguenay district slides abandoned by authority of O. C., dated Feb. 5, 1896 (No. 168,740).
St. Maurice District						
L. P. Dalhaire		Paymaster	Three Rivers	May 1, 1898	66 66 a month	
Cyrine Lymburner	1833	Boom master	Grand'Mère	April 25, 1881	75 00 "	
Jos. Page	July 7, 1845	Slide "	M'th of St. Maurice	Dec. 10, 1879	75 00 "	
Jos. Dick		Assist. "	Cap aux Corneilles	May 19, 1898	75 00 "	
Gédéon Rousseau		" "	Shawengan & Grès	April 7, 1896	75 00 "	
Moïse Masson		Boom keeper	Grandes Piles	May 19, 1898	75 00 "	

Ottawa District.						
G. P. Brophy	Feb. 24, 1846	Superintendent	Ottawa	July 6, 1873	2,500 00 a year	*Ottawa River Works*—In addition to the above officers, &c., there are employed during the running season, one foreman on slide at $1.50 and one assistant foreman at $1.25 a day; also 25 to 30 labourers at from $1 to $1.40 a working day.
D. Scott	" 15, 1830	Accountant	"	Oct. 1, 1854	1,500 00 "	
J. C. Scott	June 27, 1865	Measurer	"	April 1, 1889	3 50 a day	
J. Kent	Jan. 28, 1864	Clerk	"	Aug. 1, 1886	3 25 "	
Wm. Cain	April 22, 1860	Messenger	"	Jan. 1, 1892	1 35 "	
Pierre St. Pierre		Deputy slide master	Carillon	June 1, 1897	1 40 "	Actively employed about 7 months. Oversees repairs in winter.
D. Noonan	June 17, 1840	Boom master	Gatineau	Mar. 21, 1878	500 00 a year	" "
J. Soulière	Nov. 8, 1829	Deputy slide master	Chaudiere	1878	2 50 a day	" "
P. D Chene		"	Hull	June 14, 1899	1 50 "	Employed about 6 months.
W. A. Sheriff		"	Chats	April 26, 1898	1 50 "	" Oversees repairs in winter.
John Harvey	May 22, 1831	Slide master	Arnprior	July 12, 1882	2 50 "	Actively employed about 7 months.
Joseph McCrea	Mar. 26, 1869	Boom master	Springtown	May 15, 1880	300 00 a year	Employed about 3 months during season of navigation.
Patrick Barry	" 27, 1858	Slide master	High Falls	Mar. 10, 1888	1 50 a day	Employed 5 months during season of navigation. Oversees repairs in winter.
Duncan McLaren	Jan. 7, 1860	Deputy slide master	Portage du Fort	Sept. 7, 1881	456 25 a year	" " "
D. Rochon		"	Black River		480 00 "	" " "
Wm. Selkirk		"	Lower Petewawa		2 00 a day	" " "
P. O'Connor		"	Upper Petewawa	Mar. 18, 1898	2 00 "	
Wm. Thompson	May 3, 1843	"	Mountain	Oct. 10, 1879	1 25 "	
S. Moorhead		"	Calumet	Mar. 1, 1901	30 00 a month	" 6 mos. " "
John Mullin		"	Coulonge	April 10, 1899	360 00 a year	" 6 to 7 mos " "
H. R. Downey	May 16, 1846	"	Des Joachims	July 1, 1889	300 00 "	" 4 mos. " "
J. F. McGuire		"	Dumoine	May 1, 1897	300 00 "	" " " "
J. J French		"	Crooked Chute		2 00 a day	Employed 3 months during season of navigation. Will inspect works when required.
J. W. Carmichel		"	Rocher Capitaine	Dec. 24, 1896	2 00 "	" " "
A. H. Johnson	Nov. 28, 1839	"	Chenaux	1865	2 50 "	" " "
G. T. Johnson	Sept. 10, 1841	"	"	1872	1 75 "	Paid during season of navigation, 7 mos.
						Attends to repairs in winter.
Newcastle District.						
S. Clegg		Superintendent	Peterborough	Mar. 1, 1901	800 00 a year	Receives $800 a year from Department of Railways and Canals.
G. H. Giroux		Clerk, Supt's Office	Peterborough	" 1, 1880	400 00 "	" $400 " "
R. A. Wagar		Slide master	Chishohn Rapids	June 15, 1898	200 00 "	
W. T. Junkin		"	Fenelon Fall	Nov. 15, 1896	100 00 "	$250 a year as lock master, Dept. R. & C.
R. T. Hill		"	Buckhorn	July 1, 1891	100 00 "	Receives $150 a year from Department of Railways and Canals.
Hamilton Johnston		"	Heeley's Falls	" 15, 1893	200 00 "	
John Dinwoodie		"	Lakefield	June 20, 1893	150 00 "	
Richelieu District.						
C. Choquette		Boom master	Beleil Station	July 26, 1897	100 00 "	

STATEMENT showing Names, &c., of persons employed on the various Slides and Booms—*Concluded.*

Name.	Date of Birth.	Position.	Where Employed.	Date of Appointment	Salary.	Remarks.
Burlington Channel Swing Bridge.					$ cts.	
Wm. Omand		Bridge attendant	Burlington	Sept. 19, 1896	600 00 a year	
R. Fletcher		" assistant	"	July 1, 1899	1 25 a day	Employed 9 months
C. Rasberry		" "	"	Sept. 19, 1896	1 25 "	"
Jos. Eustice		" "	"	" 19, 1896	1 25 "	"
Yamaska District.						
H. Lambert		Lock keeper	Yamaska	July 1, 1897	40 00 a month	
O. Mineau		"	"	Sept. 1, 1885	40 00 "	
Rivière du Lièvre.						
Hugh Gorman		Lock master	Rivière du Lièvre	April 15, 1897	40 00 "	
James Brazeau		Labourer	"	" 15, 1897	35 00 "	

JOS. VINCENT.

NAMES

OF

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE VARIOUS GRAVING DOCKS

ON JUNE 30, 1901

WITH

DATES OF APPOINTMENT SALARIES, &c.

GRAVING DOCK EMPLOYEES.

STATEMENT showing the Names, Dates of Appointments, Salaries, &c., of Persons employed on the various Graving Docks, June 30, 1901.

Name.	Position.	Where Employed.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
Esquimalt Graving Dock, British Columbia.					
John Devereux	Dockmaster	Esquimalt	Sept. 17, 1887	$ 166 66 a month.	
John Jeffcott	Engineer	"	Jan. 4, 1901	100 00 "	
H. N. Jones	Assistant engineer	"		80 00 "	
A. D. Greeves	Stoker	"	Dec. 1, 1887	80 00 "	
F. M. Jones	Stoker	"	July 1, 1890	60 00 "	
T. Collins	Stoker	"		60 00 "	
Chas. Jordan	"	"		60 00 "	
G. Springer	Watchman	"		50 00 "	
John Stock	Labourer	"	July 1, 1891	50 00 "	
Lévis Graving Dock.					
Alf. Samson	Dockmaster	Lévis	Feb. 15, 1900	1,000 00 a year.	
Wm. Macdougall	Mechanical engineer	"	June 1, 1888	75 00 a month	
T. Guilbault	Asst. mechanical engineer	"	Sept. 1, 1897	45 00 "	
Narcisse Lemelin	Fireman	"	June 1, 1888	32 00 "	
Kingston Graving Dock.					
F. S. Rees	Dockmaster	Kingston	April 1, 1897	1,000 00 a year	
Robert McLeod	1st engineer	"	July 1, 1892	75 00 a month	
Wm. Geaghean	Fireman	"	" 1, 1892	45 00 "	
C. Staley	Watchman	"	" 1, 1892	45 00 "	

JOS. VINCENT.

LIST

OF

ENGINEERS, ENGINEMEN, FIREMEN AND CARETAKERS

EMPLOYED

IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION ON JUNE 30, 1901

GIVING

DATES OF APPOINTMENT, SALARIES ETC.

ENGINEERS AND CARETAKERS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT showing the Names, &c., of the Engineers, Engineman, Fireman, Caretakers, Hoist Attendants and Watchmen employed at Dominion Public Buildings on June 30, 1901.

Place.		Building.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Monthly Salary.	Time employed each Year.	Yearly Salary.
							$ cts.		$ cts.
Amherst	N.S.	Post office	J. H. Chapman	Jan. 1, 1846	Caretaker	Sept. 1, 1900	33 33	12 months	400 00
Antigonish	"	Public building	Angus McDonald	Mar. —, 1820	"	Feb. 5, 1891	33 33	12 "	400 00
Annapolis	"	Post office and custom house	John McKay	Oct. 26, 1847	"	April 1, 1891	33 33	12 "	400 00
Baddeck	"	Public building	D. F. McKenzie	May 20, 1848	"	Jan. 21, 1899	16 67	12 "	200 00
Dartmouth	"	"	I. C. Henley	Dec. 11, 1846	"	May 22, 1894	20 83	12 "	250 00
Halifax	"	Dominion building	Richard Power	Aug. 5, 1834	Engineer	Oct. 1, 1871	62 50	12 "	750 00
"	"	"	John Powell	" 21, 1836	Fireman	" 1, 1871	50 00	8 "	400 00
"	"	"	J. F. Sullivan	April 16, 1866	Caretaker	July 1, 1892	33 33	12 "	400 00
"	"	"	W. H. Gray	Nov. 26, 1848	Watchman	Sept. 10, 1891	39 00	12 "	468 00
"	"	Drill hall	R. Harmon	Dec. 23, 1868	Fireman	Dec. 3, 1898	50 00	12 "	600 00
"	"	Examining warehouse	M. O'Neil	" 30, 1850	Caretaker	Oct. 1, 1897	33 33	12 "	400 00
"	"	Immigrant building	John Oxley	April 17, 1856	Fireman	Feb. 2, 1897	50 00	12 "	600 00
Kentville	"	Public building	W. Hiltz	" 4, 1861	Caretaker	Nov. 14, 1900	33 33	12 "	400 00
Liverpool	"	"	James Clements	June 5, 1835	"	June 20, 1900	33 33	12 "	400 00
Lunenburg	"	"	J. E. Hebb	Nov. 3, 1833	"	" 7, 1895	25 00	12 "	300 00
New Glasgow	"	Post office	J. A. Mutch	Dec. 12, 1840	"	Oct. 3, 1901	25 00	12 "	300 00
North Sydney	"	Public building	Alex. Green	July 16, 1825	"	" 1, 1897	29 16	12 "	350 00
Pictou	"	Post office and custom house	Jas. Arbuckle	Feb. 18, 1836	"	Dec. 20, 1896	29 16	12 "	350 00
Sydney South	"	" " "	L. Keefe	May 5, 1846	"	Nov. 1, 1897	33 33	12 "	400 00
Truro	"	" " "	Alex. P. Smith	" 17, 1837	"	April 1, 1897	29 16	12 "	350 00
Windsor	"	Post office	J. A. Mosher	Nov. 16, 1841	"	Feb. 13, 1899	33 33	12 "	400 00
Yarmouth	"	Public building	W. H. Whallen	Dec. 23, 1847	"	Mar. 1, 1900	33 33	12 "	400 00
Charlottetown	P.E.I.	Dominion building	Wm. J. Fraser	Jan. 1, 1836	" & fireman	April 3, 1894	33 33	12 "	400 00
"	"	"	Geo. Walker	Aug. 28, 1826	Messenger	Jan. 19, 1875	41 66	12 "	493 00
"	"	"	M. A. Allan	Jan. 8, 1855	"	" 24, 1898	37 50	12 "	450 00
"	"	"	Angus McKenzie	Mar. 12, 1856	Watchman	Nov. 1, 1896	33 33	12 "	400 00
Montague	"	Public building	W. Gillis	Oct. —, 1831	Caretaker	May 9, 1898	13 33	12 "	160 00
Summerside	"	Dominion building	A. MacSween	Sept. 25, 1835	"	Sept. 1, 1897	33 33	12 "	400 00
Bathurst	N.B.	Post office	J. A. Melançon	Jan. 20, 1825	"	April 13, 1887	33 33	12 "	400 00
Chatham	"	"	C. Johnston	May 18, 1856	"	Mar. 27, 1895	25 00	12 "	300 00
Carleton, St. John	"	"	James R. Reid	Aug. 15, 1823	"	Oct. 1, 1889	8 33	12 "	100 00
Dalhousie	"	"	Wm. Gould	Jan. 1, 1853	"	Nov. 26, 1890	33 33	12 "	400 00
Fredericton	N.B.	Post office	James Perkins	Dec. 18, 1843	Caretaker	July 1, 1900	33 33	12 "	400 00
Moncton	"	"	E. B. Hicks	Jan. 11, 1832	"	Jan. 11, 1886	33 33	12 "	400 00

Newcastle	"	"	Patrick Keating	March	13, 1840	"	Oct.	23, 1886	33 33	12	"	400 00
St. John	"	Custom house	Neil J. Morrison	July	25, 1858	Eng. & caretaker	April	27, 1894	60 00	12	"	720 00
"	"	"	Christopher White	Nov.	20, 1844	Fireman	Nov.	9, 1885	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	"	James A. Paul	Aug.	1, 1837	Caretaker	Oct.	13, 1891	41 67	12	"	500 00
"	"	Post office	James Wolfe	March	10, 1850	Engineer	Dec	1, 1893	55 00	12	"	660 00
"	"	"	Edward Hancy	Feb.	22, 1849	Hoist attendant	Nov.	27, 1882	50 00	12	"	600 00
St. Stephen	"	"	Samuel Topping	April	2, 1839	Caretaker	May	25, 1887	33 33	12	"	400 00
Sussex	"	"	Mrs. N. Dryden	June	21, 1840	"	March	26, 1901	16 66	12	"	200 00
Woodstock	"	"	Charles Trafton	Jan.	20, 1839	"	May	1, 1897	33 33	12	"	400 00
Aylmer	P.Q.	"	Miss M. G. Woods	May	16, 1860	"	April	29, 1895	5 00	12	"	60 00
Berthierville	"	"	J. Ralston			"	Nov.	15, 1899				
Coaticook	"	Public building	Israel Baldwin	Nov.	16, 1839	"	June	27, 1889	33 33	12 months		400 00
Fraserville	"	Post office	Z. Raymond	"	—, 1831	"	Nov.	2, 1897	25 00	12	"	300 00
Hull	"	" &c	J. I. Madore	Dec.	1, 1843	"	March	8, 1900	12 50	12	"	150 00
Joliette	"	"	A. Ratel	"	29, 1845	"	Sept.	1, 1897	33 33	12	"	400 00
Lachine	"	"	P. O. Robert	Sept.	7, 1846	"	Jan.	26, 1899	8 33	12	"	100 00
Laprairie	"	"	A. Thomas	Aug.	8, 1848	"	Nov.	13, 1894	4 16	12	"	50 00
Montmagny	"	"	J. Lesperance	"	24, 1866	"	June	25, 1898		12	"	
Montréal	"	Dominion building	Thomas Ryan	June	18, 1836	Foreman engin'r	March	4, 1882	100 00	12	"	1,200 00
"	"	"	Ed. Lanctot	April	14, 1837	Caretaker	Dec.	3, 1898	41 67	12	"	500 00
"	"	Examining warehouse	M. Boyer	Feb.	18, 1848	Fireman	March	4, 1882	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	"	N. Loiselle	Dec.	6, 1866	"	Dec.	4, 1898	45 00	8	"	360 00
"	"	Post office	F. Green	Oct.	4, 1837	Engineer	Jan.	1, 1885	60 00	12	"	720 00
"	"	"	L. D. Thibault	Jan.	28, 1861	Electrician	June	1, 1885	75 00	12	"	900 00
"	"	"	G. S. Gingras	Dec.	13, 1867	" &c	Jan.	7, 1895	60 00	12	"	720 00
"	"	"	Oscar Renaud	Feb.	19, 1862	Elevator man	Sept.	10, 1898	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	"	Art. Forget	July	25, 1865	"	Dec.	15, 1893	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	"	S. N. Nickle	Dec.	25, 1871	"	March	1, 1894	55 00	12	"	660 00
"	"	"	C. Vadeboncœur	May	17, 1842	Caretaker w. c	Feb.	6, 1864	1.25 p. d.	12	"	456 25
"	"	"	J. Dubrisac	Feb.	2, 1863	Messenger	Dec.	15, 1893	2.00 p. d.	12	"	730 00
"	"	Inland revenue	Louis St. Jean	Sept.	17, 1840	Fireman	"	1, 1892	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	Custom house	H. Marchand	"	6, 1849	"	"	2, 1882	45 00	12	"	540 00
"	"	"	C. Dandelin	June	19, 1843	"	July	16, 1892	29 16	12	"	350 00
"	"	Custom house and ex-warh.	B. Lajeunesse	Nov	20, 1861	"	Nov.	23, 1896	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	Drill hall and armour's	J. Gagnier	April	4, 1867	Engineman	Feb.	14, 1899	45 00	12	"	540 00
"	"	" "	A. James	Nov.	29, 1872	Fireman	Jan.	1, 1900	45 00	12	"	540 00
Québec	"	Examining warehouse	D. P. Kennedy	Feb.	9, 1865	Engineer	April	1, 1897	75 00	12	"	900 00
"	"	"	T. P. McLaughlin	Aug.	25, 1871	Fireman	Aug.	26, 1892	53 33	12	"	640 00
"	"	Cullers office	James O'Neil	"	15, 1861	"	"	1, 1894	45 00	12	"	540 00
"	"	Custom house	John R. Mountain	Nov.	1, 1848	"	Nov.	10, 1888	45 00	12	"	540 00
"	"	Post office	J. Roy	Feb.	25, 1836	Caretaker	Sept.	1, 1897	58 33	12	"	700 00
"	"	"	F. J. Cooper	July	8, 1858	Fireman	June	25, 1895	55 00	12	"	660 00
Rimouski	"	"	A. Lepage	"	14, 1869	Caretaker	Jan.	1, 1901	12 50	12	"	150 00
Richmond	"	"	H. Demarais	"	14, 1869	"	May	1, 1898	20 83	12	"	250 00
Sherbrooke	"	"	O. Deseve	Aug.	6, 1848	"	April	2, 1898	33 33	12	"	400 00
Sorel	"	"	C. Robitaille	Jan.	22, 1848	"	Sept.	1, 1897	33 33	12	"	400 00
St. Henri	"	Post office	A. C. A. Bissonnette	May	25, 1857	Caretaker	March	4, 1895				
St. Hyacinthe	"	Public building	F. X. Tétrault	Nov.	8, 1846	Fireman	Aug.	5, 1893	33 33	12 months		400 00
St. Johns	"	Post office	L. Forrant	Jan.	21, 1849	Caretaker	April	11, 1897	29 16	12	"	350 00
St. Jérôme	"	Public building	J. Savard	Oct.	24, 1859	"	Sept.	1, 1900	29 16	12	"	350 00

STATEMENT showing the Names, &c., of the Engineers, Enginemen, Firemen, Caretakers, Hoist Attendants and Watchmen employed at the Dominion Public Buildings, &c.—*Continued.*

Place.		Building.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Monthly Salary.	Time employed each Year.	Yearly Salary.
							$ cts.		$ cts.
Three Rivers	P.Q.	Custom house	Ph. Gravelle	Oct. 3, 1828	Caretaker	Feb. 1, 1891	25 00	12 months	300 00
"	"	Post office	A. Gauthier	Feb. 4, 1850	"	" 1, 1898	33 33	12 "	400 00
Victoriaville	"	Public building	Miss. Eva Beaudet	July 28, 1867	"	May 15, 1901	6 25	12 "	75 00
Amherstburg	Ont.	Post office	R. Elliott	Aug. 22, 1835	"	" 7, 1897	33 33	12 "	400 00
Almonte	"	"	Wm. Moulton	March 23, 1839	"	Jan. 29, 1891	33 33	12 "	400 00
Arnprior	"	Public building	R. B. McCreary	Jan. 11, 1862	"	March 15, 1899	33 33	12 "	400 00
Brockville	"	Post office	H. Purvis	Sept. 12, 1826	"	Dec. 15, 1900	33 33	12 "	400 00
Brantford	"	"	John Squire	April 24, 1842	"	Oct. 27, 1880	50 00	12 "	600 00
Barrie	"	"	R. D. Hill	Nov. 1, 1857	"	June 26, 1896	33 33	12 "	400 00
Belleville	"	"	S. Haight	May 8, 1857	"	Jan. 24, 1900	50 00	12 "	600 00
Berlin	"	"	J. C. Lemens	June 21, 1840	"	May 15, 1900	33 33	12 "	400 00
Brampton	"	"	James McBride	Oct. 5, 1840	"	Jan. 29, 1891	33 33	12 "	400 00
Carleton Place	"	"	Jas. F. Halfpenny	April 17, 1858	"	May 13, 1892	25 00	12 "	300 00
Chatham	"	"	W. W. Mitchell	May 25, 1848	" &c.	Jan. 7, 1885	33 33	12 "	400 00
Cornwall	"	"	R. Conroy	Nov. 6, 1848	"	April 1, 1897	33 33	12 "	400 00
Cayuga	"	"	G. A. Gibson	May 29, 1861	"	Sept. 3, 1891	4 16	12 "	50 00
Cobourg	"	"	John Boyd	Dec. 9, 1836	"	Aug. 1, 1901	33 33	12 "	400 00
Dundas	"	"	Wm. Graham	" 5, 1853	"	July 1, 1898	4 16	12 "	50 00
Galt	"	"	Wm. Kilgour	March 3, 1857	"	Sept. 23, 1886	33 33	12 "	400 00
Guelph	"	"	R. McLeod	July 30, 1865	"	May 25, 1901	33 33	12 "	400 00
Gananoque	"	"	T. P. Richardson	Feb. 25, 1834	"	" 1, 1889		12 "	
Goderich	"	" &c.	G. Bissett	April 14, 1851	"	Sept. 1, 1897	29 16	12 "	350 00
Hamilton	"	Dominion building	Alfred Barnard	Dec. 27, 1847	"	Dec. 10, 1894	50 00	12 "	600 00
"	"	"	J. Wigglesworth	Aug. 7, 1863	Fireman	Oct. 1, 1896	50 00	8 "	400 00
"	"	"	Thos. Nicholson	Dec. 17, 1857	Engineer	March 2, 1887	55 00	12 "	660 00
"	"	Drill hall	H. Morris	Sept. 25, 1849	Fireman	Dec. 6, 1897	45 00	8 "	360 00
Ingersoll	"	Public building	John McDonald	June 30, 1841	Caretaker	Nov. 20, 1900	33 33	12 "	400 00
Kingston	"	R. Military College	Wm. F. Cazlett	May 27, 1854	Engineer	" 20, 1900	65 00	12 "	780 00
"	"	"	M. Madden	Dec. 22, 1838	Fireman	Oct. 12, 1878	55 00	12 "	660 00
London	"	Custom house	M. Mulkern	Sept. 1, 1837	Engineman	Sept. 18, 1888	50 00	12 "	600 00
London	"	Post office	Wm. Greer	Oct. 12, 1839	Caretaker	March 16, 1884	33 33	12 months	400 00
"	"	"	John Price	" 6, 1836	Engineer	Jan. 14, 1884	50 00	12 "	600 00
Lindsay	"	" and C. house	Wm. Galbraith	Jan. 8, 1844	Caretaker	Nov. 16, 1893	33 33	12 "	400 00
Napanee	"	" "	Mrs. C. E. Webster	July 12, 1846	"	Oct. 4, 1901	33 33	12 "	400 00
Niagara Falls	"	"	Wm. J. Sheppard	Jan. 4, 1854	"	Jan. 15, 1897	33 33	12 "	400 00
Orangeville	"	"	D. McPherson	April 30, 1851	"	July 15, 1900	33 33	12 "	400 00
Orillia	"	"	John Frawley	March 14, 1844	"	Nov. 1, 1898	15 00	12 "	180 00

Peterborough	Ont.	"	John Irwin	May	17,	1842	"	June	8,	1887	25 00	12	"	300 00
"	"	Custom house	Wm. Taylor	Nov.	25,	1839	"	Jan.	26,	1889	25 00	12	"	300 00
Petrolea	"	Post office	Chas. McRitchie	March	29,	1853	"	Feb.	1,	1894	33 33	12	"	400 00
Port Colborne	"	"	Wm. Armstrong	Sept.	9,	1846	"	June	11,	1888	20 00	12	"	240 00
Port Hope	"	"	Levi Reynolds	Feb.	15,	1839	"	Nov.	17,	1885	33 33	12	"	400 00
Port Arthur	"	Public building	John Whitehead	April	15,	1839	"	Sept.	11,	1893	25 00	12	"	300 00
Pembroke	"	"	Samuel Hamilton	June	1,	1834	"	Oct.	29,	1890	33 33	12	"	400 00
Prescott	"	Post office	R. Birks	April	6,	1822	"	May	1,	1899	33 33	12	"	400 00
Rat Portage	"	Public building	Mrs. J. Link	May	10,	1850	"	Dec.	7,	1901	33 33	12	"	400 00
Stratford	"	Post office, &c	J. P. Murray	July	29,	1855	Engineer	Jan.	26,	1900	50 00	12	"	600 00
St. Catharines	"	"	Louis Reno	Oct.	24,	1842	Caretaker	Feb.	27,	1897	33 33	12	"	400 00
St. Thomas	"	"	James Russell	Sept.	15,	1832	"	Sept.	4,	1885	33 33	12	"	400 00
Strathroy	"	Public building	Wm. J. Johnston	May	12,	1840	"	Oct.	25,	1890	33 33	12	"	400 00
Smith's Falls	"	"	R. W. Lewis	Aug.	19,	1863	"	Jan.	8,	1896	25 00	12	"	300 00
Toronto	"	Dominion buildings	W. J. Smith	Nov.	11,	1840	Foreman, engineer	Dec.	9,	1897	100 00	12	"	1,200 00
"	"	Inland revenue building	C. H. Baillie	Sept.	22,	1852	Fireman	Jan.	13,	1891	55 00	12	"	660 00
"	"	Custom house	Fred. Faragher	Oct.	16,	1865	"	Nov.	1,	1899	55 00	12	"	660 00
"	"	"	Ed. Switzer	"	10,	1856	Hoist attendant	Aug.	18,	1901	55 00	12	"	660 00
"	"	Examining warehouse	James Cosgrove	Feb.	10,	1844	Engineer	Dec	28,	1874	70 00	12	"	840 00
"	"	"	Ed. Appleton	Sept.	26,	1864	Fireman	Sept.	23,	1886	55 00	12	"	660 00
"	"	"	Alexander Dey	"	27,	1863	Hoist attendant	Dec.	1,	1887	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	"	Wm. Chenery	Dec.	19,	1851	"	"	1,	1887	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	"	Wm. J. Slean	July	5,	1855	"	"	2,	1888	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	"	James Richardson	Feb.	23,	1831	Watchman	Sept.	3,	1888	46 50	12	"	558 00
"	"	Union station	J. Gormaly	Nov.	26,	1872	Hoist attendant	Oct.	17,	1901	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	Post office	J. Somers	April	8,	1835	Engineer	"	9,	1897	45 00	8	"	360 00
"	"	"	George Letray	May	20,	1858	Fireman	Nov.	1,	1896	50 00	8	"	400 00
"	"	"	G. Phillips	Oct.	11,	1856	"	Oct.	1,	1898	45 00	8	"	360 00
"	"	Drill hall	Richard Eyre	"	11,	1849	"	March	25,	1895	50 00	12	"	600 00
"	"	"	D. Glionna	Aug.	8,	1867	"	Oct.	1,	1898	50 00	8	"	400 00
"	"	Examining warehouse	M. W. Devane	"	28,	1867	Watchman	June	1,	1900	50 00	12	"	600 00
Trenton	"	Public building	David Allen	May	13,	1844	Caretaker	Aug.	31,	1899	33 33	12	"	400 00
Windsor	"	Post office	L. Belleperdie	Oct.	26,	1848	Engineman	Dec.	24,	1897	50 00	8	"	400 00
"	"	"	W. Curtis	March	6,	1844	Caretaker	Nov.	9,	1880	33 33	12	"	400 00
Walkerton	"	Public building	T. Gibson	Aug.	14,	1838	"	"	1,	1897	33 33	12	"	400 00
Brandon	Man.	"	T. Giles	March	30,	1843	"	Aug.	1,	1897	50 00	12	"	600 00
Portage la Prairie	"	"	E. McNeil	April	29,	1833	"	Oct.	13,	1898	33 33	12	"	400 00
Winnipeg	"	Post office	J. D. McDougall	May	1,	1843	Engineman	Jan.	21,	1900	70 00	12	"	840 00
"	"	"	John Mikulczky	"	6,	1879	Fireman	Nov.	13,	1900	45 00	12	"	540 00
"	"	"	Joseph Coutu	"	10,	1843	Hoist attendant	March	16,	1887	45 00	12	"	540 00
"	"	"	Joseph Gagnier	April	11,	1853	Watchman	June	7,	1892	45 00	12	"	540 00
Winnipeg	Man.	Custom house	J. R. Russell	Oct.	15,	1857	Fireman	Dec.	12,	1900	45 00	12	months	540 00
Calgary	N.W.T.	Public building	G. L. Fraser	"	20,	1851	Caretaker	Aug.	1,	1894	40 00	12	"	480 00
"	"	Court-house	E. N. Brown	March	8,	1845	"	Jan.	24,	1891	45 00	12	"	540 00
Edmonton	"	Land and registry office	R. Wylie	July	7,	1859	"	June	21,	1894	33 33	12	"	400 00
Lethbridge	"	Court house & C.-house	E. J. Hodder	Aug.	4,	1854	"	March	1,	1901	35 00	12	"	420 00
Moosomin	"	" "	J. C. Jopp	Jan.	6,	1848	"	April	29,	1897	50 00	12	"	600 00
Moosejaw	"	"	R. Smale	July	21,	1865	"	Nov.	21,	1898	33 33	12	"	400 00
Macleod	"	"	John Ryan	June	24,	1827	"	"	1,	1893	14 58	12	"	175 00
Medicine Hat	"	"	J. H. G. Bray	Jan.	24,	1841	"	June	1,	1900	45 00	12	"	540 00

STATEMENT showing the Names, &c., of the Engineers, Enginemen, Firemen, Caretakers, Hoist Attendants and Watchmen employed at the Dominion Public Buildings, &c.—*Concluded.*

Place.		Building.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Monthly Salary.	Time employed each Year.	Yearly Salary.
							$ cts.		$ cts.
Prince Albert	"	Land and registry office	George Cassie	Jan. 13, 1833	Caretaker	Aug. 25, 1893	33 33	12 " "	400 00
Regina	"	Court house & C.-house	P. McAra	March 24, 1840	"	" 1, 1889	45 00	12 " "	540 00
"	"	" &c	Jas. Machlan	Dec. 9, 1840	Fireman	Oct. 3, 1898	40 00	8 " "	320 00
"	"	Land office	W. J. Gore	July 22, 1863	Caretaker	May 6, 1901	33 33	12 " "	400 00
Wolseley	"	Court house	W. Hare	Dec. 2, 1857	"	March 1, 1901	45 00	12 " "	540 00
Atlin	B.C.	Public building	J. A. Fraser		"	June 26, 1901	12 00	12 " "	144 00
Nanaimo	"	Post office	J. Thompson	Sept. 2, 1836	"	May 1, 1897	50 00	12 " "	600 00
New Westminster	"	"	Jno. McMurphy	Dec. 21, 1870	"	Jan. 18, 1901	50 00	12 " "	600 00
Vancouver	"	Public building	Atwell King	April 6, 1843	"	Aug. 25, 1898	50 00	12 " "	600 00
"	"	"	P. Powers	March 21, 1836	Watchman	Feb. 10, 1901	50 00	12 " "	600 00
Victoria	"	New Dominion building	Wm. McKay	Dec. 31, 1857	Caretaker	" 4, 1898	50 00	12 " "	600 00
"	"	Dominion building	A. Johnson	May 12, 1858	Asst. caretaker	April 1, 1899	45 00	12 " "	540 00
"	"	"	J. D. Milne	Oct. 12, 1840	Fireman	Oct. 4, 1898	45 00	8 " "	360 00
"	"	"	J. McMillan	July 8, 1876	Elevatorman	Nov. 27, 1898	45 00	12 " "	540 00
"	"	Dominion building	Geo. Noot	Aug. 9, 1845	Elevatorman	" 13, 1900	45 00	12 " "	540 00
"	"	Old Custom House	Geo. Lyoll	Feb. 12, 1843	Caretaker	May 8, 1900	50 00	12 " "	600 00

JOS. VINCENT.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

FROM

JULY 1, 1867, TO JUNE 30, 1901

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS Received and Sent from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1901.

Year.	Received.	Sent.
1867—From July 1 to December 31	2,075	1,511
1868 " January 1 to December 31	3,498	2,317
1869 " " "	3,448	2,171
1870 " " "	4,961	3,185
1871 " " "	6,268	3,983
1872 " " "	8,333	4,428
1873 " " "	10,072	5,707
1874 " " "	9,800	5,043
1875 " " "	9,006	5,006
1876 " " "	7,971	4,773
1877 " " "	7,517	4,425
1878 " " "	6,886	4,021
1879 " " to October 6	7,186	4,547
1879 " October 7 to December 31	2,033	810
1880 " January 1 "	8,451	4,410
1881 " " "	9,599	5,529
1882 " " "	*10,505	5,699
1883 " " "	11,633	6,227
1884 " " "	13,114	6,903
1885 " " "	8,977	5,321
1886 " " "	9,644	5,352
1887 " " to June 30	4,866	2,735
1887 July 1 " 1888	10,493	6,343
1888 " " " 1889	10,522	7,012
1889 " " " 1890	10,098	7,448
1890 " " " 1891	10,576	7,286
1891 " " " 1892	11,637	6,700
1892 " " " 1893	11,720	6,220
1893 " " " 1894	9,517	6,028
1894 " " " 1895	10,190	5,148
1895 " " " 1896	10,223	5,573
1896 " " " 1897	11,404	5,033
1897 " " " 1898	9,640	5,250
1898 " " " 1899	9,639	4,784
1899 " " " 1900	12,139	5,938
1900 " " " 1901	13,179	6,255

NUMBER of Cheques sent by Accountant to Secretary's Branch and mailed through the latter, from 1882 to 1901.

Year.					No.
1882	From September 22 to June 30,		1883		1,566
1883	" July 1	"	1884		3,366
1884	"	"	1885		3,298
1885	"	"	1886		3,466
1886	"	"	1887		4,198
1887	"	"	1888		4,692
1888	"	"	1889		4,960
1889	"	"	1890		4,819
1890	"	"	1891		5,376
1891	"	"	1892		5,400
1892	"	"	1893		7,174
1893	"	"	1894		7,792
1894	"	"	1895		8,745
1895	"	"	1896		9,849
1896	Records incomplete ; partially destroyed by fire, February 11, 1897				
1897	From July 1 to June 30,	1898			10,858
1898	" "	"	1899		16,495
1899	" "	"	1900		12,991
1900	" "	"	1901		21,269

CHEQUES issued by Finance Department and mailed from Secretary's Branch.

Year.					No.
1885	From April 1 to June 30,		1885		245
1885	" July 1	"	1886		954
1886	"	"	1887		1,158
1887	"	"	1888		918
1888	"	"	1889		887
1889	"	"	1890		908
1890	"	"	1891		790
1891	"	"	1892		820
1892	"	"	1893		822
1893	"	"	1894		868
1894	"	"	1895		594
1895	"	"	1896		267
1896	Records incomplete ; partially destroyed by fire, February 11, 1897				
1897	From July 1 to June 30,	1898			332
1898	" "	"	1899		213
1899	" "	"	1900		1,557
1900	" "	"	1901		507

LETTERS Received and Sent, Chief Architect's Office, from January 1, 1880, to June 30, 1901.

Year.	Received.	Sent.
1880—From January 1 to June 30		1,273
1880 " July 1 " 1881		2,943
1881 " " " 1882		2,859
1882 " " " 1883	3,538	4,600
1883 " " " 1884	3,860	6,001
1884 " " " 1885	4,506	6,718
1885 " " " 1886	6,075	6,450
1886 " " " 1887	6,816	6,380
1887 " " " 1888	6,947	6,870
1888 " " " 1889	6,484	7,667
1889 " " " 1890	7,448	6,578
1890 " " " 1891		7,751
1891 " " " 1892	6,113	1,260
1892 " " " 1893	7,428	6,453
1893 " " " 1894	6,900	*4,517
1894 " " " 1895	7,538	†5,327
1895 " " " 1896	7,843	5,783
1896 " " " 1897	10,700	8,200
1897 " " " 1898	10,867	8,547
1898 " " " 1899	10,913	8,762
1899 " " " 1900	12,386	9,878
1900 " " " 1901	12,287	9,860

* The exact number of letters received cannot be accurately given, but would bear about the same proportion to the letters sent as last year.

† The decrease in the number of letters sent, is due to a change made on January 1, 1891, in the manner of transmitting accounts to the Secretary. Previous to that date a letter accompanied each account, but now a bundle of accounts goes with each letter.

LETTERS Sent from Chief Engineer's Office, from Jan., 1880 to June, 30, 1901.

Year.	No.
1880 From January 10, to June 30	418
1880 " July 1, " 1881	1,795
1881 " " " 1882	2,352
1882 " " " 1883	2,651
1883 " " " 1884	3,611
1884 " " " 1885	3,119
1885 " " " 1886	2,867
1886 " " " 1887	3,281
1887 " " " 1888	3,552
1888 " " " 1889	4,229
1889 " " " 1890	3,374
1890 " " " 1891	3,948
1891 " " " 1892	4,009
1892 " " " 1893	4,232
1893 " " " 1894	3,966
1894 " " " 1895	4,603
1895 " " " 1896	4,239
1896 " " " 1897	4,994
1897 " " " 1898	4,696
1898 " " " 1899	5,277
1899 " " " 1900	7,366
1900 " " " 1901	4,341

NOTE.—The letters, including returns, received in the Chief Engineer's Office may be estimated at the rate of two received to one sent.

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